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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1907

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
1868.

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24. " of the Board of Agriculture.

R O L L
OF THE
STATE OFFICERS
AND
MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT;
RULES OF THE SENATE,
RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES;
JOINT STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES,
MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1868.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, JAMES E. ENGLISH, 134 Chapel street.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor, EPHRAIM H. HYDE, 73 Tontine.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. LEVERETT E. PEASE, U. S. Hotel, Hartford.

TREASURER.

Hon. EDWARD S. MOSELEY, U. S. Hotel, Hartford.

COMPTROLLER.

Hon. JESSE OLNEY, New Haven Hotel.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

Hon. GEORGE A. PAINE, U. S. Hotel, Hartford.

ROLL OF THE SENATE,

MAY SESSION, 1868.



HIS HONOR EPHRAIM H. HYDE, PRESIDENT, 73 Tontine.

HON. EDWIN H. BUGBEE, PRESIDENT *pro tem.*, 53 New Haven House.

JAMES U. TAINTOR, CLERK, 54 New Haven House.

SENATORS.

Districts.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1st, Hon. NATHANIEL B. STEVENS, 79 Tontine. | <i>On Claims.</i> |
| 2d, Hon. ALBERT AUSTIN, 26 New Haven House. | <i>On Railroads.</i> |
| 3d, Hon. JAIRUS CASE, 12 Tremont House. | <i>On Federal Relations.</i> |
| 4th, Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, 21 Olive street. | <i>On Incorporations, Constitutional Amendments.</i> |
| 5th, Hon. ISAAC T. ROGERS, Tontine. | <i>On State Prison and Special Railroad Committee.</i> |
| 6th, Hon. GARRY I. MIX, New Haven House. | <i>On Engrossed Bills.</i> |
| 7th, Hon. ALFRED COIT, 55 New Haven House. | <i>On Judiciary.</i> |
| 8th, Hon. CHARLES W. SCOTT, Tremont House. | <i>On Fisheries.</i> |
| 9th, Hon. JAMES M. PECKHAM, 91 New Haven House. | <i>On Roads and Bridges.</i> |
| 10th, Hon. JONATHAN E. WHEELER, Tontine. | <i>On Cities and Boroughs.</i> |
| 11th, Hon. LEVI N. BLYDENBURGH, 7 Tontine. | <i>On Sale of Lands.</i> |
| 12th, Hon. WILLIAM C. STREET, 49 Tontine. | <i>On Finance.</i> |
| 13th, Hon. C. EDWIN GRIGGS, Tremont. | <i>On Canvass of Votes for Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace.</i> |
| 14th, Hon. EDWIN H. BUGBEE, 53 New Haven House. | <i>PRESIDENT pro tem., On Military Affairs.</i> |
| 15th, Hon. CHARLES B. ANDREWS, 37 Tremont House. | <i>On Unfinished Business.</i> |
| 16th, Hon. SETH S. LOGAN, Tontine. | <i>On New Towns and Probate Districts.</i> |
| 17th, Hon. E. GROVE LAWRENCE, 215 York street. | <i>On School Fund.</i> |
| 18th, Hon. CHARLES C. HUBBARD, 51 New Haven House. | <i>On Humane Institutions.</i> |
| 19th, Hon. CORNELIUS BRAINARD, 58 Tontine. | <i>On Education.</i> |
| 20th, Hon. CHARLES UNDERWOOD, 59 Tremont House. | <i>On Agriculture.</i> |
| 21st, Hon. DAVID W. HUNTINGTON, 57 Tremont House. | <i>On Banks.</i> |

ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY SESSION, 1868.

CHARLES IVES, East Haven, *Speaker*, 69 Church street.

DWIGHT MARCY, Tolland, *Clerk*, New Haven Hotel.

JOHN A. TIBBITS, New London, *Assistant Clerk*, New Haven Hotel.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven, Henry G. Lewis,
Alfred W. Phelps,

Bethany, A. T. Hotchkiss,
Branford, W. D. Hendrick,

Cheshire, Benj. A. Jarvis,
Bradley Miles,

Derby, Egbert Bartlett,
Guilford, E. Edwin Hall,

Eli Parmelee,

Hamden, Augustus Dickerman,

Madison, A. C. Wilcox,

Meriden, Wm. A. Hall,

Middlebury, Luther S. Platt,

Milford, Nathan Botsford.

Henry Stoddard,

Naugatuck, Martin Kinney,

North Branford, Samuel Rose,

38 Wooster street.

14 Washington street.

Parker's Hotel.

162 Grand street.

236 Chapel street.

Merchants Hotel.

New Haven Hotel.

69 Church street.

69 Church street.

Park House.

New Haven Hotel.

New Haven Hotel.

643 West Chapel st.

9 Cutler Block.

360 Whalley avenue.

Eagle Hotel.

North Haven, E. D. S. Goodyear,
Orange, Leonidas W. Alling,
Oxford, Burr J. Davis,
Prospect, Richard Tyler,
Seymour, Carlos French,
Southbury, Ely Pierce,
Wallingford, Henry L. Hall,
 John L. Ives,
Waterbury, Elisha Leavenworth,
 John Kendrick,
Wolcott, Elihu Moulthrop,
Woodbridge, John M. Merwin,

North Haven.
 New Haven Hotel.
 Park House.
 446 Chapel street.
 Tontine Hotel.
 Parker's Hotel.
 Merchants Hotel.
 Merchants Hotel.
 Tontine Hotel.
 Tontine Hotel.
 Union House.
 100 St. John street.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford, Wm. W. Eaton,
 Charles M. Pond,
Avon, Harvey Woodford, 2d,
Berlin, George Cowles,
Bloomfield, Thomas E. Moore,
Bristol, Henry B. Whiting,
Burlington, John N. Gillette,
Canton, George H. Case,
East Granby, C. Seymour,
East Hartford, Stephen Marston,
 R. A. Chapman,
East Windsor, Salmon North,
 Wm. H. Heath,
Enfield, David Doig,
 Albert W. Allen,
Farmington, T. K. Fessenden,
 Lewis S. Gladding,
Glastenbury, Guy Samson,
 John W. Hubbard,
Granby, James N. Loomis,
 C. W. Holcomb,
Hartland, Warren Emmons,
 Joseph L. Newton,

Tontine Hotel.
 New Haven Hotel.
 Park House.
 Tremont House.
 Tontine Hotel.
 9 Park street.
 Park House.
 Fair Haven.
 Tremont House.
 New Haven Hotel.
 Tremont House.
 Park House.
 Park House.
 New Haven Hotel.
 New Haven Hotel.
 424 Chapel street.
 23 Court St.
 Tremont House.
 Tremont House.
 Park House.
 Park House.
 Tremont House.
 Tremont House.

<i>Manchester</i> , Nathaniel Keeney,	121 High street.
<i>Marlborough</i> , Asa W. Day,	Tontine Hotel.
<i>New Britain</i> , Homer B. Spragne,	319 Orange street.
James D. Frary,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Rocky Hill</i> , Daniel A. Mills,	Florence House.
<i>Simsbury</i> , Elizur H. Eno,	Tremont House.
Jeffrey O. Phelps,	Tontine Hotel.
<i>Southington</i> , Julius B. Savage,	Tontine Hotel.
James A. Atwater,	Tontine Hotel.
<i>South Windsor</i> , George Foster,	82 Green street.
<i>Suffield</i> , Samuel N. Reid,	New Haven Hotel.
B. F. Hastings,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>West Hartford</i> , Charles Boswell,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Wethersfield</i> , Robert R. Wolcott,	189 Chapel street.
John G. Stoddard,	189 Chapel street.
<i>Windsor</i> , H. Sydney Hayden,	New Haven Hotel.
R. D. Case,	Park House.
<i>Windsor</i> , Freeman M. Brown,	Tontine Hotel.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

<i>New London</i> , F. L. Allen,	New Haven Hotel.
T. M. Waller,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Norwich</i> , Joseph Selden,	New Haven Hotel.
Wm. R. Potter,	29 Collis street.
<i>Bozrah</i> , Simeon Abel,	420 Chapel street.
<i>Colchester</i> , Wm. H. Hayward,	New Haven Hotel.
H. N. Lee,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>East Lyme</i> , Fred. B. Way,	67 Portsea street.
<i>Franklin</i> , James C. Woodward,	Park House.
<i>Griswold</i> , Alpha R. Campbell,	643 Chapel street.
<i>Groton</i> , Gurdon W. Allyn,	Tremont House.
Simeon Huntington,	41 Brown street.
<i>Lebanon</i> , Lynde L. Huntington,	420 Chapel street.
H. A. Spafford,	169 York street.
<i>Ledyard</i> , Henry Larrabee,	Parker House.
<i>Lisbon</i> , B. F. Hull,	Park House.
<i>Lyme</i> , Horace B. Royce,	29 Collis street.
Benjamin A. Rathbun,	29 Collis street.

<i>Montville</i> , William Fitch,	Union Hotel.
<i>North Stonington</i> , J. D. Gallup, 2d,	141 York st.
Alfred Clark,	141 York st.
<i>Old Lyme</i> , David M. Watrous,	67 Portsea street.
<i>Preston</i> , Horace A. Fitch,	191 George street.
Wm. P. Witter, Jr.,	189 George street.
<i>Salem</i> , J. C. Maynard,	Phoenix House.
<i>Sprague</i> , F. Burdick,	Canal street.
<i>Stonington</i> , Giles Babcock,	New Haven Hotel.
Asa Fish,	Tremont House.
<i>Waterford</i> , N. A. Chapman,	New Haven Hotel.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Bridgeport</i> , Nathaniel Wheeler,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Danbury</i> , Roger Averill,	New Haven Hotel.
Edward K. Karley,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Bethel</i> , H. W. Timamus,	149 York st.
<i>Darien</i> , Ira Schofield,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Brookfield</i> , Harvey Roe,	Madison House.
<i>Easton</i> , Dimon D. Bradley,	Tontine.
<i>Fairfield</i> , John H. Glover,	New Haven Hotel.
Henry Hall,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Greenwich</i> , Jonathan A. Close,	55 Columbus street.
John E. Weed,	Tontine.
<i>Huntington</i> , Wm. L. Bennett,	Park House.
<i>Monroe</i> , Willys Turney,	Park House.
<i>New Canan</i> , Ebenezer J. Richards,	
<i>New Fairfield</i> , Reuben Hodge,	110 Olive street.
<i>Newtown</i> , E. Morgan,	110 Olive street.
R. A. Clark,	110 Olive street.
<i>Norwalk</i> , Asa B. Woodward,	New Haven Hotel.
George S. Bell,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Redding</i> , Francis A. Sanford,	164 York street.
Benjamin S. Boughton,	164 York street.
<i>Ridgefield</i> , Wm. O. Seymour,	106 Broad street.
George Boughton,	106 Broad street.
<i>Sherman</i> , Abram Briggs,	Tontine Hotel.
<i>Stamford</i> , Wm. T. Minor,	New Haven Hotel.
H. Granville Scofield,	

<i>Stratford</i> , Charles L. Beach,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Trumbull</i> , Albert S. Coan,	59 Beacon street,
<i>Weston</i> , Platt Keeler,	163 St. John street.
<i>Westport</i> , Charles H. Kemper,	Tontine Hotel.
<i>Wilton</i> , Wm. D. Gregory,	128 High street.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

<i>Brooklyn</i> , Albert Day,	Tremont House.
<i>Ashford</i> , Chester Loomis,	City Hotel.
Leander Walbridge,	City Hotel.
<i>Canterbury</i> , Fitch A. Cary,	75 York street.
Calvin W. Goff,	75 York street.
<i>Chaplin</i> , Morris Church,	Fair Haven.
<i>Eastford</i> , J. B. Latham, Jr.,	Park House.
<i>Hampton</i> , Edward B. Bennett,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Killingly</i> , Fenner Burlingame,	229 West Water street.
Lysander Warren,	229 West Water street.
<i>Plainfield</i> , J. S. Atwood,	New Haven Hotel.
N. Olin,	Park House.
<i>Pomfret</i> , Jared Chollar,	229 West Water street.
William Osgood,	229 West Water street.
<i>Putnam</i> , Augustus Houghton,	Tremont House.
<i>Scotland</i> , Dwight Carey,	Park House.
<i>Sterling</i> , James Pike,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Thompson</i> , George Dike,	420 Chapel street.
Timothy E. Hopkins,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Voluntown</i> , Ira G. Briggs,	229 West Water street.
<i>Windham</i> , E. E. Burnham,	Park House.
Elisha G. Hammond,	Park House.
<i>Woodstock</i> , Samuel M. Fenner,	Tremont House.
Hartwell Lyon,	229 West Water street.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Litchfield</i> , Henry B. Graves,	Tremont House.
T. Leander Jennings,	115 Wall street.

<i>Barkhamsted</i> , Albert Baker, Sheldon Merrill,	127 College street, Eagle Hotel.
<i>Bethlehem</i> , Henry Catlin,	110 Chapel st.
<i>Bridgewater</i> , G. R. Warner,	
<i>Canaan</i> , S. Brigner,	Madison House.
<i>Colebrook</i> , H. S. Sawyer, Wm. M. Yale,	New Haven Hotel. Clinton Hotel.
<i>Cornwall</i> , George L. Miner, Edward Sanford,	128 Chapel street. Tremont House.
<i>Goshen</i> , Lyman Hall, Moses Cook,	171 Whalley avenue. Tremont House.
<i>Harwinton</i> , Cornelius Colt, J. B. Holt,	141 George street. 141 George street.
<i>Kent</i> , Frederick A. Mallory,	Tremont House.
<i>Morris</i> , W. Deming,	New Haven House.
<i>New Hartford</i> , E. M. Chapin, James F. Henderson,	New Haven Hotel. Eagle Hotel.
<i>New Milford</i> , Isaac B. Bristol, Albert S. Hill,	Tontine Hotel. Tontine Hotel.
<i>Norfolk</i> , Robert P. Pendleton, D. P. Mills,	Eagle Hotel. 400 Chapel street.
<i>North Canaan</i> , S. A. Bennett,	258 George street.
<i>Plymouth</i> , A. P. Fenn,	96 Broadway.
<i>Roxbury</i> , George A. Northrop,	Parker Hotel.
<i>Salisbury</i> , J. P. McNeil, James Van Deusen,	Madison House. Madison House.
<i>Sharon</i> , Walter M. Patterson, Isaac N. Bartram,	Tremont House. 48 William street.
<i>Torrington</i> , J. F. Calhoun, T. A. Starks,	Tremont House. 168 Orange street.
<i>Warren</i> , John E. Grannis,	115 Wall street.
<i>Washington</i> , W. Odell, J. D. Barton,	71 Whalley avenue. 46 Pearl street.
<i>Watertown</i> , George Woodward,	643 Chapel street.
<i>Winchester</i> , Wm. L. Gilbert, Ira W. Pettibone,	114 High street. New Haven Hotel.
<i>Woodbury</i> , John Churchill, H. D. Curtis,	41 George street. Tontine Hotel.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Middletown</i> , M. H. Griffin, G. L. Tuttle,	New Haven Hotel. Middletown.
<i>Haddam</i> , Charles A. T. Dickinson Warren Taylor,	69 Martin st.
<i>Chatham</i> , N. Gates, S. A. Loper,	Madison House. Madison House.
<i>Chester</i> , Thomas C. Silliman,	120 College st.
<i>Clinton</i> , A. J. Hurd,	359 State street.
<i>Cromwell</i> , Timothy Ranney,	69 Martin st.
<i>Durham</i> , Elias B. Meigs, John B. Newton,	189 Chapel street. 189 Chapel street.
<i>East Haddam</i> , Elisha C. Bingham, L. W. Cone,	70 Crown street. 70 Crown street.
<i>Essex</i> , Wm. C. Hough,	359 Crown street.
<i>Killingworth</i> , M. N. Griswold, R. P. Stevens,	69 Martin st. 69 Martin st.
<i>Middlefield</i> , Benj. W. Coe,	Park House.
<i>Old Saybrook</i> , John J. Doane,	
<i>Portland</i> , Daniel Strong,	Madison House.
<i>Saybrook</i> , Oliver C. Carter, Levi B. Southworth,	58 Hubbard st. 58 Hubbard st.
<i>Westbrook</i> , George C. Moore,	

TOLLAND COUNTY.

<i>Tolland</i> , Joseph Webster, Loren Newcomb,	212 Elm st. 212 Elm st.
<i>Andover</i> , Andrew Phelps,	14 Washington street.
<i>Bolton</i> , J. W. Massey,	179 Temple st.
<i>Columbia</i> , J. S. Manley,	7 Olive street.
<i>Coventry</i> , H. E. H. Gilbert, H. Perkins Topliff,	212 Elm st. 212 Elm street.
<i>Ellington</i> , R. Patton,	212 Elm street.
<i>Hebron</i> , H. O. Carver, C. H. Brown,	27 Elm street. 212 Elm street.

<i>Mansfield</i> , W. C. Young,	Fair Haven.
S. O. Vinton,	98 Orange street.
<i>Somers</i> , E. E. Hamilton,	Park House.
C. I. Thompson,	Park House.
<i>Stafford</i> , R. S. Beebe,	Tontine Hotel.
Daniel Avery,	Park House.
<i>Union</i> , Chauncey Paul,	104 Ashmun street.
W. M. Corbin,	New Haven Hotel.
<i>Vernon</i> , E. W. Moore,	Tremont House.
<i>Willington</i> , Solyman Taylor,	229 West Water street.
L. A. Hunt,	229 West Water street.

MESSENGERS.

THEODORE F. WARREN,	CLARK P. COGGSHALL.
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DOORKEEPERS.

CHARLES H. BUTLER,	ELIZUR THOMPSON.
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RULES TO REGULATE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders following be and they are hereby adopted as the standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, and they shall be read at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly by the Clerk.

“1st. The President shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and after prayer shall immediately call the Senate to order, and if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

“2d. The President shall preserve order, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. The question first moved and seconded shall be the first put, and in all cases the sense of the Senate shall be taken upon the largest number or sum, and the longest time proposed.

“3d. No member shall in any way interrupt the business of the Senate while the journal or public papers are in reading, nor when any member is speaking in debate, nor while the President is putting a question.

“4th. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise and respectfully address ‘*Mr. President*,’ if two or more rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

“5th. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same question, without leave of the Senate, unless to explain.

“6th. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay upon the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

"7th. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided.

"8th. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall (unless for special reason he be excused by the Senate) declare openly his assent or dissent to the question.

"9th. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated to the Senate by the President, before any debate be had thereon; but every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so direct, or any member desire it.

"10th. Every bill shall be introduced by a motion for leave, or by order of the Senate, or the report of a committee; and every bill for a public act shall receive three several readings in the Senate, previously to its being passed into an act. And no bill shall be read twice on the same day, without the order of the Senate. Nor may the President state the same to the Senate for debate, until after the second reading.

"11th. A committee of three shall, within the first two days of each session, be appointed by ballot to take into consideration all contested elections of members of the Senate, and to report the facts in issue, together with their opinions thereon.

"12th. Committees of Conference shall be appointed by the Senate.

"13th. All other committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall order otherwise.

"14th. When a motion has been stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be considered to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment; but not after amendment, unless the Senate give leave.

"15th. No member who is interested in the decision of any question in such manner that he cannot vote, may stay in the Senate when such question is discussed or decided. *Provided*, however, that this rule shall not extend to the sitting members in contested elections.

"16th. When any member shall request a Committee of Conference on different votes of the two Houses of Assembly, a committee, consisting of one member, who was in the vote of the Senate, shall be appointed; and if any member who

was not in such vote shall be nominated, he shall notify the Senate.

17th. "When the Senate has voted to appoint a committee to prepare a bill or resolve, upon any subject, no person shall be on such committee who was opposed to the vote of the Senate.

"18th. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, shall transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, and any member may, call to order, and if speaking he shall sit down unless permitted to explain: the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide the question without debate.

"19th. When a question shall have been once decided, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but no such motion may be made unless within three days of actual session of the Senate, after the day on which the decision to be reconsidered was made.

"20th. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents or object of the petition or memorial shall be verbally made by the introducer.

"21st. All questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering *viva voce*—aye or no. And whenever the vote shall be doubted or questioned, it shall be determined by the members rising, and in all cases the ayes shall be called.

"22d. Every resolution or bill granting money from the Treasury of the State shall, before its final passage, receive three several readings, only one of which will be on the same day.

"23d. In the case of the absence of the Lieutenant Governor and the President *pro tempore*, the Clerk shall call the Senate to order at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, and the first business in order shall be the election of a President *pro tempore*, which it shall immediately proceed to do without debate, by nomination or ballot as the Senate may determine; these questions also shall be decided without debate, and the President *pro tempore* thus elected shall preside in the Senate and discharge all the duties of the President *pro tempore* until the return of either of the presiding officers."

R U L E S
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders following be, and they are hereby adopted, as the standing Rules and Orders of this House; and it is ordered that they shall be read by the Clerk at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly:

1st. The Speaker shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned; and after prayers and roll-call, shall immediately call the House to order, and if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

2d. In the absence of a quorum, the Speaker may adjourn the House to the afternoon, or the next sitting day. At all other times during the session an adjournment shall be pronounced by the Speaker on motion, no objection being made.

3d. The Speaker shall preserve decorum and order; and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the House. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. The question first moved and seconded shall be first put; and in all cases the sense of the House shall be first taken upon the largest number or sum, and the longest time proposed in any question.

4th. In all cases when a vote is taken without a division, the Speaker shall determine whether it is or is not a vote; and in all doubtful cases he shall ask, "*Is it doubted?*" If the vote be disputed, it shall be tried again; but after the Speaker has declared the vote, it shall not be recalled, unless by a regular motion for reconsideration, made by a member in the vote of the House.

5th. If the Speaker doubt a vote, or a division be called by a member, the question shall be again put, and those voting in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats; if the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall direct the Tellers to count them while standing, and if required by a member, those of contrary mind shall, in the like manner, rise and be counted.

6th. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the Journal, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present.

7th. In all cases of balloting, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in cases of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

8th. Members coming in when the House is attending prayers, and during the call of the roll, shall walk to their seats with as little noise as convenience will admit.

9th. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address "*Mr. Speaker;*" if two or more rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

10th. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, unless to explain.

11th. No debate shall be allowed after a question is put and remains undecided. While the Speaker is putting any question, or is addressing the House, no member shall walk out of or across the House; nor, either in such cases, or when the roll is calling, or when anything is in public reading before the House, nor while any member is speaking, shall entertain any private discourse; nor when any member is speaking shall pass between him and the chair.

12th. When the motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated to the House by the Speaker, before any debate be had thereon; but every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so direct, or any member desire it.

13th. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain,

to commit, or to amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

And no motion to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, or to commit, having been once decided, shall be again allowed at the same sitting, and at the same stage of the bill, or subject matter.

14th. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and said motion shall be decided without debate, as shall also a motion to lie on the table.

15th. When a question shall have once been decided, it shall be in order for any member in the prevailing vote to move for a reconsideration thereof, if at the time the subject matter shall be in possession of the House; but no such motion shall be made unless within two days of the actual session of the House, after the day on which decision was had thereon.

16th. The Clerk shall not transmit any bill, resolutions, or other paper from the House to the Senate, on the same day upon which the action was had thereon, except the House otherwise order.

17th. When a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, but not after amendment, unless the House give leave.

18th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or by the report of a committee; and every public bill shall receive two several readings in the House previously to its being passed into an act, and no such bill may be read twice on the same day, and the first reading of every bill shall be by its title, unless the House require the reading of the bill, and every member offering such bill shall endorse thereon its object, and the Speaker may not offer any bill to the House until after its first reading, and every bill may be referred on its first reading.

19th. No member who is interested in the decision of any question in such a manner that he cannot vote, may stay in the House when such question is discussed or decided.

20th. All committees, excepting Committees of Conference, shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

21st. When any member requests a Committee of Conference on different votes of the two Houses of Assembly, a committee, consisting of two members, shall be appointed on the part of the House; and in such case the committee shall consist only of such members as were in the vote of the House; and if any member be nominated on said committee who was not in the vote, he shall notify the House and be excused.

22d. When the House has voted to appoint a committee to prepare a bill or resolve upon any subject, no person shall be on such committee who was opposed to the sense of the House.

23d. At the opening of each session a Committee of Elections, consisting of three members, shall be appointed by the Speaker, to take into consideration all contested elections of members of this House, and report facts, with their opinions thereon.

24th. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules and Orders of this House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; and if speaking, he shall sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If no such appeal be made, the Speaker shall decide on the same.

25th. During the first eight days of the session, after roll-call, the Speaker shall call for petitions, which shall be first disposed of; and no petition shall be offered after the House shall proceed to other business.

26th. After the first eight days, the first business shall be the hearing of the reports of committees; next, the first reading of bills for public acts, and then bills which have been postponed to a second reading.

27th. Every member present, when a question is put by the Speaker, shall vote, unless excused by the House before the voting commences.

28th. Every resolution or bill in form, upon any petition granting money from the Treasury of the State, shall, before its final passage, receive three several readings, only one of which shall be on the same day.

29th. The Journal of the House for the day preceding shall be read every day before entering on other business.

30th. In case the Speaker wishes occasionally to leave the

chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate, or from indisposition, or other temporary cause, he may designate some member to preside.

31st. For the purpose of more conveniently counting upon a division of the House, the floor thereof shall be divided by aisles into four divisions, to be numbered first, second, third and fourth sections, commencing on the right of the chair; for each of which divisions the Speaker shall appoint a member whose seat is in said division, to be a teller to count and report to the chair.

32d. No rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

33d. That in the case of the absence of the Speaker, the Clerk shall call the House to order, at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, and the first business in order shall be the election of a Speaker *pro tempore*, which it shall immediately proceed to do without debate, by nomination or ballot, as the House shall determine; these questions shall also be decided without debate; and the Speaker *pro tempore* thus elected shall preside in the House and discharge all the duties of the Speaker until his return.

In case of the death or resignation of a Speaker, the Clerk shall call the House to order, as provided in the first clause of this Rule, and the first business in order shall be the election of a Speaker by ballot, which the House shall immediately proceed to do, without debate, and the Speaker thus elected shall preside over the House and discharge all the duties of the Speaker during the continuance of the General Assembly.

JOINT RULES OF PROCEEDINGS
FOR THE
SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF CONNECTICUT,
As adopted May Session, 1868.

I. Immediately after the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of every stated session of the General Assembly, a Joint Committee, consisting of one Senator and eight Representatives, shall be appointed to examine the returns and canvass of votes given by the electors for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, and to report the names of the persons whom they shall find elected to those offices respectively. After this report shall have been accepted, a Joint Committee, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, shall be appointed, to inform the Governor personally of his election and of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive his communications.

II. On or before the third day of every stated session of the General Assembly, there shall be appointed fifteen Joint Standing Committees, each of which shall consist of one Senator and eight Representatives, viz:

1st. A Committee on the Judiciary, who shall take into consideration all such matters touching public or private acts and judicial proceedings, as shall be referred to them, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto, as to them shall seem expedient.

2d. A Committee on the School Fund, who shall inquire into and report the actual state of the School Fund, the

amount, value and condition of its securities, and recommend such measures as they shall deem best adapted to insure its improvement and permanent safety.

3d. A Committee on Banks, who shall take into consideration all such matters relative to Banks, Savings Banks, and Savings and Building Associations, as may be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

4th. A Committee on the State Prison, who shall examine the annual reports of the directors and officers in charge of the State Prison, the account of receipts and expenditures of the Institution, together with such other matters as shall be referred to them by the two Houses of the General Assembly. And they may recommend such measures for the regulation and management of the Prison as they shall deem expedient.

5th. A Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts, who shall take into consideration all matters relating to the incorporation of new towns, the alteration of town lines, and the formation of probate districts, which shall be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with the facts upon which such opinion is founded.

6th. A Committee on Roads and Bridges, who shall take into consideration all such matters relative to Roads and Bridges as shall be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

7th. A Committee on Incorporations, who shall take into consideration all matters relative to private corporatnios, for which there may be no other appropriate committee, and report their opinion thereon, with the facts on which the same is founded.

8th. A Committee on Claims, who shall take into consideration all claims and demands upon the State, which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, with the facts on which the same is founded.

9th. A Committee on Education, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to the subject of common school education as shall be referred to them, and recommend such measures touching the same as they shall deem expedient.

10th. A Committee on the Sale of Lands, who shall take into consideration all applications for the sale of lands, which s all be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinions thereon.

11th. A Committee on Finance, who shall take into consideration the financial concerns of the State, and inquire into the receipts and expenditures of the government, the investment of the public funds, (the School Fund excepted,) the system of assessments and taxation provided by existing laws, and all other matters affecting the revenue of the State; and report such measures touching the same, as they may deem expedient.

12th. A Committee on Railroads, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to Railroads and Railroad Companies as may be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

13th. A Committee on Military Affairs, who shall examine all military returns, and take into consideration all matters relating to the militia of this State, which may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

14th. A Committee on Agriculture, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to Agriculture as may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

15th. A Committee on Humane Insitutions, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to the Benevolent Institutions under the care or supervision of the State, as may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

III. In all meetings of Joint Committees, the Senators shall preside. All questions of order in their proceedings, and questions relative to the admission of evidence, shall be determined by a majority of votes; and in case the votes be equally divided, the Senators shall have a casting vote.

IV. All Committees of Conference, on disagreeing votes of the two Houses of Assembly, shall consist of one Senator and two Representatives, who were in the major vote of their re-

spective Houses. The Committee of the House making the grant or appointment, or passing the bill, resolution or amendment disagreed to, shall state their reasons, to be reported to the other House. And neither House shall request the other twice to confer on the same point of disagreement.

V. Whenever each House shall have adhered to its vote of disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be considered as lost.

VI. Every message sent from one House to the other shall be announced at the door, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

VII. Whenever a bill shall have passed both Houses of the Assembly, and shall have been transmitted to the Governor for his approbation, if either House desire its return for further consideration, such desire shall be communicated by message to the other House, and a Joint Committee of one Senator and two Representatives shall then be sent to the Governor to request him to return the bill. If the Governor consent, the bill shall be returned first to that House in which the motion for its return originated, and the bill may then be altered or totally rejected by a concurrent vote of the two Houses; but if not altered or rejected by such concurrent vote, it shall be again transmitted to the Governor in the same form in which it was first presented to him.

VIII. Whenever the public business may require the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in Convention, either House may send its message to the other, requesting such Convention, and specifying the object. At the time designated, the Senate, with their President and Clerk, may proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where suitable accommodations shall be provided. The President of the Senate shall *ex officio* preside in said Convention, and the proceedings thereof shall be entered upon the Journals of the two Houses.

When the Convention shall have been dissolved, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make report to their respective Houses of the proceedings of the Convention.

IX. All bills for public acts which shall have been passed

by both Houses of the General Assembly, engrossed, and signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and all bills for private acts and joint resolutions which shall have been passed by the two Houses, shall, with the papers on which the same may be founded, be transmitted by the Committee on Engrossed Bills to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of being by him laid before the Governor. The presiding officers of the two Houses shall affix their signatures to bills for public acts in the presence of their respective Houses.

X. Every bill for a public act, and every resolution which shall be offered for the consideration of either House, shall be fairly written on not less than one-half sheet of paper; and every member offering such bill, resolution, or a petition, shall indorse thereon his name, in some proper and conspicuous place, and in no case shall any printed copy of a bill or resolution receive the indorsement of the Clerk of either House, or be transmitted to the Governor for approval.

XI. The Clerk of the House to which any bill shall be first presented, shall endorse thereon a statement of the contents or objects of such bill or resolution, before transmitting the same to the other House.

XII. All acts of incorporation by bill or resolution, and all acts in amendment or alteration thereof, and all private acts of whatever nature, shall, before the same shall be considered, be printed for the use of the General Assembly, at the expense of the party applying therefor.

XII. All bills for public acts reported favorably upon by the Committee to which they have been or may be referred, with or without amendments, before being put upon their third reading shall be laid upon the table and three hundred copies of such bills, with their amendments, be printed for the use of the General Assembly, and no bill so reported shall be put on its third reading until the day succeeding the distribution of said copies.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Judiciary.—Hon. Mr. Coit.

Messrs. Averill of Danbury,
Eaton of Hartford,
Babcock of Stonington,
Patterson of Sharon,
Bennett of Hampton,
Stoddard of Milford,
Taylor of Willington,
Hough of Essex.

On Incorporations.—Hon. Mr. Gallagher.

Messrs. Woodward of Norwalk,
McNeil of Salisbury,
Huntington of Lebanon,
Dickerman of Hamden,
Mills of Rocky Hill,
Carter of Saybrook,
Thompson of Somers,
Latham of Eastford.

On Railroads.—Hon. Mr. Austin.

Messrs. Bartlett of Derby,
Deming of Morris,
Eno of Simsbury,
Hayward of Colchester,
Strong of Portland,
Wheeler of Bridgeport,
Corbin of Union,
Hopkins of Thompson.

On Banks.—Hon. Mr. Huntington.

Messrs. Boswell of West Hartford,
Tyler of Prospect,
Beach of Stratford,
Gilbert of Winchester,
Dickinson of Haddam,
Lyon of Woodstock,
Young of Mansfield,
Abel of Bozrah.

On Education.—Hon. Mr. Brainard.

Messrs. Sprague of New Britain,
Woodward of Franklin,
Gallup of North Stonington,
Hotchkiss of Bethany,
Seymour of Ridgefield,
Topliff of Coventry,
Fenner of Woodstock,
Hurd of Clinton.

On Finance.—Hon. Mr. Street.

Messrs. Churchill of Woodbury,
Frery of New Britain,
Hall of Meriden,
Griffin of Middletown
Way of East Lyme,
Close of Greenwich,
Moore of Vernon,
Pike of Sterling.

On School Fund.—Hon. Mr. Lawrence.

Messrs. Kendrick of Waterbury,
Holcomb of Granby,
Case of Windsor,
Houghton of Putnam,
Witter of Preston,
Woodward of Watertown,
Kemper of Westport,
Paul of Union.

On Humane Institutions.—Hon. Mr. Hubbard.

Messrs. Fessenden of Farmington,
Phelps of New Haven,
Chapin of New Hartford,
Tuttle of Middletown,
Huntington of Groton,
Hamilton of Somers,
Chollar of Pomfret,
Timanus of Bethel.

On Claims.—Hon. Mr. Stevens.

Messrs. Bennett of Huntington,
Alling of Orange,
Day of Marlborough,
Lee of Colchester,
Griswold of Killingworth,
Osgood of Pomfret,
Mills of Norfolk,
Scofield of Stamford.

On Military Affairs.—Hon. Mr. Bugbee.

Messrs. Minor of Stamford,
Phelps of Andover,
Selden of Norwich,
Hayden of Windsor,
Goodyear of North Haven,
Loomis of Ashford,
Doane of Old Saybrook,
Cook of Goshen.

On State Prison.—Hon. Mr. Rogers.

Messrs. Reid of Suffield,
Bristol of New Milford,
Hall of Guilford,
Newcomb of Tolland,
Briggs of Voluntown,
Ranney of Cromwell,
Gallup of North Stonington,
Sanford of Redding.

On Agriculture.—Hon. Mr. Underwood.

Messrs. Gregory of Wilton,
Whiting of Bristol,
Parmelee of Guilford,
Coe of Middlefield,
Patton of Ellington,
Fitch of Montville,
Hammond of Windham,
Pettibone of Winchester.

On New Towns and Probate Districts.—Hon. Mr. Logan.

Messrs. Waller of New London,
Day of Brooklyn,
Pond of Hartford,
Rose of North Branford,
Webster of Tolland,
Boughton of Ridgefield,
Moore of Westbrook,
Sawyer of Colebrook.

On Roads and Bridges.—Hon. Mr. Peckham.

Messrs. Potter of Norwich,
Wilcox of Madison,
Henderson of New Hartford,
Scofield of Darien,
Burlingame of Killingly,
Maynard of Salem,
Woodford of Avon,
Bristol of New Milford.

On Sale of Lands.—Hon. Mr. Blydenburg.

Messrs. Phelps of Simsbury,
Calhoun of Torrington,
Platt of Middlebury,
Massey of Bolton,
Potter of Norwich,
Dickinson of Haddam,
Boughton of Redding,
Atwood of Plainfield.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES

On Unfinished Business.—Hon. Mr. Andrews

Messrs. Allen of New London,
Fenner of Plymouth,
Case of Canton.

On Canvass of Votes for Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace.—Hon. Mr. Griggs.

Messrs. Brown of Windsor Locks,
Miner of Cornwall,
Merwin of Woodbridge,
Fish of Stonington,
Hall of Fairfield,
Houghton of Putnam,
Meigs of Durham
Hunt of Willington.

On Engrossed Bills.—Hon. Mr. Mix.

Messrs. Hill of New Milford,
North of East Windsor.

On Federal Relations.—Hon. Mr. Case.

Messrs. Selden of Norwich,
Tyler of Prospect,
Hill of New Milford,
Carey of Canterbury,
Gladding of Farmington,
Morgan of Newton,
Odell of Washington,
Southworth of Saybrook.

On Cities and Boroughs.—Hon. Mr. Wheeler.

Messrs. Calhoun of Torrington,
 Miles of Cheshire,
 Loomis of Granby,
 Carley of Danbury,
 Dike of Thompson,
 Rathbun of Lyme,
 Loper of Chatham,
 Avery of Stafford.

On Fisheries.—Hon. Mr. Scott.

Messrs. Lewis of New Haven,
 Silliman of Chester,
 Savage of Southington,
 Merrill of Barkhamstead,
 Burnham of Windham,
 Beach of Stratford,
 Carver of Hebron,
 Royce of Lyme.

On General Railroad Law.—Hon. Mr. Rogers.

Messrs. Bennett of Huntington,
 Pettibone of Winchester,
 Beebe of Stafford,
 Chapman of East Hartford,
 French of Seymour,
 Houghton of Putnam,
 Campbell of Griswold,
 Bell of Norwalk.

On Constitutional Amendments.—Hon. Mr. Gallagher.

Messrs. Atwood of Plainfield,
 Chapman of Waterford,
 Hastings of Suffield,
 Ives of Wallingford,
 Henderson of New Hartford,
 Briggs of Sherman,
 Newton of Durham,
 Gilbert of Coventry.

House Select Committee on Contested Elections.

Messrs. Minor of Stamford,
Hendrick of Branford,
Henderson of New Hartford.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES E. ENGLISH,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1868.

THE HISTORY OF THE

OF THE

MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

With a grateful sense of the confidence again shown to me by the people of Connecticut, I am now ready to unite with you in those constitutional duties imposed upon us for the promotion of their welfare. That welfare, by the great changes of the last few years, has become so closely dependent upon the operations of the General Government, that I shall be pardoned for at once calling to your attention the condition of our Federal relations.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The events of the past year have not weakened the apprehensions I felt it my duty to express in my last annual message to the General Assembly. Three years have elapsed since the close of our civil war, during which period the people of the ten rebellious States have universally and peaceably submitted to the constitutional authority of the Union. But the anticipated rewards of peace have not yet been reaped.

Over more than one-third of the settled territory of the United States there is not to-day the semblance of a republican government; its inhabitants are denied representation in Congress, and forbidden self-government at home. Held as conquered provinces and ruled by a standing army—its intelligence proscribed and its ignorance courted—a long-established system of labor suddenly overthrown, and any new system rendered impracticable by the determination to make a political instrument of the emancipated slave—the consequences to the people, North as well as South, have been just what our traditional faith in republican institutions should have led us to ap-

prehend. Domestic industry in these military districts is paralyzed. Capital shrinks from investment there. The fertile fields do not invite the emigrant. The valuable Southern market for the products of our workshops is only known by recollection. Nowhere on the civilized globe is nature more bountiful, but nowhere on the civilized globe is the poverty of man more universal.

It is a reproach to our government and a scandal to the enlightened age in which we live that this should be. If the object of that legislation, which, under the professed plea of reconstructing the Southern States, is mainly responsible for this result, was the indulgence of partisan passion over a once rebellious but now vanquished people, it can be understood, however the motive may be pitied. But the people of Connecticut and the other States of the Union have interests too vital to be sacrificed to any such unworthy object. Their blood and their treasure were given for the very purpose of saving to the Union the industry and intelligence and energy which, under our beneficent republican system, had built up those Southern States into self-governing communities, contributing of their great resources to the national wealth and to our prosperity as a part of the nation; and when the war closed, leaving upon our people the unaccustomed burden of an immense public debt, extraordinary taxation and a depreciated currency, they had a right to expect, as they did expect, that those vast resources and great capacities which had been employed, even to our wonder, for the disruption of the Union, should now, in peace, be turned to repair the losses of the war, and contribute to our relief from the burdens the war had necessitated. And nothing but the hostile legislation of Congress could have prevented such a felicitous result.

Wonderful as was the readiness with which the American people took up arms and organized themselves into great armies of accomplished soldiers, it was surpassed by the marvelous ease with which those armies were disbanded, and veteran soldiers transferred into peaceful and industrious citizens. At the South, especially, hard necessity disposed their people to work for the repair of their broken fortunes—and, if only left to themselves, the mutual interests of both white and black

would soon have compelled the adoption of some system of productive free labor, the operation of which would have rapidly adjusted the frame-work of society in all its parts.

But the policy of the governing majority in Congress seems to have been dictated by a desire to debase the population of the South and drive from the white man all hope of recovering the prosperity of his former state—and, to-day, at an expenditure of many millions from the common treasury, a large military force is maintained over that people by Congress, for the avowed reason that they will not yield to an indiscriminate suffrage, regardless alike of race or color, character or intelligence, while the people of the very States whose Congressional Representatives have been most persistent in this policy, have repudiated, by overwhelming majorities, such a policy for themselves, when brought home to them by propositions to amend their own constitutions. It is not strange that, under such an unreasoning policy as this, the Southern people can contribute but little to aid our industry or lessen the weight of taxation, and therefore it is, notwithstanding three years of peace, our public debt, our taxes, and the inevitable evils of an irredeemable currency remain, with very little change, as they were at the close of the war. The effects are manifest throughout the community. Complaints of taxes, of the excessive cost of living, the general depression of business, the uncertainty of labor, and of that striking injustice which compels the mass of the people to the use of a debased currency, while the privileged creditor of the government receives his income in gold, abound on every hand. And it is idle to conceal the fact that there is a general feeling of distrust of what may be in the future. Never did wise statesmanship or beneficent legislation have a more inviting field for action than that which the financial condition of our country now presents. Its questions come home to every household in the land. There is no individual in the community beyond their influences. The public credit is essential to the life of the nation. It is wealth, it is capital, and should it fail no one can calculate the ruin that would result. But Congress, which has stopped at no exercise of power necessary to the perpetuation of its own supremacy, has practically ignored these questions, so vital to the people.

No measure calculated to inspire confidence in the stability of affairs has received their serious consideration. A reduction of the large expenditures of the General Government is absolutely indispensable to any diminution of taxation or to the appreciation of the currency and the maintenance of the public credit. But so long as the policy of governing any portion of the American people by a standing army is persisted in, no such reduction can be hoped for. Nor does the fact that constitutions of State governments have recently been adopted in some of the military districts warrant the hope that, upon the rejection of them by Congress, the army will no longer be maintained in those localities. The intelligent and stable population of those districts had no part in the framing of those governments. They are governments of force, created and upheld by force, and if the Federal bayonets and Federal treasure which now support them are withdrawn, they will inevitably and justly fall. Ignorance cannot overcome and govern intelligence, unaided by external force.

The Congressional scheme of Southern reconstruction seems to have been pursued with a single view of thereby perpetuating the political ascendancy of the Congressional majority, and nothing has so justly alarmed the public confidence as the unmistakable determination of that majority to seize within their grasp all the powers of the government and thus revolutionize the constitutional system we have been habituated to revere. Although, even in the only branch that is responsible to popular election, but a fraction of the American people are in any sense represented in the present Congress, that body has arrogantly constituted itself the sole exponent of the popular will, and, under that pretence, practically asserts its supremacy over the Constitution itself. It has made the other departments subordinate to it. Even the Supreme Judiciary of the country, which through all the many shocks of political conflict to which our constitutional system has heretofore been exposed, has maintained its independence and been respected by our people as the ark of their political covenant, has not escaped their aggression. Established by the Constitution as a coördinate branch of the government, it has been treated by the Congressional majority as their creature, and indirectly deprived of its

constitutional functions to decide upon the validity of their acts, through fear that such decision would pronounce them usurpations.

But a more shameful spectacle the country is now witnessing in the attempted overthrow of the Executive Department of the Government by the impeachment of President Johnson. Though carried on by the forms of law, it is essentially revolutionary in its character and object. The very charges upon which the President is arraigned, indicate the partisan origin of the proceeding; for no casuistry can satisfy the American people that, even as presented, they contain the "*high crimes and misdemeanors*" which the framers of the Constitution, with just foresight, regarded as the only warrant for such an extraordinary and momentous act as the deposition of the Head of the Republic. Our government would long since have fallen into pieces, if it had been supposed that any antagonism of political opinion or conflict of official act between the President and Congress would have justified the removal of the one by the authority of the other. President Jackson, certainly, and probably every one of his successors, would have been driven from his office by a hostile Congress, if such a doctrine had ever before been regarded as anything short of an outrage upon the Constitution, and subversive of the government itself. No political impeachment in any country or any age has ever stood the test of time, and the founders of our government wisely intended to exclude the dangerous power from our republican system.

But the manner in which the conviction of President Johnson is sought upon these charges; the open appeal which comes from the press and caucus, and even the official prosecutors—who are themselves the offspring of a caucus—to the High Court, before which he stands on trial—to condemn him, not because of any high crime he has committed, but for the political necessity which demands his office, shocks every honest man's sense of justice, and degrades the transaction beneath the *pronunciamentos* of those degenerate republics whose liberties have been given up to the sport of contending factions through their inability to bear the restraints, and respect the authority, of a written Constitution. No conviction gained under such

circumstances, will be approved by the American people. Its shame will rest upon the executioners, not upon the victim. The civilized world will receive their judgment with derision, and history will record it to the lasting opprobrium of constitutional government.

Nor should it be overlooked, as a deplorable sign of that fitful temper which afflicts a people only in the worst of times, that the distinguished man who stands thus accused of infidelity to the Constitution, is one who, but a few years since, sacrificed property, position, powerful political associations, and the home of his life, for what he deemed to be his duty to that Constitution and the Union it secures—and who, in recognition of that fact, was, by the agency of those now most clamorous for his condemnation, elected to the position by virtue of which he exercises his present office. Is it not idle for such accusers to say that he is less faithful to that Constitution now than then? and that he, when in the enjoyment of the highest honor of the government, is engaged in, what he so recently sacrificed all prospect of honor rather than engage in a conspiracy to subvert it? Few men have been so conspicuous through life for fidelity to their convictions, as President Johnson; and the judgment which shall pronounce him to be guilty of a violation of his oath to “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States,” will be too flagrant for its falsity, to remain long unexpunged from the records of the country. But the wrong to the individual is overshadowed by the vital consequence of this proceeding to the country. It presents clearly the question which the events of the past few years have been slowly but surely shaping: Is Congress or the Constitution supreme? And the question involves the issue whether our constitutional government is a failure; for if Congress is supreme, the Constitution is useless—and if Congress can stifle the Judiciary, and strike down the Executive, it *is* supreme. And the same power that keeps the South under the bayonet now, may rule the North in the same manner when it will. By the same reasoning which justifies Congress in its overthrow of the Executive Department to-day, the suppression of any State government may be completely justified to-morrow. In fact, if Congress is supreme, a revolution has been accomplish-

ed, and we no longer live under the government we have sworn to support.

This is the ordeal through which the country is passing. It is not the part of wisdom to hide its difficulties or its dangers. They demand the solemn consideration of every American citizen, for with them at last the decision will rest. If this matchless Constitution of ours, based upon the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, through their State organizations, and secured from abuse of centralized power by the separate and independent action of its great co-ordinate departments, is to be abandoned, it can only be because the people for whom it was provided, and upon whom its benefits have been showered, so desire.

The people of Connecticut, trained from their early days to regard no government as lawful which is imposed upon a people without their consent, have watched with jealousy the assumption of extraordinary power by Congress, and especially the indication of a desire to control them in the regulation of their right of suffrage and citizenship, and have unmistakably declared their dissatisfaction with that revolutionary policy which requires the overthrow of the Constitution for its success. Nor do I permit myself to doubt the signs of a rising sentiment throughout the country which will save the American people the charter of their liberties, and vindicate their own capacity for self-government.

I turn gladly from a subject, the seriousness of which has compelled me to address you thus at length, but which is attended with painful impressions, to those matters which are peculiar to our local government.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the State, as exhibited by the Treasurer's report at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1868, is encouraging and satisfactory. It shows, that with proper economy in the several branches of the public expenditure, our State debt may be reduced, in a very few years, to such proportions as to be entirely manageable under a much smaller and less burdensome tax than is now imposed upon the people. Notwithstanding the experiment of reducing the State tax from three and a half to three mills on the dollar, and the

virtual abatement by the last General Assembly of the individual polls from the grand list, a sufficient revenue has been realized to defray the entire expenses of the State, and, at the same time, leave an unprecedentedly large balance in the hands of the Treasurer, with which to reduce the public indebtedness. This gratifying result has been reached under circumstances the less encouraging, from the fact that the debture and contingent expenses of the last General Assembly were nearly a third larger, by reason of the length of the session, than the previous year—and the appropriations, especially to the General Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, such as to create a serious apprehension, at the time, that the financial condition of the State would show anything but favorably at the close of the fiscal year.

It appears from the report of the Treasurer, that at the commencement of the last fiscal year, the entire funded debt of the State amounted to nine million eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars (\$9,828,400.00.) Deducting from this the amount placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund bonds, burned by order of the last General Assembly, (\$1,284,307.35,) the amount of the bonds since purchased and destroyed, (\$123,000.00,) the market value of the bank stock owned by the State, (\$383,500.00,) and the cash on hand at the close of the fiscal year, (\$713,455.94,) leaves the present liabilities of the State, over and above assets, seven million three hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-one cents, (\$7,324,236.71.) From which it will be seen that the actual reduction in the State debt during the year, was \$337,340.85, against \$317,070.70 the previous year.

The State tax of three mills on the dollar realized, the last year, a revenue of nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-three cents, (\$929,323.53,) and the commutation tax, the sum of fifty-two thousand, six hundred and thirty dollars, (\$52,630.00.) The total receipts from other sources amounted to six hundred and four thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$604,518.78;) of which amount \$208,304.68 was from the savings banks, \$207,938.36 from the railroads, \$64,466.22 from the

mutual insurance companies, and \$39,478.15 from taxes on non-resident stock—making the total receipts for the year one million five hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-one cents, (\$1,533,842.31,) against three million five hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-one cents (\$3,546,470.61) the previous year. In addition to this, there is now due from the savings banks of the State, and collectable under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and about eight thousand dollars in commutation taxes from the several towns in arrears.

The total expenditures during the last year were one million four hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$1,422,200.63,) against three million four hundred thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-one cents (\$3,400,999.91) the previous year. Of this amount, \$517,963.00 was paid in interest on the State bonds, and \$150,000.00 in appropriations to the General Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

The balance in the treasury, remaining to the credit of the civil list account on the 1st of April, 1868, was five hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixteen cents, (\$536,668.16,) against four hundred thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and ten cents, (\$400,483.10,) in 1867; while the balance to the credit of all accounts, was seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$713,455.94,) against four hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and nine cents, (\$499,115.09,) at the close of the previous fiscal year.

The disparity in the statement as to the amount of the reduction of our State debt during the fiscal year ending April 1st, 1867, as given in my last annual message, and the statement in this, will be reconciled by an examination of the Treasurer's report for that year, in which it appears that \$400,000.00 of the claimed reduction was in State bonds, purchased and placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund, to discharge a corresponding loan from that fund. This manifestly did not reduce the State indebtedness. The actual reduc-

tion, or the actual means to effect reduction, consisted of the \$171,600.00 in State bonds purchased, and subsequently destroyed, and the difference between the amount of cash on hand to the credit of all accounts on the 1st day of April, 1866, and that on hand to the credit of the same accounts on the 1st day of April, 1867, which was \$145,470.70.

The increase in the valuation of the taxable property of the State, the past year, is considerably greater than that of the previous year, amounting to sixteen millions two hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars, (\$16,210,827.00;) but the reduction of the poll tax from twenty-one million four hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars to fifty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars, causes a falling off in the total of the grand list, as compared with 1866, of five million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eleven dollars, (\$5,227,411.00.)

SCHOOL FUND.

The amount of the capital of the School Fund, as appears from the last biennial schedule and inventory, was two million forty-four thousand thirty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, (\$2,044,035.47,) of which, one million seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixteen cents, (\$1,710,652.16,) was invested on bond and mortgage. The balance of the fund, with the exception of two thousand two hundred dollars in unproductive lands, is in bank stock, State bonds, and cash in the Treasury, or the hands of agents. Of the principal of the fund, there has been reloaned on bond and mortgage, the past year, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars, (\$138,942.00,) a part of which amount, however, was in money not received into the Treasury, but made up by a change of loans rendered necessary by changes in the ownership of property. The amount paid out on orders drawn by the Comptroller, during the year, for the benefit of the public schools, and for salaries and expenses, was one hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$146,890.22,) with a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of April last, of \$1,618.22.

The number of children entitled to the benefit of this fund, according to the last enumeration, was one hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty, and a per capita dividend of one dollar and ten cents was made for each scholar enumerated. This dividend was somewhat larger than the actual receipts of the fund warranted, but it was made in anticipation of realizing a considerable amount from unpaid claims, in a suit recently decided. The steady increase of children in the State will, of course, necessitate a corresponding reduction in the pro rata dividend, as the capital of the fund can suffer no diminution by reason of this increase. The fund is made a sacred and inviolable trust, and its management must be such as to preserve the capital intact, limiting the dividends only to income. For the management of this fund, and the disposition made of the Agricultural College fund, I would refer you to the detailed report of the Commissioner, which will be submitted for your inspection.

BANKS.

From the report of the Bank Commissioner, it will be seen that there are only six banks now remaining in the State and doing business under charters granted by the Legislature, and that their aggregate capital amounts to \$1,610,000.00. There are fifty-four Savings Banks in the State, whose successful management is shown by the gains in their deposits the last year, amounting to \$5,103,070.67. The whole amount of deposits in these institutions, on the 1st day of January, 1868, was \$36,283,460.81, against \$31,180,390.11 on the 1st day of January, 1867.

RAILROADS.

The report of the General Railroad Commissioners shows the condition and management of the several railroads in the State to be in a high degree satisfactory. There has been a large increase in the number of passengers transported over the roads the past year, the aggregate being nearly a million and a quarter in excess of the previous year. The whole number of passengers was only a fraction under seven millions, with the loss of but one life, by any casualty that occurred during the year. Considering the frightful loss of life by accidents in some of the other States, we may attribute our immunity in this respect to the superior management of our

roads, and the sagacity and foresight of those who have this great interest of our State in charge. The gross earnings of the railroads during the year amounted in the aggregate to something over eight millions and a half of dollars, being an excess of over half a million as compared with the previous year; while the whole amount of expenditure was about five million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. The Commissioners' report is very full and complete, and the several suggestions and recommendations it contains, will no doubt receive your favorable consideration.

HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

The humane institutions of our State still continue to perform the noble mission of humanity and charity assigned them, and are happily fulfilling the expectations of our people. Under the direction of those who are qualified for their work, by nature, experience, and eminent ability, they are yearly dispensing their rich blessings upon the unfortunate classes of our community who need the aid they proffer.

The average attendance of pupils in the Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, the past year, has been two hundred and twenty-six. Of this number, fifty-two were beneficiaries of the State. Education is to deaf mutes of priceless advantage, relieving, as it does, to a wonderful degree, the pressure of their misfortune, and elevating them to the enjoyment and privileges of intelligent citizenship. It is doubtless the wish of our people that every deaf mute, of suitable age, in the State, should enjoy the benefits of this noble Institution, which is one of the oldest and best managed of its kind in the United States.

The whole number of patients in the Retreat for the Insane, receiving aid from the State during the year, was one hundred and ninety-five, or forty-four less than the previous year. This falling off in the number of patients thus aided, is attributable, not to any diminution in the number of this unfortunate class of persons in the State, but to the fact that the orders of allowance have been strictly confined to the indigent insane, as required by law. Of the whole number confined, sixty-two have been discharged during the year, leaving the number in the institution, on the first day of April, 1868, one hundred and

thirty-three. An acknowledgment is due to the officers and managers of this Institution, for the admirable manner in which they have discharged their duties and obligations to the State, voluntarily assumed nearly half a century ago, and carried out with the utmost fidelity and good faith. During this long period, it has cost the State only \$24,000, in addition to the actual expenses of indigent patients in the Retreat; and it is questionable whether any State in the Union has derived so many advantages, especially in the kindly care of the insane and their restoration to health, at so small an outlay of means, as our own State has secured by the arrangement originally made with this Institution. The completion, in part, of the buildings of the General Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, and the transfer of the State beneficiaries to that Institution, necessarily terminates the connection of the State with the Retreat at Hartford. In severing this connection, I have deemed it proper that some recognition or acknowledgment of the blessings conferred upon our people by this noble Institution, should be made, as most justly due to its officers and managers.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

In 1865, a commission was appointed by the General Assembly to inquire into the number and condition of the insane persons in the State, and report at their next session. As the result of their inquiries, they reported over seven hundred of this unfortunate class of persons in the State, of which number only about two hundred were provided for in the Retreat at Hartford, the rest being in the almshouses, and under private management. From considerations of humanity and duty to this afflicted class of persons, the Legislature, in 1866, provided for the establishment of "The General Hospital for the Insane of the State," to be located by a board of trustees selected under the act, and appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars to carry its provisions into execution. On the 1st of May, 1867, the board had proceeded so far in the execution of their design, as to fix upon an eligible site in Middletown for the location of the institution, appoint a competent physician as superintendent, procure their plans and specifications, and lay the foundation of the principal building or buildings. Coming into the board at that time, and examining for the first

time the plans which had been adopted by the trustees, I was satisfied that the appropriation asked for, at the last session, was wholly inadequate to the completion of the work, and frankly so stated my views to the members of the board. The trustees will ask for an additional appropriation, at the present session, to enable them to complete the work, and there are, it seems to me, vital considerations why it should be granted. When the act was passed creating the board, the necessity for such an institution in the State was fully recognized and appreciated, and the trustees were authorized and directed to go forward and complete the work, without any limitation as to expense. The design manifestly was to make it an institution which should provide ample accommodations for the insane, and at the same time be an honor to the State. The object of the trustees has been to carry out this design, and it is due to them to say that the work thus far has been thoroughly done, and that the building, when completed, will be a model of strength and durability, and admirably adapted to the objects for which it is erected. The State, in my judgment, cannot afford to be parsimonious or niggardly in this matter. Buildings of this kind should be of the most substantial character, and constructed with a view not only to the present but future wants of the State. True economy in the end requires that they should be well built, and complete in all their appointments. The trustees have generously devoted much of their time and attention to the work, which has been pushed forward as rapidly as could have been expected, under the circumstances. There is no greater or nobler charity than that contemplated by the act creating this institution, and I am confident you will feel, with me, the importance of finishing what has been so well begun. The work cannot be delayed without great detriment to the structure, and still greater injustice to that unfortunate class of our citizens required to be treated in this institution. The able report of the trustees will give you the plans, progress, and expense of the work, with all the details necessary to a full understanding of the subject, and of the importance and prospective value of the institution to the State.

Reports will be laid before you, showing the condition and

management of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, the Soldiers' Orphan Home, Fitch's Home for Soldiers, and the State Hospitals at Hartford and New Haven. These several institutions are believed to be well managed, and entitled to the continued confidence and support of the State.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The reports of the Superintendent and Trustees of the State Reform School show that this institution has been especially well managed the past year. The whole number of boys in the school is two hundred and sixty-four, or the same as last year, the number received and discharged being equal. There has been no death in the school during the last two years, and but very little sickness, which shows its location to be a healthy one, and its sanitary management not only good, but excellent. The earnings of the boys during the year have been about twelve thousand dollars, and the Superintendent speaks highly of their general demeanor and conduct. The school has been in operation long enough to thoroughly test its practical workings, and enable a just estimate to be made of the good it has accomplished. The Trustees will ask for an additional appropriation to carry out the original design of the buildings, and meet the growing wants of the institution. It is a question, in my mind, whether an appropriation to this end should be granted. The real estate connected with the school has become so greatly enhanced in value, owing to its location in the heart of the city, that it can no longer be profitably used for farming purposes; and this consideration will no doubt suggest a change in the location of the institution within a very few years. It is further a question, whether a school of this kind should be permanently located in the midst of a large and growing population, where the discipline must necessarily be much more severe and rigid, and the management less economical, than in a more quiet and secluded locality.

STATE PRISON.

The discipline and management of the State Prison continue to be, in a high degree, efficient and satisfactory. The number of convicts in confinement on the 31st of March, 1868, was

one hundred and ninety-one, or sixteen less than at the corresponding date of the previous year. The total income, or gross amount of earnings by the convicts, during the year, was \$25,166.38, and the total expenditures \$23,460.05, making a net gain to the institution of \$1,706.33. The report of the Warden furnishes a clear and concise statement of the financial condition of the Prison, and shows a balance of cash on hand of \$5,466.31, which might be advantageously expended by the Directors and Warden, under the proper authority of the Legislature, in such needed repairs as the buildings and grounds require. Among these improvements, I would respectfully recommend that the gaslights be replaced in front of the prisoners' cells, as they were before the war, and kept burning to a suitably late hour in the evening, so that the inmates may have, especially during the long winter nights, some opportunity for mental and moral improvement, in the reading of the Bible, and other books from the Prison Library. The object should be to make a prison a reformatory as well as a penal institution, and I can conceive of no greater relief to the terrible monotony of prison life than such reading as the Scriptures, and other suitable books, would afford. It is both right and proper that the money earned by the prisoners should be expended in such repairs as are needed for their comfort, and the improvement of the buildings and grounds they occupy. I would also recommend that there be some suitable recognition or acknowledgment by the General Assembly of the munificent gift made for the benefit of the prisoners, by Mr. H. C. Dorcey of Rhode Island, and of the humane and generous motive that prompted it.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The report of the State Librarian is very full and complete in its details, and will be found to contain much valuable information. The number of births in the State is greater than was ever before reported in any single year—and the natural increase of our population, or the excess of births over deaths, compares favorably with any previous period. The ratio of male to female births is slightly above the average heretofore shown by the returns. The number of marriages was, with

the exception of 1866, the highest ever reported; and something over sixty-six per cent. of the whole number were between parties both of whom were born in the United States. The last year was one of very general good health, the number of deaths being fewer than in any year for several previous years. About one third of the whole number died under the age of one year. The percentage of deaths from diseases of an epidemic character was lower than it has been in any year for the last fourteen years.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Board of Education shows the condition and management of the public schools to be greatly improved throughout the State. It appears that since the organization of the Board in 1865, the public interest in education has increased to such an extent that the amount contributed from all sources for the support of the common schools has more than doubled in that time, or advanced from \$453,663.28 to \$983,890.32. During the past year, it has increased more than a quarter of a million of dollars, and this mainly from taxes laid by the people upon themselves. The Board are unanimously of the opinion that the rate-bill system should be abolished, and the schools sustained at the common expense. It is certainly desirable that all the schools should be under a uniform system, and the fact that the free-school plan has been very generally adopted throughout the State, while the rate-bill system is becoming rather the exception than the rule, renders the change an easy and practicable one at the present time. The very idea connected with a common school, is that it should be free, or supported at the common expense, while the rate-bill is essentially a tuitional charge. The report will be before you, and I commend the several recommendations therein urged, to your favorable consideration.

MILITIA.

The whole number of men organized into companies, and duly armed and equipped under the present militia law of the State, as appears from the muster rolls of March 2d, 1868, is three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven, with an aggre-

gate of officers in division of one hundred and eighty-four. The act passed by the General Assembly at their last session, limiting the number of companies to forty, and providing for the disbandment of inefficient companies, has resulted in no change of the organized force during the year. The several companies have retained their organization, and, in their drills and reviews, displayed a high degree of soldierly proficiency. The regimental encampments have afforded a gratifying evidence of improvement, especially in company and battalion movements, which were performed with a precision and aptitude creditable alike to both men and officers.

The report of the Adjutant-General will show more fully the number, location and strength of the several regiments and companies, and be found to contain much valuable information. It will be seen that the amount of labor performed in the Adjutant-General's office, during the year, has been by no means inconsiderable. The labor required in the preparation of the Soldiers' Catalogue, in the distribution of the Soldiers' Testimonials, and in the increased business with the "Bureau of Claims" at Washington, added to the heavy routine duties of the office, has rendered the Adjutant-General's position anything but a sinecure the past year. The number of claims adjusted by him with the Bureau during the year ending March 31st, 1868, was two thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and the amount of money received and paid out, in bounties and pensions, three hundred and eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and eleven cents, (\$308,320.11,) which has been a saving to the applicants, in charges and fees from agents, of probably not less than thirty thousand dollars. And all this has been done without any increase in the expenses of the office.

It appears, from the Paymaster-General's report, that the entire expense of the Connecticut National Guard, or State Militia, during the past year, was fifty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, (\$53,931.34,) or about seven thousand dollars less than the amount received, and to be received, from the commutation tax. It is believed that this excess in the commutation tax will, the coming year, pay the entire militia expense of the State, including the

offices of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Paymaster-General, with their present economical management. From this statement, it will be seen that the general tax-payer is relieved from any additional burden on account of the military force of the State.

AUDITORS.

There was an omission on the part of the last General Assembly to appoint the proper Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts, as well as those to audit and adjust the Quartermaster-General's account, and examine and inspect the Arsenal buildings at Hartford, and the military stores and other property of the State deposited therein. To obviate the difficulty in the way of these officers making their annual reports, I designated and requested the auditors appointed by the General Assembly in May, 1866, to act in the capacity of auditors for another year, and audit the public accounts with the Treasurer, and report to the General Assembly at their present session. I further designated and requested John T. Peters and Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, to audit and adjust the accounts of the Quartermaster-General. Some action on the part of the General Assembly may be necessary to legalize the action of these gentlemen thus designated and requested to act as Auditors, the specific character of which is left to your determination and action.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the last session of the General Assembly, an amendment was proposed to the Constitution of the State providing for the election of delegates to a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, to be held on the first Tuesday of September, in the year 1869. To make this proposed amendment operative, it is necessary that it should be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house, at the present session, and submitted to the people, as provided in the Constitution. There are, in my judgment, important considerations why this should be done. It is already half a century since the adoption of the Constitution, and while it secures to us the great and essential principles of liberty and free government, there are certain provisions which are now needed to more fully adapt it to the changed condition and cir-

cumstances of our people, effected by their rapid growth in numbers, and enlarged commercial and manufacturing prosperity in different localities. The system of representation which was found prevailing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, was then undisturbed, for the reason that it produced but little inequality in the rights of the people. But while the population in some of the towns has remained almost stationary since then, that in others has either increased with a steady growth, or (as has been the case in some localities) advanced with unexampled rapidity. With a Constitution recognizing all political power as inherent in the people, such inequalities as now exist in the right of representation, are as unjust as they are anomalous in a republican form of government. Representation should be based upon population, and not restricted to precincts, or within territorial boundaries. As the Constitution now is, fifty thousand people in some localities have no greater right of representation in the General Assembly than a population of a few hundred in some of the smaller towns. This is so manifestly and flagrantly wrong, that a proper sense of justice on the part of our people, demands that the evil should be remedied.

A change from an annual to a biennial election of State Officers, is also very desirable. Nothing but an inveterate determination to travel along in the old ruts of antiquated custom, can justify a further continuance of this constitutional provision. It is attended with double the expense, and is a custom that prevails in but few, if any, of the States outside of New England.

A change, also, in holding the sessions of our General Assembly, from Spring to Fall, or the Winter, would, it is believed, add greatly to the convenience of members, and the efficiency of our legislation.

These and other desirable changes in the Constitution, can be more readily and satisfactorily effected by means of a Convention than by the process of adding amendments.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration the importance of observing the most rigid economy in

reference to the public expenditure, as well as effecting the utmost dispatch in legislation, consistent with the best interests of the State confided to your keeping. Trusting that your deliberations upon all matters of public interest may be such as shall conduce to the honor and welfare of our beloved State, let me invoke that Infinite Power which superintends all human governments, to infuse wisdom, as well as the spirit of forbearance and conciliation, into all your councils.

JAMES E. ENGLISH.

NEW HAVEN, May 6, 1868.

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REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1868.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, May Session, 1868. }

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: I herewith transmit my annual report of the financial condition of this Department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1868, that it may be presented to the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, April 1st, 1868. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

In compliance with the requirements of the law defining the duties of the Treasurer of State, I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of this office for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of April, A. D. 1867, and ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, being a detailed statement of the financial transactions during that period, and the condition of the several funds during that period and at this date.

The following brief exhibit shows the balance in the treasury belonging to the several funds on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at the close of business on that day ; the amount received and paid out during the year commencing April 1st, 1867, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1868 ; and the balance this day, April 1st, A. D. 1868, in the treasury to the credit of the several funds :

CIVIL LIST ACCOUNT.

Balance of cash on hand April 1st 1867,	.	\$400,483.10.
Receipts of public revenue,	. . . .	1,558,385.69
		<hr/>
		\$1,958,868.79
Deduct payment for Bonds,	. \$123,000.00	
“ “ on Orders,	781,237.63	
“ “ for Interest	.	
on State Bonds,	. . 517,963.00—	1,422,200.63
		<hr/>
Balance to the credit of Civil List,	. . . .	\$536,668.16

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance to the credit of all accounts, April 1st,	
1867,	\$499,115.09
Total receipts from all sources during the year,	2,711,236.17
	<hr/>
	\$3,210,351.26
Deduct payments for all purposes,	2,496,895.32
	<hr/>
Balance, April 1st, 1868,	\$713,455.94

It will be seen by the foregoing statements that the balance in the treasury, April 1st, 1868, to the credit of Civil List, School Fund, Sinking Fund, and State Institutions, amounts to the sum of seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$713,455.94.)

STATE BONDS.

The Treasurer has been unable during the past fiscal year to purchase more than one hundred twenty-three thousand dollars (\$123,000) Bonds of the State in a manner that would in his opinion satisfactorily accord with the demands for money from other sources, or the receipts of the same into the treasury. At a time when Bonds could have been readily obtained the Treasurer was in urgent need of ready cash to meet the payments of the expenses incurred during the year by the Legislature in the way of pay, extra appropriations, &c., and also of the payment of interest on the State debt. Since the 31st day of March, 1868, the Treasurer is pleased to be able to report that a purchase of Bonds to the amount of one hundred twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars (\$124,300) has been made from which seventy-eight thousand dollars (\$78,000) have been appropriated to account interest Sinking Fund, and the balance forty-six thousand three hundred dollars (\$46,300) is still held to account purchase of Bonds, subject to the action of the General Assembly.

STATE TAXES.

In conjunction with the above, the Treasurer would respectfully suggest to the General Assembly the propriety of making

the payment of the State Taxes from Towns due and payable into the State Treasury semi-annually ; that is, half to be paid on or before September 20th, and the remaining half on or before February 20th, of each year succeeding the action of the General Assembly, and its approval of the Grand List of the State. This would in a very great measure obviate the payment by the Treasurer of a large amount for interest on temporary loans to the State, and thus save this net amount.

There was still due and unpaid on the 1st day of April, from sundry towns, as may be seen by the following tables, the sum of \$39,069.68. Since that date many towns have paid in full, while in several cases, small balances are still due, payment of which is contested because of alleged errors in returns, &c. The towns of New Haven and Hartford have neglected to make return of number of subjects to Military Commutation Tax. Their accounts remain open. The Treasurer would respectfully call attention to these facts.

STATE DEBT.

At the commencement of the present fiscal year, the funded debt of the State amounted to - - \$9,705,400.00
Less this amount to credit of Sinking Fund

Bonds burned by order of Gen'l Assembly, 1,284,307.35

Balance, - - - - -	\$8,421,192.65
Deduct bank stock at market val., \$383,500.00	
Cash on hand April 1st, 1868, 713,455.94	
	<hr/> 1,096,955.94
	<hr/> \$7,324,236.71

Leaving the present liabilities of the State over and above assets, seven million three hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-one cents.

REGISTERED BONDS.

The act of the Legislature authorizing the treasurer to prepare and issue registered bonds of the State in exchange for coupon bonds, has been complied with, and there are now issued under its provisions \$867,500.

The coupon bonds which have been received in exchange have been duly canceled, as directed by law, and await the action of the Finance Committee.

SUNDRY OPEN ACCOUNTS

Of long standing have been closed up. Among them that of the State Prison, open since 1854, and loan account to D. Sage, open since 1857.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The long pending decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Savings Banks *vs.* Gabriel W. Coite, Treasurer, has been rendered in favor of the State. By this decision the State receives about \$130,000. Measures are now in progress to collect the amounts due from those institutions that have refused to pay the full tax on their deposits, as claimed by the late Treasurer.

BANKS.

The cases of the Phoenix and Hartford National Banks are yet in course of law. The Treasurer reasonably hopes to be able to announce that decisions have been rendered in these cases (as in the aforementioned,) in favor of the State. There is also a case brought by the State against the Exchange National Bank of Hartford, for non-compliance of the law in regard to payment of tax upon non-resident stock, and also several suits against insurance companies that are still in the courts, on which no definite progress can be reported at this time.

LICENSES TO SALESMEN.

The law in regard to the issuing of these licenses, as passed by the General Assembly of 1867, is as yet quite imperfect in its workings. There was received from this source during the past year, \$14,000. The Treasurer would respectfully call the attention of the Hon. Gen'l Assembly to this matter, and suggest a thorough revision of the law, and also a revision of the law in regard to tax upon Auction Sales.

INTEREST ON STATE DEBT

Is now paid by means of detached coupons. These coupons, though canceled immediately upon payment, are subject to be lost in various ways. The Treasurer would suggest the passage of an act authorizing the yearly destruction of these coupons so soon as counted and ascertained to be correct by the auditors of these accounts. Their certificate of the fact to be taken in lieu of said coupons for future reference.

IN CONCLUSION,

The Treasurer would heartily congratulate the State on its increased financial prosperity and present standing. The outstanding bonds are all held at the highest market rates, and are eagerly sought for by those wishing a safe and secure investment, showing conclusively the perfect confidence of all classes in the present management of the State's affairs.

By the resignation of the late Assistant Treasurer in this office, (William J. Coite,) the State has been deprived of the services of a competent officer, and I take this method of acknowledging his services during his stay with me as being to the best interests of the State.

The Treasurer respectfully refers to the following tables and accounts for the amount of business done, for receipts from taxation from all sources, and for general information in regard to the detail in this office during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY,

Treasurer.

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAXES FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1868.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Comm- ta'n Tax at \$2.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1868.
HARTFORD, - - - - -	\$40,748,558	\$122,245.67	no ret'ns	
Avon, - - - - -	632,578	1,897.73	\$110	
Berlin, - - - - -	1,304,966	3,914.90	432	
Bloomfield, - - - - -	955,454	2,866.36	214	
Bristol, - - - - -	1,812,238	5,436.71	636	
Burlington, - - - - -	432,417	1,297.25	74	\$1,371.25
Canton, - - - - -	1,374,162	4,122.49	350	
East Granby, - - - - -	541,073	1,623.22	114	
East Hartford, - - - - -	1,614,625	4,843.88	410	
East Windsor, - - - - -	1,504,631	4,513.89	412	
Enfield, - - - - -	2,932,627	8,800.88	286	
Farmington, - - - - -	2,365,652	7,096.96	300	
Glastenbury, - - - - -	1,609,641	4,828.92	346	
Granby, - - - - -	720,830	2,162.49	340	
Hartland, - - - - -	325,988	977.96	166	
Manchester, - - - - -	1,855,747	5,567.24	494	3.49
Marlborough, - - - - -	253,625	760.88	66	
New Britain, - - - - -	3,578,567	10,735.70	1,076	
Rocky Hill, - - - - -	527,438	1,582.31	154	
Simsbury, - - - - -	1,544,812	4,634.44	248	
Southington, - - - - -	1,771,673	5,315.02	440	
South Windsor, - - - - -	1,347,892	4,043.65	304	4,347.68
Suffield, - - - - -	1,977,487	5,932.46	214	
West Hartford, - - - - -	1,462,173	4,386.52	204	
Wethersfield, - - - - -	2,064,323	6,192.97	288	
Windsor, - - - - -	1,645,845	4,937.53	522	
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	686,763	2,060.29	252	
	\$77,592,785	\$232,778.35	\$8,452	
NEW HAVEN, - - - - -	\$35,006,498	\$105,019.49	no ret'ns	
Branford, - - - - -	1,349,862	4,048.09	\$410	
Bethany, - - - - -	644,827	1,934.48	118	\$2,052.48
Cheshire, - - - - -	1,405,475	4,216.42	414	
Derby, - - - - -	3,511,772	10,535.32	322	
East Haven, - - - - -	1,694,906	5,084.72	424	
Guilford, - - - - -	1,500,014	4,500.04	368	
Hamden, - - - - -	1,524,896	4,574.69	312	
Madison, - - - - -	933,421	2,800.26	232	
Meriden, - - - - -	5,446,373	16,339.12	1,432	
Middlebury, - - - - -	416,597	1,249.79	94	
Milford, - - - - -	1,095,132	3,285.40	358	1,643.40
Naugatuck, - - - - -	1,217,467	3,652.40	350	
North Branford, - - - - -	580,665	1,742.00	188	
North Haven, - - - - -	757,677	2,273.03	278	
Orange, - - - - -	1,157,158	3,471.47	446	446.00
Oxford, - - - - -	630,232	1,890.70	190	
Prospect, - - - - -	228,627	685.88	52	
Seymour, - - - - -	987,597	2,962.79	374	
Southbury, - - - - -	867,204	2,601.61	206	
Wallingford, - - - - -	2,224,947	6,674.84	612	
Waterbury, - - - - -	6,613,214	19,839.64	1,192	
Woodbridge, - - - - -	601,435	1,804.31	112	
Wolcott, - - - - -	290,371	871.11	84	
	\$70,685,867	\$212,057.60	\$8,618	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1868.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Commu- tat'n Tax, at \$2.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1868.
NEW LONDON, - - - -	\$6,013,043	\$18,039.13	\$1,290	
Norwich, - - - -	11,630,202	34,890.61	774	
Bozrah, - - - -	592,585	1,777.76	110	
Colchester, - - - -	1,520,955	4,562.86	478	
East Lyme, - - - -	518,783	1,556.35	56	
Franklin, - - - -	443,753	1,331.26	116	\$40.00
Griswold, - - - -	1,306,228	3,918.68	294	
Groton, - - - -	2,476,527	7,429.58	378	
Lebanon, - - - -	1,251,834	3,755.50	322	
Ledyard, - - - -	634,736	1,904.21	258	2,162.21
Lisbon, - - - -	323,707	971.12	110	
Lyme, - - - -	407,578	1,222.73	150	
Montville, - - - -	1,168,600	3,505.80	314	3,819.80
North Stonington, - - - -	996,225	2,988.68	240	
Old Lyme, - - - -	558,724	1,676.17	74	
Preston, - - - -	818,122	2,454.37	194	
Salem, - - - -	379,026	1,137.08	80	
Sprague, - - - -	1,315,173	3,945.52	160	4 105.52
Stonington, - - - -	4,999,941	14,999.82	736	
Waterford, - - - -	1,123,165	3,369.49	156	
	\$88,478,907	\$115,436.72	\$6,290	
BRIDGEPORT, - - - -	\$9,638,735	\$28,916.21	\$2,220	
Danbury, - - - -	5,186,022	15,558.07	1,824	
Bethel, - - - -	744,355	2,233.07	206	\$28.00
Brookfield, - - - -	717,829	2,153.49	168	.35
Darien, - - - -	1,128,618	3,385.85	324	
Easton, - - - -	659,193	1,977.58	64	
Fairfield, - - - -	3,392,868	10,178.60	388	
Greenwich, - - - -	3,860,730	11,582.19	850	
Huntington, - - - -	778,004	2,334.01	138	
Munroe, - - - -	673,817	2,021.45	200	
New Canaan, - - - -	1,385,250	4,155.75	360	
New Fairfield, - - - -	463,305	1,389.91	164	1,389.91
Newtown, - - - -	2,128,336	6,385.01	474	
Norwalk, - - - -	5,797,391	17,392.17	1,220	
Redding, - - - -	1,156,876	3,470.63	258	
Ridgefield, - - - -	1,388,819	4,166.46	278	
Stamford, - - - -	5,770,567	17,311.70	590	
Sherman, - - - -	434,883	1,304.65	136	1,440.65
Stratford, - - - -	1,557,208	4,671.62	238	
Trumbull, - - - -	747,329	2,241.99	42	
Weston, - - - -	580,698	1,742.09	162	
Westport, - - - -	2,248,490	6,745.47	384	
Wilton, - - - -	957,821	2,873.46	186	
	\$51,397,144	\$154,191.43	\$10,874	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1868.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Commu- tat'n Tax at \$2.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1868.
BROOKLYN, - - - -	\$1,156,536	\$3,469.61	\$188	
Ashford, - - - -	521,187	1,563.56	166	
Canterbury, - - - -	751,369	2,254.10	270	
Chaplin, - - - -	305,096	915.29	90	
Eastford, - - - -	326,466	979.40	166	
Hampton, - - - -	462,989	1,388.97	136	
Killingly, - - - -	2,087,586	6,262.76	640	
Plainfield, - - - -	1,796,713	5,390.14	406	
Pomfret, - - - -	1,022,273	3,066.82	204	
Putnam, - - - -	1,704,890	5,114.67	314	
Scotland, - - - -	418,453	1,255.36	86	
Sterling, - - - -	365,549	1,096.65	120	
Thompson, - - - -	1,806,432	5,425.30	350	
Voluntown, - - - -	264,274	792.82	158	
Windham, - - - -	2,507,455	7,522.36	606	
Woodstock, - - - -	1,452,588	4,357.76	468	
	\$16,951,856	\$50,855.57	\$4,368	
LITCHFIELD, - - - -	\$2,046,550	\$6,139.65	\$424	
Barkhamstead, - - - -	570,915	1,712.75	238	
Bethlehem, - - - -	556,771	1,670.31	148	
Bridgewater, - - - -	613,924	1,841.77	196	
Canaan, - - - -	739,530	2,218.59	144	
Colebrook, - - - -	622,181	1,866.54	200	
Cornwall, - - - -	906,895	2,720.69	180	
Goshen, - - - -	1,003,112	3,009.33	134	
Harwinton, - - - -	625,772	1,877.32	144	\$31.16
Kent, - - - -	699,048	2,097.14	162	336.26
Morris, - - - -	443,601	1,330.80	110	
New Hartford, - - - -	1,134,508	3,403.52	292	
New Milford, - - - -	2,061,787	6,185.36	558	
Norfolk, - - - -	966,859	2,900.58	150	
North Canaan, - - - -	768,552	2,305.66	166	
Plymouth, - - - -	2,035,082	6,105.25	632	
Roxbury, - - - -	541,600	1,624.80	158	
Salisbury, - - - -	2,058,979	6,176.94	282	6,458.94
Sharon, - - - -	1,585,020	4,755.06	450	
Torrington, - - - -	1,507,352	4,522.06	324	
Warren, - - - -	344,843	1,034.53	114	
Washingtown, - - - -	1,966,719	3,170.15	264	
Watertown, - - - -	1,381,417	4,144.25	246	4,390.25
Winchester, - - - -	2,338,957	7,016.87	690	
Woodbury, - - - -	1,297,240	3,891.72	356	
	\$27,907,214	\$83,721.64	\$6,792	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1868.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Comm- tat'n Tax at \$2.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1868.
MIDDLETOWN, - - - -	\$5,094,784	\$15,284.35	\$1,116	
Haddam, - - - - -	941,973	2,825.92	194	
Chatham, - - - - -	873,389	2,620.17	316	
Chester, - - - - -	398,310	1,194.93	140	
Clinton, - - - - -	656,242	1,968.73	122	
Cromwell, - - - - -	608,822	1,826.47	162	
Durham, - - - - -	592,871	1,778.61	92	
East Haddam, - - - -	1,428,110	4,284.33	480	\$4,764.33
Essex, - - - - -	1,058,640	3 175.92	266	
Killingworth, - - - -	366,155	1,098.46	128	
Old Saybrook, - - - -	611,489	1,834.47	238	238.00
Portland, - - - - -	2,173,287	6,519.86	388	
Saybrook, - - - - -	686,525	2,059.57	176	
Westbrook, - - - - -	554,936	1,674.51	214	
Middlefield, - - - - -	601,377	1,804.13	146	
	\$16,113,831	\$30,341.39	\$3,058	
TOLLAND, - - - - -	\$505,023	\$1,515.07	94	
Andover, - - - - -	278,020	834.06	28	
Bolton, - - - - -	271,837	815.51	62	
Coventry, - - - - -	923,770	3,771.31	350	
Columbia, - - - - -	375,177	1,125.53	116	
Ellington, - - - - -	815,762	2,447.29	274	
Hebron, - - - - -	639,088	1,917.26	130	
Mansfield, - - - - -	830,465	2,491.39	248	
Somers, - - - - -	813,393	2,440.18	210	
Stafford, - - - - -	1,337,665	4,013.00	652	
Union, - - - - -	329,486	988.46	138	
Vernon, - - - - -	2,554,226	7,662.67	586	
Willington, - - - - -	439,919	1,319.76	170	
	\$10,113,831	\$30,341.39	\$3,058	

GENERAL REVENUE.

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Tax of 3 mills on dollar.	Comm- tat'n Tax at \$2.	Taxes due ending March 31, 1868.
Hartford, - - - - -	\$77,592,785	\$232,778.35	\$8,452	241,230.35
New Haven, - - - - -	70,685,867	212,057.60	8,618	220,675.60
New London, - - - - -	38,478,907	115,436.72	6,290	121,726.72
Fairfield, - - - - -	51,397,144	154,191.43	10,874	165,065.43
Windham, - - - - -	16,951,856	50,855.57	4,368	55,223.57
Litchfield, - - - - -	27,907,214	83,721.64	6,792	90,513.64
Middlesex, - - - - -	16,646,910	49,940.73	4,178	54,118.73
Tolland, - - - - -	10,113,831	30,341.49	3,058	33,399.49
	\$309,784,514	\$929,323.53	\$52,630	981,953.53

TAXES REMAINING UNPAID MARCH 31, 1868. -

TOWNS.	State Tax.	Commutation Tax.	Total.
Burlington, - - - -	\$1,297.25	\$74	\$1,371.25
South Windsor, - - - -	4,043.68	304	4,347.68
Bethany, - - - - -	1,934.48	118	2,052.48
Ledyard, - - - - -	1,904.21	258	2,162.21
Montville, - - - - -	3,505.80	314	3,819.80
Sprague, - - - - -	3,945.52	160	4,105.52
New Fairfield, - - - -	1,389.91		1,389.91
Sherman, - - - - -	1,304.65	136	1,440.65
Salisbury, - - - - -	6,176.94	282	6,458.94
Watertown, - - - - -	4,144.25	246	4,390.25
East Haddam, - - - - -	4,284.33	480	4,764.33
Kent, from 1867, - - - -	336.26		336.26
Manchester from 1867, - - - -	3.49		3.49
Brookfield, balance, - - - -	.35		.35
Harwinton, - - - - -	31.16		31.16
Milford, - - - - -	1,643.40		1,643.40
Orange, - - - - -		446	446.00
Franklin, - - - - -		40	40.00
Bethel, - - - - -	28.00		28.00
Old Saybrook, - - - - -		238	238.00
	\$35,973.68	\$3,096	\$39,069 68

No returns from Hartford and New Haven, of Commutation Tax.

TAX ON RAILROADS.

NAME OF ROAD.	LOCATION OF OFFICE.	Number of Shares.	Amount of funded debt.	Amount of floating debt.	Amount of Cash on hand.	True market value of each Share.	True market val. of funded and floating Indebtedness.	Whole No. of miles of Road.	No. of miles of road out of this State.	Amount of Tax Received.
Hartford & Wethersfield Horse,	-	1,290			\$5,366.32	\$50.		7½		\$704.93
Norwalk & Danbury,	-	710	\$100,000	\$10,400.00	13,329.22	16.	\$100.	23.08		2,708.41
Bridgeport Horse,	-			59,824.53	219.47	50a		4		601.80
Housatonic,	-	10,000	285,000	253.13	8,123.65	30.	100.	124	50	5,589.96
Norwalk Horse,	-	20,000			1,267.58	18.		1½		349.85
Fair Haven & Westville Horse,	-	2,000			1,900.00	25.	.85	6½		1,481.00
New Haven & Centreville Horse,	-	6,000			155.16	6.25		70.49		70.49
New Haven & West Haven Horse,	-	591			448.00	12.50	100.	4½		436.27
New Britain & Springfield,	-	2,286	927,000	94,390.16	283,890.06	185.	100.	70½	5½	57,644.69
New Haven, Hartford & Springfield,	-	30,000		66,256.72		50.		2½		1,037.56
New Britain & Middletown,	-	750			229,922.96	120.	95.	62.25	15.29	60,671.85
New York & New Haven,	-	59,525	1,064,000	125,000.00	53,648.42	90.	100.	59½	17½	15,285.90
Norwich & Worcester,	-	23,540	85,000	15,538.62	117,866.00	108.	108.	57		16,453.42
Naugatuck,	-	14,266	206,000							
New Haven & Northampton,	-	12,140	7½ 436,000	33,331.90	1,638.38	40.	7½ 90.	84.73	24.93	6,366.55
		6½ 192,800					6½ 80.			
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill,	-	P. 3,988	1,574,500		62,808.03	P. 16.		122.86	26.32	15,008.92
		C. 15,379				C. 8.				
Rockville,	-	P. 290	42,000	9,500.00		P. 100.	100.	4½		1,148.50
		C. 687				C. 50.				
New London Northern,	-	1st, 7,500	420,000	277,000.00	7,614.99	1st, 108.	100.	100	44	8,721.44
		2d, 1,450			82,874.40	2d, 40.		50		3,844.26
Shore Line,	-		55,000			65.	98.			3,777.05
Housatonic,	-	* 6,360					90.	62½	45½	6,035.51
New York, Providence & Boston,	-	17,546	600,000		75,672.62	100.				\$207,938.36

* Balance from report and payment of Oct. 21st, 1867.

† All in Connecticut.

DUTIES AND AVAILS OF COURTS.

COUNTIES.	Received from Clerk of Courts.	Received from States' Attornies.
Hartford, - - - - -	\$411.24	\$1,775.64
New Haven, - - - - -	748.14	2,035.38
Fairfield, - - - - -	66.99	681.40
Windham, - - - - -		1,091.75
Litchfield, - - - - -	42.59	1,083.34
Middlesex, - - - - -		124.12
Tolland, - - - - -		319.32
New London, - - - - -	256.37	2,839.31
	<u>\$1,525.33</u>	<u>\$9,950.26</u>
Total avails Courts and Bonds, -		\$11,475.59

LICENSE TO INSURANCE AGENTS.

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
L. W. Sperry, - - - - -	New Haven,	\$200.00
Sperry & Kimball, - - - - -	"	600.00
North American, - - - - -	Phila., '67 & '68,	1,400.00
Benj. Noyes, Commissioner, - - - - -	New Haven,	200.00

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
Adams Express Company, - - - - -	Hartford,	\$2,000.00
Merchants Union Express Company, - - - - -	"	2,000.00

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Deposits Reported.	Tax paid.
Ansonia Savings Bank, - -	Ansonia,	\$82,147.38	\$616.10
Bridgeport Savings Bank, - -	Bridgeport,	1,604,392.71	12,107.94
Bridgeport City Savings Bank, - -	"	464,097.48	3,480.72
Bethel Savings Bank, - -	Bethel,	14,376.18	107.82
Chelsea Savings Bank, - -	Norwich,	406,145.64	3,046.08
Collinsville Savings Bank, - -	Collinsville,	155,175.78	1,163.58
Connecticut Savings Bank, - -	New Haven,	1,015,947.77	7,619.60
Danbury Savings Bank, - -	Danbury,	710,865.04	5,331.48
Deep River Savings Bank, - -	Deep River,	113,081.01	848.10
Derby Savings Bank, - -	Derby,	400,912.42	3,006.84
Essex Savings Bank, - -	Essex,	172,038.67	1,290.30
Falls Village Savings Bank, - -	Falls Village,	168,851.93	1,266.38
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, - -	Middletown,	366,497.27	2,748.74
Farmington Savings Bank, - -	Farmington,	661,487.85	4,961.16
Freestone Savings Bank, - -	Portland,	46,790.84	350.92
Groton Savings Bank, - -	Mystic River,	325,141.89	2,438.56
Litchfield Savings Bank, - -	Litchfield,	176,965.37	1,327.24
Manchester Savings Bank, - -	Manchester,	8,400.97	63.00
Mechanics Savings Society, - -	So. Norwalk,	51,045.83	382.84
Mechanics Savings Bank, - -	Hartford,	254,555.44	1,909.16
Meriden Savings Bank, - -	Meriden,	330,872.27	2,481.54
Middletown Savings Bank, - -	Middletown,	1,498,548.95	11,239.10
National Savings Bank, - -	New Haven,	42,499.21	318.76
New Britain Savings Bank, - -	New Britain,	130,298.69	977.24
New Canaan Savings Bank, - -	New Canaan,	105,339.06	789.30
New Haven Savings Bank, - -	New Haven,	1,622,678.39	12,170.10
New London Savings Bank, - -	New London,	1,884,804.11	14,136.04
New Milford Savings Bank, - -	New Milford,	65,337.61	490.02
Newtown Savings Bank, - -	Newtown,	111,166.16	833.72
Norfolk Savings Bank, - -	Norfolk,	42,354.00	317.64
Norwich Savings Society, - -	Norwich,	3,076,839.79	23,076.30
Norwalk Savings Bank, - -	Norwalk,	601,893.79	4,514.20
People's Savings Bank, - -	Bridgeport,	297,958.02	2,234.68
Putnam Savings Bank, - -	Putnam,	195,027.35	1,462.70
Rockville Savings Bank, - -	Rockville,	266,102.81	1,995.76
Salisbury Savings Bank, - -	Lakeville,	192,106.89	1,440.80
Society for Savings, - -	Hartford,	4,958,783.98	37,175.86
Southport Savings Bank, - -	Southport,	176,845.85	1,326.84
Southington Savings Bank, - -	Southington,	59,630.17	447.22
Stafford Springs Savings Bank, - -	Stafford Sp'gs,	119,662.85	897.46
Staffordville Savings Bank, - -	Staffordville,	101,168.12	758.76
Stamford Savings Bank, - -	Stamford,	246,763.02	1,850.72
State Savings Bank, - -	Hartford,	591,301.80	4,434.76
Stonington Savings Bank, - -	Stonington,	222,622.38	1,669.66
Thompsonville Savings Bank, - -	Thompsonville,	5,480.00	41.10
Tolland Savings Bank, - -	Tolland,	277,501.92	2,081.26
Townsend Savings Bank, - -	New Haven,	1,994,257.84	14,956.92
Union Savings Bank, - -	Danbury,	52,381.23	392.85
Waterbury Savings Bank, - -	Waterbury,	602,541.59	4,519.44
Westport Savings Bank, - -	Westport,	12,943.92	97.08
Willimantic Savings Bank, - -	Willimantic,	345,609.20	2,592.06
Windham County Savings Bank, - -	West Killingly,	135,384.18	1,015.38
Winsted Savings Bank, - -	Winsted,	199,050.15	1,492.88
			\$208,304.68

TAX ON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital invested.	Cash Capital on deposit.	Am't of Tax.
Danbury Mutual Fire,	Danbury,		\$5,303.31	\$39.78
Windham Co. Mutual Fire,	Brooklyn,		13,461.62	100.96
New London Co. Mutual Fire,	New London,		35,771.85	268.29
American Mutual Life,	New Haven,		388,570.94	2,914.28
Connecticut Mutual Life,	Hartford,		5,200,212.27	39,001.59
Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.,	"		1,078,792.43	8,090.94
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.,	"		548,539.38	4,114.04
Madison Mutual Fire,	Madison,		2,516.28	18.87
Ætna Life Insurance Co.,	Hartford,		1,034,391.38	8,507.93
Connecticut General Life,	"		9,217.00	69.12
Norwich Mut. Assurance Co.,	Norwich,		6,950.00	52.12
Hartford Co. Mutual Fire,	Hartford,		66,312.48	497.34
Greenwich Mutual Fire,	Greenwich,		3,156.38	23.67
Farmington Valley Mut. Fire,	Farmington,		1,236.39	9.27
Farmers Mutual Fire,	Suffield,		695.23	5.21
Middlesex Mut. Assurance Co.	Middletown,		29,960.69	224.71
Litchfield Co. Mutual Fire,	Litchfield,		15,351.00	115.13
Tolland Co. Mutual Fire,	Tolland,		55,062.89	412.97
				\$64,466.22

TAX ON AUCTION SALES.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
E. E. Safford, - - - - -	Hartford,	\$19.22
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	32.04
W. L. Warring, - - - - -	N. Canaan,	21.70
Edw. O. Page, - - - - -	Darien,	3.15
John Brewster, - - - - -	Ledyard,	15.00
Philips & Smith, - - - - -	New London,	75.79
B. Hudson, - - - - -	Hartford,	45.00
Shubael Gallup, - - - - -	Norwich,	132.06
W. W. Kinne, - - - - -	New London,	39.02
Roderick Davison, - - - - -	Willimantic,	34.50
John Watson, - - - - -	"	27.57
Wm. Clapp, - - - - -	Pomfret,	16.25
E. C. Eaton, - - - - -	Plainfield,	18.80
S. M. Fenner, - - - - -	S Woodstock,	66.10
D. Greenslit, - - - - -	Hampton,	77.45
C. F. Hotchkiss, - - - - -	New Haven,	38.60
B. Booth, - - - - -	"	46.10
Edw. I. Sanford, - - - - -	"	49.10
W. L. Warring, - - - - -	New Canaan,	3.25
B. & W. Hudson, - - - - -	Hartford,	12.50
Wm. Toohy, - - - - -	"	71.37
Jas. W. Beach, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	3.32
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	6.19
L. S. Phillips, - - - - -	New London,	39.74
Shubael Gallup, - - - - -	Norwich,	28.13
E. C. Eaton, - - - - -	Plainfield,	3.10
Ford & Leavett, - - - - -	Hartford,	106.57
John Watson, - - - - -	Brooklyn,	16.00
L. S. Phillips, - - - - -	New London,	1.79
B. Hudson, - - - - -	Hartford,	.94
Marvin A. Ford, - - - - -	New Canaan,	2.20
W. W. Kinne, - - - - -	Norwich,	2.37
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	1.10
S. M. Enner, - - - - -	Woodstock,	1.02
W. L. Waring, - - - - -	New Canaan,	.50
Wm. Clapp, - - - - -	Pomfret,	1.46
W. S. Sanford, - - - - -	New Haven,	3.00
Shubael Gallup, - - - - -	Norwich,	9.35
John Watson, - - - - -	Willimantic,	2.20
M. Leavitt, - - - - -	Hartford,	4.55
C. F. Hotchkiss, - - - - -	New Haven,	22.25
Edw. Hubbell, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	3.18
Albert Bennett, - - - - -	New Britain,	.72
S. M. Fenner, - - - - -	So. Woodstock,	2.88
E. G. Curtiss, - - - - -	Hartford,	1.05
Asher P. Brown, - - - - -	Griswold,	1.25
Wm. M. Smith, - - - - -	New London,	14.34
L. S. Phillips, - - - - -	"	2.06
W. H. H. Daggett, - - - - -	Andover,	.21
S. C. Northrop, - - - - -	New Milford,	.22
J. M. D. Vine, - - - - -	New Haven,	1.87
W. W. Kinne, - - - - -	Norwich,	1.77
Shubael Gallup, - - - - -	"	2.18
W. S. Sanford, - - - - -	New Haven,	5.00
O. Utley, - - - - -	Middletown,	1.10
B. Booth, - - - - -	New Haven,	4.50
Amount carried up, - - - - -		

TAX ON AUCTION SALES.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Amount brought up, - - - - -		
E. C. Eaton, - - - - -	Plainfield,	\$.96
Wm. Clapp, - - - - -	Brooklyn,	5.58
John Watson, - - - - -	Willimantic,	2.50
R. Davison, - - - - -	Windham,	1.07
Ira W. Ford, - - - - -	Hartford,	.58
M. Levitt, - - - - -	"	6.05
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	4.74
Ives & Morehouse, - - - - -	Norwalk,	2.40
I. Phinney, - - - - -		5.27
G. O. Spencer, - - - - -		.09
		<hr/> \$1,171.92

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE CO'S.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Ralph Gillett, - - - - -	Hartford,	\$14.95
George Perkins, - - - - -	Norwich,	81.60
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	42.83
T. J. Daskam, - - - - -	"	38.11
Wm. M. Hall, - - - - -	Wallingford,	31.57
J. C. Learned, - - - - -	New London,	85.62
G. W. Root, - - - - -	Hartford,	26.34
J. & G. A. Staples, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	188.63
Ebenezer Fuller, - - - - -	Norwich,	137.48
E. S. Woodford, - - - - -	West Winsted,	44.83
O. P. Jacobs, - - - - -	Danielsonville,	19.20
Simeon Smith, - - - - -	New London,	50.22
W. H. Goodspeed, - - - - -	East Haddam,	11.25
Cyprian Wilcox, - - - - -	New Haven,	34.55
John Hinsdale, - - - - -	West Winsted,	47.20
A. F. Abbott, - - - - -	Waterbury,	16.20
H. D. Hall, - - - - -	Middletown,	68.66
A. G. Dart, - - - - -	New London,	126.78
W. H. Fuller, - - - - -	Suffield,	55.58
Francis Sheffield, - - - - -	Pawcatuck,	5.37
Asa Perkins, 2d, - - - - -	Groton,	1.55
H. F. Wheeler, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	3.82
J. H. Frink, - - - - -	New London,	13.14
Sherman, Marsh & Co., - - - - -	Bridgeport,	531.58
Elbert White, - - - - -	Stamford,	25.95
E. H. Carpenter, - - - - -	Norwich,	10.00
Franklin L. Welton, - - - - -	Waterbury,	41.22
W. E. Baker, - - - - -	Hartford,	453.54
J. W. Smith, - - - - -	Waterbury,	560.39
Wm. Conner & Co., - - - - -	Hartford,	356.44
J. N. Crandall, - - - - -	Norwich,	65.97
C. F. Loomis, - - - - -	Suffield,	1.91
Daniel Burr, - - - - -	Westport,	3.62
F. F. Bassett, - - - - -	Seymour,	4.25
Chas. Robinson, - - - - -	Hartford,	207.16
Amount carried up, - - - - -		

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Amount brought up,		
William Wallace,	Hartford,	\$248.55
T. Jones,	Danbury,	60.56
Simeon Smith,	New London,	24.40
D. Hatch & Co.,	Bridgeport,	49.24
Elijah Ackley,	Middletown,	23.89
Ralph Gillett,	Hartford,	55.34
North & Blakeslee,	New Haven,	41.56
Jas. Fuller,	Suffield,	23.59
Lucius S. Fuller,	Tolland,	54.21
S. C. Preston,	Hartford,	163.52
T. G. Birdseye,	Birmingham,	60.96
M. & T. B. DeForest,	Bridgeport,	149.45
Thos. Edgar,	New London,	160.78
Gardner Morse,	New Haven,	121.83
James Ely,	Thompsonville,	6.37
M. L. Tryon,	Willimantic,	10.50
Chas. Sabin,	Mystic,	8.58
Lester Webb,	New Haven,	388.64
Perkins & Learned,	Norwich,	627.71
Josiah T. Peck,	Bristol,	355.05
Ralph Gillett,	Hartford,	157.83
O. B. Grant,	Stonington,	23.23
B. L. Yale,	Meriden,	109.93
C. C. Kimball,	Hartford,	516.34
C. R. Cowan,	New Haven,	75.13
C. B. Bowers,	"	9.78
Gorge R. Cowles,	Norwalk,	325.20
C. B. Maltbie,	Falls Village,	21.63
Frisbie & Wilson,	New Haven,	364.36
J. N. Stickney,	Rockville,	137.74
Caleb Mix,	New Haven,	72.35
Benj. Page, Jr.,	West Meriden,	38.10
Richard S. Bush,	Hartford,	107.02
Ephraim Dimock,	Stafford,	1.70
H. C. Butler,	Meriden,	159.44
A. B. Adams,	Willimantic,	28.22
Ralph Gillett,	Hartford,	22.65
A. B. Adams,	Willimantic,	11.00
Nelson A. Cowles,	Berlin,	.50
Chas. H. Denison,	Mystic Bridge,	145.22
Davison & Bowers,	Norwich,	120.92
Harrison Johnson,	Putnam,	10.77
Geo. Lockwood,	New Milford,	67.12
E. B. Goodsell,	Bridgeport,	211.83
N. T. Allen,	Jewett City,	13.70
H. L. & J. S. Cannon,	New Haven,	597.18
J. G. Beckwith,	Litchfield,	9.61
Morgan & Colt,	West Meriden,	128.61
H. S. Morgan,	Essex,	5.04
Cowperthwait & Hoyt,	Danbury,	119.27
C. F. Collins,	Middletown,	33.62
B. B. Whittemore,	Norwich,	150.08
A. P. Collins,	New Britain,	237.37
J. B. Ward & Co.,	Norwich,	72.73
		\$10,147.46

TAX ON NON-RESIDENT STOCK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	No. of Shares.	Market Value.	Am't Tax.
City Fire Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	336	\$112.	\$376.32
Mercantile National Bank,	"	209	105.	219.45
Charter Oak Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,	"	233	35.	81.20
Phoenix Insurance Co.,	"	800	150.	1,200.00
Mystic National Bank,	Mystic,	77	55.	42.35
New Haven Co. National Bank,	New Haven,	1971	11.	216.81
National New Haven Bank,	"	353	123.	434.19
Hartford Accident & Life Ins. Co.,	Hartford,	402	70.	281.40
North American Fire Ins. Co.,	"	72	95.	742.90
Windham National Bank,	Windham,	73	100.	73.00
Middletown "	Middletown,	334	93.	310.62
Pawcatuck "	Pawcatuck,	288	50.	144.00
Middlesex Co., "	Middletown,	182	116.	211.12
First "	"	5	100.	5.00
First "	Bridgeport,	141	115.	162.15
Mutual Security Insurance Co.,	New Haven,	323	100.	64.60
Connecticut Fire " "	Hartford,	268	95.	254.60
Etna National Bank,	"	68	120.	81.60
National Union Bank,	New London,	26 1/2	112.	29.68
Hartford Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,	Hartford,	1165	20.	233.00
Hartford Fire " "	"	36 1/8	145.	5,318.60
Birmingham National Bank,	Birmingham,	138	110.	151.80
First " "	Middletown,	5	100.	5.00
Continental Life Ins. Co.,	Hartford,	834	17.50	145.95
Travellers Insurance Co.,	"	731	110.	804.10
Shetucket National Bank,	Norwich,	28	100.	28.00
Central " "	Middletown,	10	85.	8.50
Fairfield Co. " "	Norwalk,	146	110.	160.60
Norwich " "	Norwich,	239	110.	262.90
National Bank of Commerce,	New London,	127	110.	139.70
First National Bank,	Stonington,	30	115.	34.50
Second " " 1867,	New Haven,	1404	110.	1,544.40
" " " 1866,	"	1535	110.	1,688.50
National Iron Bank,	Falls Village,	183	110.	201.30
Bridgeport National Bank,	Bridgeport,	228	60.	136.80
Home Insurance Co.,	New Haven,	1334	100.	1,334.00
Norfolk Bank,	Norfolk,	187	50.	93.50
New London City National Bank,	New London,	73	70.	51.10
National Whaling Bank,	"	679	30.	203.70
Thompson National Bank,	Thompson,	157	70.	109.90
First " "	New Milford,	25	80.	20.00
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	15	130.	19.50
Windham Co. National Bank,	Brooklyn,	76	108.	82.08
First " "	Putnam,	129	100.	129.00
Meriden " "	Meriden,	200	106.	212.00
First " "	Suffield,	63	105.	66.15
Tolland Co. " "	Tolland,	92	100.	92.00
Deep River " "	Deep River,	100	112.	112.00
Clinton " "	Clinton,	55	100.	55.00
First " "	South Norwalk,	54	100.	54.00
Merchants " "	Norwich,	203	143.	87.29
Norwich Fire Insurance Co.,	"	370	40.	148.00
State Bank,	Hartford,	109	85.	92.65
National Paquogue Bank,	Danbury,	270	100.	270.00
Etna Life Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	93	400.	372.00
First National Bank,	Stamford,	177	116.	205.32
" " "	Westport,	215	105.	225.75
Connecticut Gen. Life Ins. Co.,	Hartford,	368	50.	184.00
Etna Fire Insurance Co.,	"	5720	200.	11,440.00
First National Bank,	Rockville,	23	100.	23.00
Derby Turnpike Co.,	New Haven,	2	75.	1.50

TAX ON NON-RESIDENT STOCK.—(Continued.)

NAME.	LOCATION.	No. of Shares.	Market Value.	Am't Tax.
First National Bank,	Portland,	57	\$105.	\$59.85
Merchants Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	134	140.	187.60
Norwalk Fire " "	Norwalk,			3.40
Saybrook National Bank,	Essex,	53	112.	59.36
Pequonnoek " "	Bridgeport,	120	80.	96.00
Danbury " "	Danbury,	162	100.	162.00
Connecticut " "	Bridgeport,	182	108.	196.56
Merchants " "	New Haven,	869	55.	444.95
National Bank of Norwalk,	Norwalk,	66	108.	71.28
First National Bank,	West Meriden,	75	100.	75.00
Mystic River " "	Mystic River,	58	57.50	33.35
Uncas " "	Norwich,	434	50.	217.00
Home " "	West Meriden,	40	102.	408.00
Stamford " "	Stamford,	313	40.	125.20
Winsted " "	Winsted,	204	25.	51.00
First " "	South Norwalk,	62	100.	62.00
Second " "	Norwich,	212	106.	224.72
First " "	" "	81	100.	81.00
Rockville " "	Rockville,	290	100.	290.00
East Haddam Bank,	East Haddam,	40	30.	12.00
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	55	100.	55.00
Hartford National Bank,	" "	1234	140.	1,727.60
Southport " "	Southport,	7	100.	7.00
Waterbury " "	Waterbury,	479	57.50	275.13
First " "	New London,	10	120.	12.00
National Tradesmen's Bank,	New Haven,	281	115.	323.15
Etna Live Stock Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	110	75.	82.50
Stafford National Bank,	Stafford Springs,	156	100.	156.00
Thames " "	Norwich,	661	110.	727.10
New Haven Co. " "	New Haven,	add'l		17.60
National Pahquioque Bank,	Danbury,	"		10.00
Jewett City National Bank,	Jewett City,	260	60.	156.00
Bridgeport City " "	Bridgeport,	104	105.	109.20
City " "	" "	add'l		45.15
First " "	" "	"		4.60
Bridgeport " "	" "	"		12.00
Putnam Fire Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	1447		525.55
First National Bank,	Bethel,	153	27.50	42.07
Peoples Fire Insurance Co.,	Middletown,	30	20.	.60
National Bank of New England,	East Haddam,	39	110.	42.90
Danbury National Bank,	Danbury, add'l,			35.00
Travellers Insurance Co.,	Hartford, " "	5	110.	5.50
Hartford Bridge Co.,	" "	62	160.	99.20
National Bank of Norwalk,	Norwalk,	10	108.	10.80
" Whaling Bank,	New London,	48	30.	14.40
Bridgeport National Bank,	Bridgeport,	200	60.	120.00
Travellers Insurance Co.,	Hartford,	12	110.	13.10
National Bank of Norwalk,	Norwalk,	5	108.	5.40
New Haven Co. National Bank,	New Haven,			4.95
Home Insurance Co.,	" "			282.00
Etna " "	Hartford,			148.00
City Fire " "	New Haven,			66.00
A. C. Wilcox,				4.00

TAX ON CAPITAL STOCK.

NAME.	Location.	Amount.
Danbury Gas Light Co., - - -	Danbury,	\$27.00
Bridgeport Steamboat Co., - - -	Bridgeport,	375.00
		<u>\$402.00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

FROM WHOM.		Amount Received.
Town of New Milford,	Interest on delay of payment of Tax,	\$4.94
F. P. Colton,	Sale of Stove,	3.93
W. B. Wooster, P. M. G.,	In settlement of Account,	10,000.00
Julius S. Gilman, Q. M. G.,	“ “	1,457.53
W. B. Wooster, P. M. G.,	“ “	1,729.69
“ “	Sale of Furniture,	169.75
U. S. Government,	In part for War Claim,	21,902.14
Town of Burlington,	Interest on delay of payment of Tax,	24.03
“ Cromwell,	“ “	9.95
J. S. Gilman, Q. M. G.,	Balance of Accounts,	1,542.23
School Fund,	Expense Account for 1866 and 1867,	50.00
Harwinton,	Interest on delay of payment of Tax,	33.50
Treasurer of Hartford,	Bounty to Children Returned,	19.50
Charles E. Jarvis, Portland,	Escheated Estate, W. M. Ewing,	373.18
Town of Windham,	Bounty Returned,	3.00
Town of Barkhamstead,	Bounty Returned,	9.75
Geer & Pond,	Sale of Statutes,	279.60
Hatch & Tyler,	For Coal,	1.68
	Civil List Orders,	120.00
		<u>\$37,734.40</u>

John Flint,	Webster, Mass.,	Bread, &c.	100	Sep. 16, 1867,
Greene & Burrows,	Providence,	Cloths, Clothing and Tailor's Trimmings.	100	17,
Wetmore & Hitchcock,	New York.	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	100	17,
Abraham Strauss,	"	Jewelry.	100	17,
J. Smith & Co.,	"	Cloths, &c.	100	17,
N. R. Mitchell & Co.,	"	Groceries.	100	17,
"	"	"	100	17,
Rankin & Judd,	Springfield, Mass.,	Silk, Thread, &c.	100	17,
Anderson, Heath & Co.,	Boston,	Dry Goods.	100	17,
Todd, Perkins & Co.,	"	Woolen Goods, &c.	100	18,
Thos. N. Dale & Co.,	New York,	Tailor's Trimmings.	100	18,
Cornish, Anderson & Co.,	"	Woolen Goods.	100	18,
Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.,	Worcester,	Boots, Shoes and Leather.	100	18,
Fischer & Thurber,	New York,	Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.	100	20,
Simons Bros. & Co.,	Boston,	Furnishing Goods.	100	20,
Sweetser, Swan & Blodgett,	"	Dry Goods.	100	20,
Alden & Carroll,	Providence,	Millinery and Fancy Goods.	100	20,
R. Gardner & Co.,	New York,	Tailor's Trimmings, &c.	100	21,
Hawkins & Dickerson,	"	Hats.	100	21,
Beals, Jewett & Bush,	Boston,	Woolen Goods and Tailor's Trimmings.	100	23,
Green, Anthony & Co.,	Providence,	Boots and Shoes.	100	23,
Hastings, Potter & Co.,	New York,	Fancy Goods and Notions.	100	23,
Collins & Brush,	"	Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.	100	24,
Hasbrouck, Peters & Barber,	"	Boots and Shoes.	100	24,
Alexander Hartill,	"	Buttons.	100	25,
Thing & Norris,	Boston,	Boots and Shoes.	100	25,
Burton, Willis & Case,	New York,	Hosiery and Gloves.	100	26,
M. Simon & Bro.,	"	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	100	26,
F. A. Hawley & Co.,	Boston,	"	100	26,
Spalding, Hay & Wales,	"	Dry Goods.	100	27,
Sears & Curtis,	New York,	Boots and Shoes.	100	27,
C. B. Churchill & Co.,	"	Woolens.	100	27,
Abner J. Barnaby,	Providence,	Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.	100	27,
E. Allen & Co.,	Boston,	Woolens.	100	28,
C. E. King & Co.,	"	Dry Goods.	100	28,
Thos. Kelley & Co.,	"	Dry Goods.	100	30,
Kelly & Edmonds,	"	Druggist's Sundries.	100	30,
Bacon, Green, Woolley & Burtis,	New York,	Foreign and Domestic Woolens.	100	30,
Leroy T. Smith,	"	Hats.	100	30,

LICENSES TO SALESMEN, &c., OF FOREIGN GOODS.—(CONTINUED.)

FIRM.	LOCATION.	SALESMEN OR AGT.	CLASS OF GOODS.	Am't Paid.	Date of Issue.
J. C. Barber,	Boston,		Patent Medicines.	\$100	Oct. 1, 1867,
Whitney & Crane,	"		Dry Goods.	100	1,
Garbutt & Black,	New York,	L. A. Elder,	Groceries and Sundries.	100	2,
Abernethy & Co.,	"		Woolen Goods.	100	2,
Barrow, McLean & Co.,	Boston,		Millinery, &c.	100	2,
Carhart, Bunnell & Co.,	New York,		Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.	100	2,
Carter, Kirtland & Peet,	"		Clothing.	100	3,
Mills & Gibbs,	"		White Goods, &c.	100	3,
Marsh, Talbot & Whitmarsh,	"		Cassimeres and Vestings.	100	3,
Wm. A. Drown & Co.,	"		Umbrellas and Parasols.	100	3,
Chas. Scott & Co.,	"		Embroideries, &c.	100	7,
S. R. Heywood & Co.,	Worcester,		Boots and Shoes.	100	7,
Jesse Oakley & Co.,	New York,	F. E. Ashley,	Soap.	100	7,
Wm. Patton,	Springfield,		Notions and Fancy Goods.	100	7,
Lusher, Whitman & Co.,	New York,		Clothier's Trimmings.	100	8,
J. O. Lamb,	New York,		Miscellaneous Goods.	100	9,
John T. Thurston,	Webster, Mass.,		Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	100	9,
George Osgood,	Providence,	M. J. McCamath,	Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.	100	10,
Smith C. Morse,	Boston,		Congress and Gaiter Boots.	100	10,
Salisbury, Anthony & Co.,	Lynn, Mass.,		Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.	100	11,
E. Hartshorn,	Providence,	L. F. Ward,	Drugs, &c.	100	11,
E. W. Wheelock & Co.,	"		Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings.	100	11,
Congdon & Aylesworth,	Providence,	Wm. H. Phillips,	Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.	100	12,
Smith & Muddock,	Worcester,		Tin, Glass and Plated Ware, &c.	100	14,
Samuel Walker & Co.,	Boston,	Denison Dudley,	Oils, Vinegar, &c.	100	15,
Gilbert T. Reeder,	New York,	M. L. Moore,	Millinery Goods.	100	15,
Benj. Shaw & Co.,	"		Woolens.	100	16,
Taylor, Simonds & Co.,	Providence,		Dry Goods, &c.	100	17,
Dickenson & Mays,	Springfield,	2 Licenses,	Tin, Glass and Wooden Ware.	200	18,
Ramsey, Coles & Co.,	New York,	Geo. W. Dailey,	Ribbons, &c., &c.	100	21,
Mencham, Hart & Sloan,	"		Jewelry.	100	21,
John Gray & Co.,	"	David B. Harris,	Wooden Ware, &c.	100	22,

Joseph Chapman & Co.,	New York,	Miscellaneous Articles.	100 Oct. 22, 1867,
James G. Powers & Co.,	"	Groceries and Liquors, &c.	100 22,
J. C. Johnson & Co.,	Boston,	Clothing.	100 22,
Boston Corset and Skirt Company,	"	Hoop Skirts and Corsets.	100 22,
S. P. Smith & Sons,	Newark, N. J.,	Varnishes.	100 25,
North Bros. & Co.,	New York,	Kid and Dog Skin Gloves, &c.	100 25,
John Spiecker,	Philadelphia,	Jewelry.	100 25,
Morse & Beals,	Boston,	Clothing.	100 30,
Gould, Hitchcock & Co.,	"	Crockery, China, &c.	100 30,
Linberger Brothers,	New York,	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	100 31,
Perkins & Shattuck,	"	Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.	100 31,
John Bath,	Boston,	Woolens.	100 Nov. 6,
Barnes, Merriam & Co.,	"	Teas, Coffee and Spices.	100 6,
M. Johnson & Co.,	New York,	Woolens, &c.	100 7,
Sullivan, Randolph & Rudd,	"	Clothing.	100 7,
Peck, Randolph & Co.,	"	Flour.	100 14,
Horton, Clark & Co.,	Boston,	Woolen Yarn, Hosiery, &c.	100 18,
Lewis, Coleman & Co.,	New York,	Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions.	100 22,
J. B. Spelman & Sons,	Boston,	Fancy Goods.	100 Dec. 6,
Geo. W. Safford & Co.,	New York,	Patent Medicines, &c.	100 Nov. 21,
Bosworth, White & Belcher,	"	Wooden Ware and Brooms.	100 Dec. 12,
Curtis & Brown,	"	Brooms.	100 28,
John Gray & Co.,	No. Amherst, Mass.,	Crockery and Glass Ware.	100 Feb. 4, 1868,
Austin Ingraham,	New York,	Brushes, Yankee Goods, &c.	100 8,
Francis C. Hall,	"	Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, &c.	100 19,
L. D. Carter,	New York,	Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c.	100 22,
Lewis, Wooster & Co.,	"	Yankee Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.	100 22,
Maibe, Murray & Morgan,	Boston,	Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings.	100 Mar. 4,
Forbes, Richardson & Co.,	"	Woolens, Shawls, Cloaks, &c.	100 11,
Mudlyn, Maddier & Elms,	"	Dry Goods.	100 13,
Hall, Dame & Bullock,	"	Hosiery, Gloves, &c.	100 19,
Marr, Read & Co.,	New York,	Ready-Made Clothing, &c.	100 24,
John J. Hinchman & Co.,	Providence,	Boots and Shoes.	100 25,
Henry Whittemore & Co.,	New York,	General Groceries.	100 25,
Smith & Maynard,	"		100 30,
Moore & Hill,	"		100 17,
Wm. Hart,	[E. Haynes,		
Total for fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, \$14,000			

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	CIVIL LIST.	
To paid Civil List Orders, -	- - - - -	\$479,985.55
" " Registered " -	- - - - -	301,252.08
" " Interest on State Bonds, -	- - - - -	517,968.00
" " Purchase of Bonds, -	- - - - -	123,000.00
" Balance forward, -	- - - - -	536,668.16

\$1,958,868.79

DR.	SCHOOL FUND.	
To Commissioner's Orders, Principal, -	- - - - -	\$138,942.00
" " " Revenue, -	- - - - -	125,355.25
" Interest School Fund Dividend Orders, -	- - - - -	142,492.22
" Balance forward, -	- - - - -	11,201.82

\$417,991.29

TRIAL BALANCE.

CIVIL LIST.							Cr.
By balance from March 31st, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$400,483.10
" Tax on Auction Sales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171.92
" Miscellaneous Receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,734.40
" Tax from Towns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	953,866.91
" " Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,147.46
" Avails of Courts and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,475.59
" Tax on Savings Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	208,304.68
" " Railroads,	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,938.36
" " Mutual Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,466.22
" " Express Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00
" License to Insurance Agents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400.00
" Tax on Non-Resident Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,478.15
" " Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	402.00
" License to Salesmen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000.00
							<u>\$1,958,868.79</u>
By balance forward to new account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	536,668.16

SCHOOL FUND.

							Cr.
By Balance Principal forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,979.41
" Collection of Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,109.19
" " Revenue, Principal and Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,772.35
" Balance of Interest forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,715.00
" Collection of Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,415.34
							<u>\$417,991.29</u>
April 1, 1868. Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,201.82

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	TOWN DEPOSIT FUND, INTEREST.	
April 1, 1867.	To balance forward, - - - - -	\$123.55
March 31, 1868.	To paid interest to towns, - - - - -	1,425.61
		<u>\$1,549.16</u>
April 1, 1868.	To balance forward, - - - - -	\$123.55

DR.	STATE PRISON.	
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DR.	NORMAL SCHOOL.	
March 31, 1868.	To paid orders for year, - - - - -	\$4,940.96
	" Balance forward, - - - - -	1,798.81
		<u>\$6,739.77</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND, PRINCIPAL.							CR.
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$60.14

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND, INTEREST.							CR.
Feb. 14, 1868.	By Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,425.61
	" Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	123.55
	*						<u>\$1,549.16</u>

STATE PRISON.							CR.
April 1, 1868.	Grant, 1865,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,770.96

NORMAL SCHOOL.							CR.
April 1, 1867.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,739.77
							<u>\$6,739.77</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,798.81

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	DEAF AND DUMB.	
April 1, 1867.	To balance forward,	\$1,610.56
March 31, 1868.	" paid orders for year,	7,775.23
" "	" balance forward,	5,074.74
		<u>\$14,460.53</u>

DR.	INDIGENT IDIOTS.	
March 31, 1868.	To paid orders for year, -	\$2,716.66
	" balance forward, -	2,830.45
		<u>\$5,547.11</u>

DR.	INDIGENT BLIND.	
March 31, 1868.	To paid orders for year, -	\$1,938.00
	" balance forward, -	3,639.23
		<u>\$5,577.23</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$1,455.00

DEAF AND DUMB.						CR.
April 17, 1867.	By Order, -	-	-	-	-	\$3,807.03
Nov. 27, " "	Grant, &c., -	-	-	-	-	10,653.50
						<u>\$14,460.53</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$5,074.74

INDIGENT IDIOTS.						CR.
April 1, 1867.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$2,547.11
Nov. 27, " "	grant, -	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
						<u>\$5,547.11</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$2,830.45

INDIGENT BLIND.						CR.
April 1, 1867.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	\$2,577.23
Nov. 27, " "	grant, -	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
						<u>\$5,577.23</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$3,639.23

INSANE POOR FUND.

\$28,698.43

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

\$7,424.89

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

\$7,564.66

TRIAL BALANCE.

INSANE POOR FUND.							CR.
April 1, 1867.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,516.35
Aug. 2, 1867.	" registered order,	-	-	-	-	-	1,091.04
Nov. 17, 1867.	" " "	-	-	-	-	-	21,091.04
							<u>\$28,698.43</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,600.51

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.							CR.
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,198.60

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.							CR.
April 23, 1867.	By order,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,359.18
Nov. 27, " "	" "	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
Jan. 13, 1868.	" "	-	-	-	-	-	2,065.71
							<u>\$7,424.89</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,992.29

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.							CR.
April 23, 1867.	By order,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,511.80
Nov. 27, 1867.	" "	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
Jan. 13, 1868.	" "	-	-	-	-	-	1,710.00
Feb. 8, 1868.	" "	-	-	-	-	-	342.86
							<u>\$7,564.66</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,886.09

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.

BILLS PAYABLE.

March 31, 1868.	To bills paid during year,	-	-	-	-	\$568,559.85
"	"	" balance forward,	-	-	-	62,069.99
						<u>\$630,629.84</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

BILLS PAYABLE.						CR.
March 31, 1868.	By sundries for year,	-	-	-	-	\$630,629.84
						<u>\$630,629.84</u>
April 1, 1868.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	\$62,069.99

SINKING FUND, 1862.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By balance from 1867,	-	-	-	-	\$935.84

SINKING FUND, 1864.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By balance from 1867,	-	-	-	-	\$371.51

SINKING FUND, 1862.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By Bonds to principal,	-	-	-	-	\$48,000.00

SINKING FUND, 1864.						CR.
April 1, 1868.	By Bonds to principal,	-	-	-	-	\$26,000.00

Dr. BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Civil List, - - - - -	\$536,668.16
School Fund, - - - - -	11,201.82
Sinking Fund, Interest, 1862, - - - - -	935.84
“ “ Bonds to Principal, - - - - -	48,000.00
“ “ “ “ 1864, - - - - -	871.51
“ “ Principal Bonds, - - - - -	26,000.00
Town Deposit Fund, Principal, - - - - -	60.14
Normal School, - - - - -	1,798.81
State Prison Medical Society, - - - - -	1,455.00
Deaf and Dumb, - - - - -	5,074.74
Indigent Idiots, - - - - -	2,880.45
Indigent Blind, - - - - -	3,639.23
Insane Poor, - - - - -	9,600.51
Sick and Wounded Soldiers, - - - - -	1,198 60
State Prison Grant, 1865, - - - - -	5,770 96
General Hospital Society, - - - - -	1,992.29
Hartford Hospital, - - - - -	1,886.09
Bills Payable, - - - - -	62,069.99
	<hr/>
	\$720,554.14

BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS. Ct.

Town Deposit Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$123.55
Interest at Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,974.65
Balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713,455.94

\$720,554.14

GENERAL BALANCE.

DR.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, TREASURER,

To Receipts—Civil List,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,958,868.79
School Fund, Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,088.60
" " Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,130.34
Town Deposit Fund, Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425.61
" " " Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.14
State Prison Medical Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455.00
Deaf and Dumb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,460.53
Indigent Idiots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,547.11
Indigent Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,577.23
Insane Poor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,698.43
Sick and Wounded Soldiers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,198.60
Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
General Hospital Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,424.89
Hartford Hospital "	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,564.66
Interest at Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,852.27
State Prison Grant, 1865,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,770.96
Loan Account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300.00
State Prison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,229.12
Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,739.77
Bills Payable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,629.84
Sinking Funds, Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,000.00
" " Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,307.35
State Funds invested in Bank Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,000.00
							\$3,376,329.24

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April, 1868. }

The subscribers, having been requested by His Excellency the Governor to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same from the 1st day of April, 1867, to the 31st day of March, 1868, both days inclusive, and have compared the same with the several vouchers, and find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, which shows the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, 1868, to have been seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$713,455.94).

CHARLES BOSWELL.
JOHN C. TRACY.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 1st, 1868. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

GEORGE A. PAINE,
School Fund Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

ACCOUNTS OF G. W. COITE

LATE TREASURER,

TO

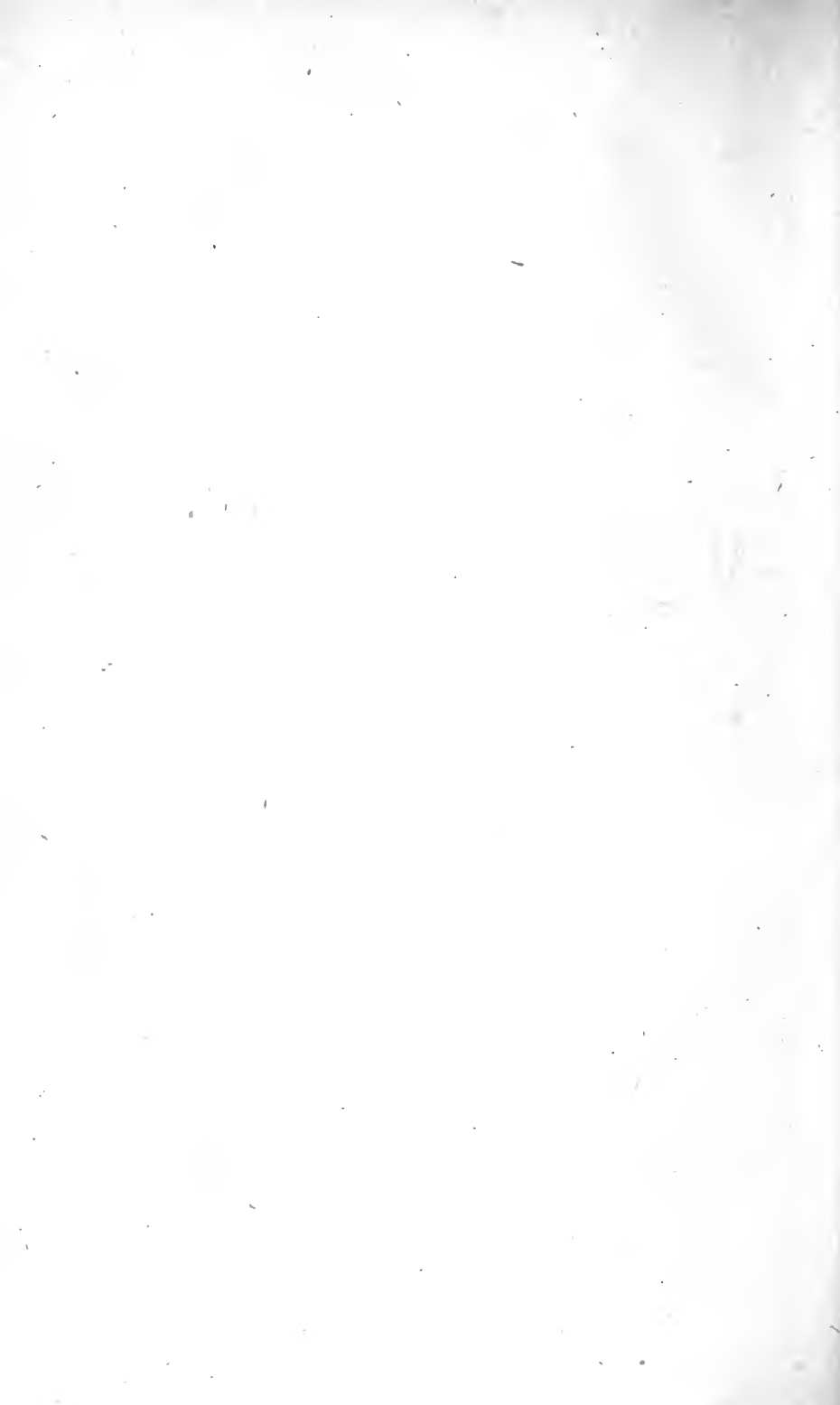
HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. ENGLISH.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:

THOMAS J. STAFFORD, STATE PRINTER.

1868.



R E P O R T.



*To His Excellency James E. English, Governor of the State
of Connecticut :*

The undersigned having been appointed, by resolution of the General Assembly at its last session, a committee to examine into and investigate “any and all sales of stocks, bonds and other property of the State, made by or through Hon. G. W. Coite, late Treasurer, on behalf of the State, to inquire into and find the terms of such sales, to ascertain whether any commissions, bonuses or presents have been paid or delivered to, or received by, any person in the employment of the Treasurer, or of the State, from any person or parties connected with the sale or purchase of any stocks, bonds or property of the State, or with the loaning of money to the State during the term of office of said Treasurer, the amounts of said commissions, bonuses or presents, and to whom paid or delivered and by whom received ; to ascertain whether any interest has been paid to or received by any party for his own benefit, other than the State, for the use of the funds of the State, on deposit or otherwise, by any person or corporation, during the term of office of said Treasurer ; to inquire into and find the facts respecting any and all irregularities and improprieties in connection with the administration of the Treasury Department, alleged to have been committed by said Treasurer or any clerk in his employ

and to report the facts by said committee found upon all said subjects to His Excellency the Governor, on or before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1868"—respectfully report: That as instructed by said resolution, they requested the attendance of the State's Attorney for Hartford county to conduct said examination, and that said State's Attorney attended to said duty; that, as further instructed by said resolution, they summoned before them and examined, under oath, all persons connected with the Treasurer's office during the term of said Treasurer, who were at the time within the jurisdiction of this State; that they made a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the State Treasury during the period in said resolution mentioned, having employed a skillful and competent book-keeper to assist them in making said investigation. The result of the examination of said books and accounts, and the material statements in the testimony of the witnesses relating to the subjects investigated by the committee, are as detailed below:

On the 7th of January, 1864, the Treasurer gave Ketchum, Son & Co. a note for \$100,000, payable, with interest, at sixty days—no grace. When the note fell due it was sent to the State Bank for collection. It appears from the check-book of the Treasurer that he drew a check on the State Bank for \$101,000, which was the amount of the note with six per cent. interest. It appears from the books of the State Bank that this check was charged to the State, and the same amount, \$101,000, was credited to Ketchum, Son & Co. on the day-book of the Treasurer. The amount paid on this note is charged to the State. The entry originally was \$101,000, but appears to have been subsequently altered to \$102,000, and in the subsequent entries on the books of the Treasurer the amount paid on this note is charged \$102,000. On the back of the note is endorsed a receipt for the amount of interest paid on the note, signed by Thomas Belknap, President of the bank. In this receipt the amount of interest paid was originally written one thousand dollars, but appears to have been subsequently altered so as to read two thousand. On the face of the note, under the figures \$100,000, are written the figures 2,000, and after the figures 2,000 are written the words "int. and coms."

Mr. Belknap testifies that he did not make the alteration of the word one to two, in the receipt on the back of the note, and that he did not receive the additional \$1,000 or any part of it.

Mr. Coite, the Treasurer, testifies that he did not make the alteration in the receipt on the back of the note, or on the day-book, but says that the figures "2,000" and the words "int. and coms." on the face of the note are in his handwriting. He further testifies, that he paid no extra interest or commissions on this loan; that he has no recollection of the transaction, and is unable to give any explanation of what became of the additional \$1,000.

Previous to that time, and for several months subsequent, the State did not pay greater interest on any loan than six per cent. The amount paid by the State in this transaction, but which does not appear to have been received by the holders of the note, was \$1,000.

On the 16th of October, 1862, a loan was obtained from the Suffolk Bank, Boston, on two notes for \$50,000 each, made by the Treasurer, and payable January 1, 1863, with interest. This loan seems to have been negotiated by Mr. Belknap, President of the State Bank. Mr. Belknap wrote to the Suffolk Bank, soliciting the loan at four and a half per cent., saying in his letter that the State had been offered the money here at five per cent. It appears from the books of the State Bank that the Suffolk Bank made this loan at four and a half per cent., the amount charged for interest being \$1,013.52. The State paid on this loan six per cent. interest, \$1,383.32. On the books of the State Bank the State is credited, from the proceeds of this loan received from the Suffolk Bank, the sum of \$100,000, and the balance, being the difference between the six per cent. interest charged by the State Bank and the four and a half per cent. charged by the Suffolk Bank, is credited to the private account of Mr. Belknap, amounting to \$369.80.

On the 23d of October, 1862, the State procured a loan from the Bank of Commerce, New York, through Mr. Callender, Cashier of the State Bank, on two notes of \$50,000 each, payable January 1, 1863, with interest. On this loan the State paid interest at the rate of six per cent., amounting to \$1,250.

The Bank of Commerce charged interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., \$936.56. This difference was also credited to Mr. Belknap, being \$313.44.

On the 6th of January, 1863, the State procured a loan of \$200,000 from the Suffolk Bank, through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on two notes for \$100,000 each, one at sixty days and one at ninety days. On this loan the State paid interest at the rate of six per cent., \$2,633.32. The Suffolk Bank charged interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., amounting to \$1,983.32, making a difference of \$650. On the books of the State Bank Mr. Belknap is credited with just one-third of this amount, \$216.49, but the books do not show what became of the balance. The business seems to have been transacted by Mr. Callender, the Cashier of the Bank.

On the 25th of April, 1863, the State procured a loan of \$350,000 from the Suffolk Bank, through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on three notes, two for \$100,000 each and one for \$150,000, all payable July 15th, 1863. The State paid interest on this loan at the rate of five per cent., amounting to \$4,034.75. The Suffolk Bank charged interest at the rate of four per cent., amounting to \$3,543.75, making a difference of \$490.98 on the books of the State Bank. Mr. Callender is credited with just one-half of this amount, \$245.49, but the books do not show what became of the other half.

On the 26th of December, 1863, the State procured a loan of \$300,000 from the Suffolk Bank, through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on three notes, one for \$200,000, at sixty days, and two of \$50,000 each, at sixty days. The State paid interest on this loan at the rate of seven per cent., amounting to \$3,675. The Suffolk Bank charged interest at the rate of six per cent., amounting to \$3,150, making a difference of \$525. The books of the bank do not show who received this sum, but on the margin of the bank-book where this transaction is entered these figures, 525, are divided by two, in pencil.

On the 23d of November, 1864, the State procured a loan of \$350,000 from the Bank of Commerce, through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, in three notes, one of \$200,000, due March 11th, 1865; one of \$100,000, and one of \$50,000,

both due March 1st, 1865. On this loan the State paid interest at the rate of seven per cent., amounting to \$7,197.21. The Bank of Commerce charged interest amounting to \$6,827.41, making a difference of \$369.80.

On the 8th of December, 1864, the State procured a loan of \$500,000 from Ketchum, Son & Co., through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on seven notes: two of \$50,000 each, at four months; two of \$50,000 each, at ninety days; one of \$100,000, at four months, and two of \$100,000, at ninety days. The State paid \$13,477.77 interest, being at the rate of nine and a half per cent. Ketchum, Son & Co. charged \$12,977.77, making a difference of \$500.

On the 8th of March, 1865, the State procured a loan of \$200,000 from the Bank of Commerce, through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on a note of that amount at ninety days. The State paid interest on this loan at the rate of nine per cent., amounting to \$4,600. The Bank of Commerce charged interest at the rate of seven per cent., amounting to \$3,528.76, making a difference of \$1,071.24.

On the 11th of April, 1865, the State procured a loan of \$200,000 from Ketchum, Son and Co., through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on a note of that amount at sixty days. On this loan the State paid interest at the rate of twelve per cent., amounting to \$4,200. Ketchum, Son & Co. charged interest at the rate of nine per cent., amounting to \$3,150, making a difference of \$1,050.

On the 29th of June, 1865, the State procured a loan of \$400,000 from Ketchum, Son & Co., through Mr. Callender, as Cashier of the State Bank, on two notes of \$200,000 each, one dated June 8th, at sixty days, and one June 13th, at sixty days. On this loan the State paid interest at the rate of eleven per cent., amounting to \$7,300. Ketchum, Son & Co. charged interest at the rate of nine per cent., amounting to \$6,300, making a difference of \$1,000.

Of the before-mentioned notes, some were payable at the State Bank and some in New York, and several of them were endorsed by the State Bank.

On the 17th of May, 1865, the Treasurer sold \$100,000 of 5-20 bonds belonging to the State. It appears by the books of

the State Bank that the bank bought these bonds and paid for them the sum of \$102,500, which was the market value of the bonds, and that sum is charged on the books of the bank to "Bond Account." The State received for these bonds only \$101,750, which was credited to the State on the books of the bank. The balance, \$750, was taken from the purchase money, and not received by the State.

On the 25th of May, 1865, the Treasurer sold another lot of 5.20 bonds, amounting to \$100,000. It appears from the books of the State Bank that these bonds were sold for \$102,325, which sum was received by the State Bank. The State received for these bonds only \$101,700, which was credited to the State on the books of the bank. The balance, \$625, was taken from the purchase money and not received by the State.

The difference between the amount paid by the State on the above-mentioned loans, negotiated through the State Bank or its officers, and the amount received by the parties making the loans to the State, is \$7,340.26, and the difference between the amount of the proceeds of the sale of bonds, as above, and the amount actually received by the State, is \$1,375. We find that the State Bank received no portion of these differences.

In reference to the disposition of the several differences, neither the books of the State Treasurer or the books of the State Bank throw any light, except in the instances referred to above, when a small portion of these seem to have been credited on the books of the bank to Mr. Belknap and Mr. Callender.

Mr. Callender testified, that as to the three first mentioned transactions, to-wit: those of January 7th, 1864, October 16th and October 25th, 1862, he had no knowledge, and was in no way connected with them, so far as he could remember; that as to the other differences, they were severally received by him at the date of the several transactions, and were allowed to him by Mr. Coite, the Treasurer, as commissions or compensation for his services and expenses in negotiating the several loans and sales, and he exhibited to the committee the authority under which he acted, consisting of a certified copy of the act and a letter of the Treasurer, accrediting him as agent to negotiate the loans. That the amount was taken in money from

the drawer in the State Bank, and so does not appear on their books, and that, as near as he can recollect, in every instance, the money so received was shared between himself and Mr. Belknap and Mr. Coite, the State Treasurer.

That he once or twice paid a portion to Buel Sedgwick, and he supposed that Sedgwick received something from Mr. Coite on other occasions, and that in some of the New York negotiations he paid something to Mr. Ketchum.

That he kept a memorandum of the division of the several sums at the time, which he left with his papers at the State Bank when he left the Bank, but which he cannot now find, and that he cannot now state the precise sums received by each, but that he paid a portion of the money received by him to Mr. Belknap and Mr. Coite, in every instance.

Mr. Belknap testified that he has no recollection of having received any of the sums, or any portion of them. That he did not know that any of these notes were endorsed by the Bank. That he did not know that any greater sums were received upon these loans from Ketchum, Son & Co., and Bank of Commerce, and the Suffolk Bank, than were credited to the State on the books of the Bank. That he has no recollection of negotiating any of these loans himself, though after looking at the copy of his letter to the Suffolk Bank, referred to above, he says he must have written to the Suffolk Bank in reference to the loan of October 16, 1862. That he knew Mr. Callender was engaged in negotiating some of the loans, and supposed he was paid for his services by the State Treasurer, but did not know how. That he kept no private account of his deposits in the State Bank, and he did not know at the time that either of the sums referred to above were credited to him on the books of the State Bank, and he does not now know why they were so credited, but he says he must have received the money.

Buel Sedgwick testified that he never received any portion of any of those sums, and that Mr. Callender never paid him any money, except once he handed him seventy-five dollars, but that this was for his share of a transaction in bonds in which he had been interested with Mr. Callender. He further testified that Mr. Callender asked him from time to time if Mr. Coite had divided with him, but that Mr. Coite never did pay

him any share of these commissions, and that he never asked him to do so, though he supposed there was some arrangement between Callender and Coite, under which they shared the commissions on these transactions. That Mr. Coite once said to him if he would get a loan at six per cent. he would pay him a commission. That he tried to negotiate a loan through Mr. Hammond, the then President of the Exchange Bank, but did not remember how it resulted.

S. E. Elmore was clerk in the Treasury office from July, 1860, to July, 1864. He testified that just prior to the making of the loan for \$300,000, December 26, 1863, it became apparent that the State would need to borrow a large sum of money immediately. Witness spoke to C. F. Pond, President of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, about obtaining a loan. Mr. Pond said he would let them have from \$100,000 to \$150,000, at five per cent. Witness notified Mr. Coite of this conversation. He heard nothing further about the matter until a few days afterwards, when Buel Sedgwick informed him that a loan had been effected. Witness understood from Sedgwick that the business had been done through Callender, and Sedgwick intimated that he (Sedgwick) and the Treasurer were each to have some share of the commissions.

Gabriel W. Coite, the Treasurer, testified that in every instance he negotiated all the loans to the State himself and paid no commissions to any persons for procuring the loans, except the loan of \$500,000 in December, 1864, and the subsequent renewals of that loan. That he did not know of any loan being negotiated in Boston. That the loans above referred to as having been made by the Suffolk Bank he negotiated directly with the State Bank and knew no one else in the transaction. That prior to the loan of \$500,000 he had never paid over six per cent. to his knowledge. That just prior to the date of that loan he consulted with the Governor, and being unable to get the money here he sent Mr. Callender to New York to get the money there. That Mr. Callender went to New York, and the next morning telegraphed that he had made the loan at nine per cent. and that the money would be credited at the State Bank. That Callender said he could do nothing except through the bank, and with the bank's endorsement. That Callender

claimed a commission, and he allowed him one-eighth of one per cent. That when this loan fell due, he paid \$100,000. That the loan of \$200,000, March 8, 1865, was negotiated by Callender at the Bank of Commerce. He did not remember whether any commission was paid on this loan or not. That in making the loan of \$200,000, April 11, 1865, he knew nobody but the State Bank, and that he had no recollection of the rate being twelve per cent. That he once paid the Exchange Bank at the rate of nine per cent. for \$20,000, but did not remember ever paying any other bank here as high as nine per cent. That the loan of \$400,000 the 29th of June, 1865, was negotiated by Callender, and he paid him a commission. That he supposed he had paid for commissions in all about \$3,250, being one-fourth of one per cent. on \$1,300,000. That in negotiating the loan of \$500,000, he supposed Callender acted as an individual. Witness said Mr. Elmore may be correct in saying Mr. Pond offered to loan \$100,000 at five per cent., and it may be that Mr. Sedgwick knew of the loan through the State Bank, but witness never negotiated any loan at six or seven per cent., when he could get it at five per cent.

That he never paid Mr. Sedgwick any commission, and never knew of his receiving any. He further testified that he received of Callender, directly, one or two hundred dollars after the sale of the 5.20 bonds before referred to; that he did not know that any of the bonds were purchased by the State Bank; that he supposed the bonds had been sold by Callender in New York, for the benefit of the State; that Callender said he had paid one eighth per cent. in New York, and had received himself one-eighth per cent., and would divide his commissions with him. That this was no condition precedent to the sale, and he had no recollection of ever receiving a dollar from Callender, except on those two occasions. That Callender never paid him any part of the commissions for negotiating the notes. That he never, directly or indirectly, received any bonus, gratuity, or any benefit to the amount of a cent for making any loan, and he never received any interest on account of any deposit of funds belonging to the State.

Wm. H. Bourne testified as follows: That he was a clerk in the Treasury office from February, 1865, to January, 1866; for

several months before he left, Mr. Coite was President of the Bowery National Bank of New York, and was in New York a part of the time. He came up once or twice a week, and brought up the bank transactions in New York with the Treasury of Connecticut. He said he got his discounts in New York because he could do better with the banks there than with those of Connecticut. Witness said he usually entered the discounts made in New York as he furnished them. The Treasurer kept the check book and bank book of the New York Central National Bank locked up in his private desk. Witness was never allowed to have access to those books, except when his own accounts would not balance, and then he required witness to help him balance his accounts. He also kept the check book of the Bowery National Bank in his own private desk. In one of the accounts with the Central National Bank of New York, which he handed to him, the accrued interest on the deposits of the Treasury appeared. This statement of the account was made by the bank. Witness entered this interest on the cash book as it was reported by the bank. Witness did not recollect the amount but it was quite a sum. The Treasurer noticed this entry on the cash book, and told witness that in New York the person having charge of the public money kept the interest on the deposits arising from the public money, and he intended to do so; therefore he directed the entry to be erased, which was done, and thus that amount of money which the New York Central Bank had allowed to Connecticut for the use of its money disappeared from the State records. After this, Mr. Coite only furnished him with memorandum statements. He did not furnish after this any bank statement, except deposit tickets, or something of that kind.

As Mr. Coite kept a private account of the public money transactions in New York, separate from the public treasury records, witness could not tell always, if ever, how much money there was in the Treasury, or, indeed, whether there was any. He could tell the amount of deposits in Hartford, but not in New York. Mr. Coite carried memorandums in his pocket, and after his accounts were out of gear his memory seemed to be at fault, and he directed corrections to be made as he refreshed his memory.

The State received from the United States the sum of \$300,000, and Mr. Coite invested the money in United States Bonds, through the agency of the First National Bank of Hartford.

Mr. Elmore testifies that he first had an interview with Mr. Tryon, the Cashier of the bank, and was informed by him that the bank would allow the State one-eighth per cent., being a portion of the commission received by the bank for making the sale; that he (Elmore) reported the conversation to Mr. Coite, and Mr. Coite afterwards conducted the negotiation himself. Mr. Coite testifies that he invested the \$300,000 in United States Bonds; that Mr. Tryon took the money and gave a receipt, and afterwards sent the bonds to him. Afterwards he (Tryon) said that they had three-eighths per cent. for selling, and "as you have been liberal to us we will make you a present of \$375." He put the money in an envelope, and when the Auditors (Mr. Welch and Mr. Boswell) came, he "told them there was two matters he wanted their advice upon, whether the \$375 belonged to him, or the State, or the bank; that he knew of no law to prevent his taking it. Mr. Welch advised him not to take it, and he therefore put the money into the Treasury.

In the latter part of June, 1865, the State sold 300 shares of stock of the National New Haven Bank, the par value being \$200 per share. Mr. Daniel Trowbridge, of New Haven, purchased the whole at twenty-two per cent. premium. Next day after the purchase, Mr. Trowbridge drew a dividend of five per cent., and after the lapse of three or four months, Mr. Trowbridge sold the stock to the Home Insurance Company for thirty per cent. premium. Mr. Trowbridge testifies that after having made this purchase at the office of the Treasurer, he told Mr. Wm. J. Coite, the son of the Treasurer, who was clerk in the office, that if he would come to New Haven and make the transfer, he would pay him one-fourth per cent. Th Wm. J. Coite went down and made the transfer pursuant to agreement, and that he paid him the sum of \$167.14, drawing a check for the amount at the time, and handing either the money or the check to William J. Coite. The check was produced, and found made payable to "G. W. Coite or bearer," and bearing date the day of the transfer. Mr. Trowbridge

also testified, that the value of the stock of that bank was not generally known, and that he did not think that the stock would have brought any more, if put upon the market in New Haven. That he saw the letter of the President of the bank to Mr. Coite, offering but twenty per cent. premium for it.

Wm. J. Coite testifies that Mr. Trowbridge never, at any time, spoke to him about any compensation for the transfer. That two or three days after the purchase was made, the Treasurer sent him to New Haven to make the transfer; that Mr. Trowbridge did not pay him a cent; that Mr. Trowbridge might have handed him an envelope, the contents of which he did not know, and which, if handed to him, he delivered to the Treasurer.

Gabriel W. Coite testifies that he sent his son to New Haven to make the transfer; that on his return he brought an envelope handed him by Mr. Trowbridge, which contained bank bills; that his son did not know what was in the envelope; that he (witness) had no conversation with Mr. Trowbridge about any compensation for the transfer; that he used the money for his private purposes, but did not know what it was sent to him for; that he gave no public notice in New Haven of the sale of this stock, fearing that to put so large an amount on the market would reduce the price.

On the 19th day of February, 1865, the Treasurer placed in the treasury the sum of \$9,100 in money, and took \$9,100 in Connecticut State Bonds, the same being at that time at par in the market. On the 10th day of February, 1866, these bonds were returned and charged to the State at par, their market value being at that time 93 to 93½ per cent. The difference between the market value of the bonds and the sum at which they were charged to the State being at least \$591.50.

We also find that through clerical error the State has been charged twice with payment of civil list order, No. 6,121, dated November 19, 1865, for the sum of \$616.99, and through similar error the State is charged a second time with payment, August 21, 1865, of an item of interest, \$35.16, and August 31, 1865, \$58.30.

Of the items above named which seem to have been taken or

withheld from the State Treasury, all the testimony shows that Mr. Coite is liable to repay the following, viz :

The overcharge on loan of January 7, 1864, . . .	\$1,000.00
The overcharge on sale of bonds, February 10, 1866, . . .	591.50
The item of interest charged twice, Aug. 21, 1865, . . .	35.16
The item of interest charged twice, Aug. 31, 1865, . . .	58.30
	<hr/>
	\$1,684.96

And the civil list order charged twice,	616.99
	<hr/>
	\$2,301.95

As to the other items of difference between the amount paid by the State on loans, and the amount received by the parties making the loans, amounting to	\$6,340.26
and in the sale of bonds,	1,375.00
	<hr/>
amounting in all to	\$7,715.26
there was conflicting testimony.	

Your committee therefore submit the result of their examination of the books and accounts, with the substance of the evidence taken by them. The committee found at the outset, that in view of the period of time over which they were required to extend their "investigation," and the difficulty of examining the accounts in the treasury office, in consequence of the imperfect and antiquated system of book-keeping which has long been in use in that department, that it would be necessary, before they could make any progress in the performance of the duties assigned to them, to employ an experienced book-keeper to make an examination of the books and papers on file in that office.

The committee were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. L. L. Holmes, of Hartford, who performed the work in a very thorough and satisfactory manner. The transactions of the treasury department have grown to such magnitude, and become so complicated, that the system of book-keeping now in use does not furnish a clear and intelligible exhibit of the transactions of the office, and in the opinion of your committee

it is imperatively demanded that a change in the system should be made, and that the books should be kept by a competent and reliable accountant.

ANDREW J. COE,
A. E. BURR,
HENRY KENEY,
ROBERT BUELL.

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1868.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, May 6th, 1868. }

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in Session :

IN compliance with the law, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, herewith submits the following Report of the financial operations of the State, for the year ending March 31st, A. D. 1868.

STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State, after deducting the Sinking Fund, on the 1st of April, 1868, was seven millions three hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-one cents, (\$7,324,236.71.)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from all sources, for the Civil List, during the Fiscal year ending March 31st, 1868, including the balance of last year's account were, one million nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, seventy-nine cents, (\$1,958,868.79.)

The expenses of the State during the same period, including one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars paid by the Treasurer for State Bonds purchased and destroyed, were, one million four hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$1,422,200.63,) leaving a balance of Civil List Funds in the State Treasury, on the 31st of March, A. D. 1868, of five hundred and thirty-six thousand,

six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixteen cents, (\$536,-668.16.)

The Grand List of the State for October, A. D. 1867, including the additions made by the Board of Equalization, amounts to the sum of three hundred and four millions seven hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and three dollars, (\$304,747,103.)

The number of Polls returned in the lists for October, 1867, was fifty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-seven, (58,247.)

The law of 1867, requiring Polls to be added to the lists at the rate of one dollar each, was construed to mean that this sum should be added to the list, and the tax levied on the amount, I would respectfully suggest, that the law may be altered, so that a *tax* of one dollar shall be paid by every person now subject to the payment of a poll tax, or that the law imposing a tax on polls, may be repealed.

The expense of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for the past year were as follows, viz. :

For the daily Journals during the Session,	\$1,288.69	
For pay of Clerk of the Senate for		
preparing Journal for printer,	\$945.00	
For printing the Senate Journal,	2,028.17	
	<hr/>	2,973.17
For pay of Clerk of House of Rep-		
resentatives, - - -	1,017.25	
For printing the House Journal,	2,020.50	
	<hr/>	3,037.75
Total amount for Journals,		<hr/> \$7,299.61

It is believed that if the daily Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed during the Session, the subsequent printing of these Journals is unnecessary, and that a saving of about six thousand dollars may be made without detriment to the public interests, by not printing these Journals for distribution after the close of the Session.

Might not the information which members of the General Assembly obtain from the publication of the Journals daily be given in a more satisfactory manner, and at much less

expense to the State, by furnishing each member of the Senate and House of Representatives with a daily newspaper during the Session.

The tax on sales at auction, which by the law of 1867, was reduced to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of one per cent. is in my opinion altogether too small, and in many cases does not pay the cost of collecting. It should be restored to one per cent. on the amount of sales, in which case the receipts into the Treasury from this source would be from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

The following is an estimate of the Receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1869.

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1868, \$536,668.16

From State's Attornies and Clerks of

Courts, - - -	12,000.00
From a State Tax of three mills on the \$, on the List of 1867,	914,241.30
From Savings Banks, - -	225,000.00
“ Railroads, - - -	225,000.00
“ Non Resident Stockholders,	40,000.00
“ Mutual Insurance Cos. Stock,	75,000.00
“ Ag'ts of Foreign Insurance Cos.,	12,000.00
“ Sales at Auction, - -	*10,000.00
“ Express Companies, -	4,000.00
“ Licenses to Insurance Agents,	3,000.00
“ “ Salesmen, -	15,000.00
Total Estimated Receipts,	\$2,071,909.46

Estimated Expenditures.

It is difficult to estimate the expenditures of the State for the coming year, as these depend mainly on the expenses and appropriations of your Honorable Body. If strict economy is used, it is believed the following estimate will be found nearly correct.

Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the

General Assembly, - - -	\$56,000.00
Salaries, - - - - -	40,000.00

* The estimate is made upon the supposition that the Legislature will alter the law, and impose a tax of one per cent. on sales at auction.

Contingent Expenses including Grants,	-	\$75,000.00
Judicial " " "	-	130,000.00
Expense of supporting the State Paupers,	-	1,400.00
Expense of Board of Education,	-	6,000.00
Salary of Directors of the Conn. State Prison,		300.00
Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,		6,500.00
Expense of Soldier's children,	-	70,000.00
Advances to Quarter-Master-General,	-	12,000.00
" Pay " "	-	75,000.00
" Adjutant " "	-	10,000.00
Interest on State Bonds,	-	575,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,115,700.00
Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury,		
March 31st, 1869, of	-	956,209.46
		<hr/>
		\$2,071,909.46

The following tables exhibit in detail, the Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Funds, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Body, that in view of the indebtedness of our State, and of the large increase of our taxes, more than usual caution should be exercised in making appropriations and grants for objects however meritorious, which are not connected with the support of Government. By a rigid economy in Public expenditures, the indebtedness of the State, which now weighs so heavily upon the people, may be materially decreased the coming year, with a fair prospect of its ultimate liquidation, within a period of eight or ten years. Nothing however but a determination to use the same economy in spending the peoples' money that we use in spending our own, will realize this result within the time named, while any departure from this rule may prolong the day of final payment almost indefinitely.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE OLNEY,

Comptroller.

No. 1.DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, SESSION OF 1867.

1 Grant for Debenture of the Senate,	\$7,070.40	
1 " " " House		
of Representatives,	-	68,867.40
		<hr/>
		\$75,937.80
10 Grants for Contingent Expenses of		
the Senate, - - -	2,633.30	
26 Grants for Contingent Expenses of		
the House of Representatives,	5,982.75	
9 Grants for Contingent Expenses of		
the General Assembly,	1,722.00	
		<hr/>
		10,338.05
		<hr/>
		\$86,275.85

No. 2.ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1867, TO
1ST OF APRIL, 1868.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of

His Excellency James E. English, for		
his Salary as Governor, -	\$2,000.00	
His Honor E. H. Hyde, for his Salary		
as Lieutenant Governor, -	500.00	
Honorable L. E. Pease, for his Salary		
as Secretary, - -	1,000.00	
Honorable E. S. Mosely, for his Salary		
as Treasurer, - -	1,200.00	
Honorable Jesse Olney, for his Salary		
as Comptroller, - -	1,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$5,700.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of		
Honorable Joel Hinman, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, -	\$3,000.00	
Honorable Thomas B. Butler, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,930.00	
Honorable J. D. Park, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, -	2,830.00	
Honorable C. J. McCurdy, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,034.93	
Honorable Elisha Carpenter, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,965.00	
Honorable James Phelps, Associate Judge of the Superior Court,	3,035.00	
Honorable D. W. Pardee, Judge of the Superior Court, - -	2,970.00	
Honorable Dwight Loomis, Judge of the Superior Court, - -	3,020.00	
Honorable Gideon Hall, Judge of the Superior Court, - -	2,700.00	
Honorable M. T. Granger, Judge of the Superior Court, - -	2,650.00	
Honorable E. I. Sanford, Judge of the Superior Court, - -	2,685.00	
	<hr/>	\$30,819.93
John Hooker, Esq., Reporter of Judicial Decisions, - -		
	1,540.00	
C. J. Hoadly Esq., State Librarian,	847.12	
R. W. Wright Esq., Executive Secretary,	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,387.12
		<hr/>
		\$39,907.05

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1 Order for	
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's Office,	\$225.00
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for account rendered for	
advertising, - - - - -	7.50
Daily Post, for account rendered for advertising,	6.00
Brown & Gross, for account rendered for Governor	
Hawley, - - - - -	60.42
F. P. Colton, for services as messenger, -	322.15
Expense Board of Equalization, pay of mem-	
bers of the board, - - - - -	2,291.84
R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for returning votes, &c.,	10.26
G. O. Hotchkiss, Sheriff, for returning votes &c.,	14.58
I. J. Hutchinson, Sheriff, for returning votes &c.,	12.71
Westell Russell, for distributing public documents,	5.00
C. E. Fellows, Executive Secretary, for account	
rendered for postages, &c., - - - - -	22.53
Auditors Quarter-Master-General's accounts, for	
account rendered for services, - - - - -	20.00
Auditors of Public Accounts, for account rendered	
for services, - - - - -	150.00
First National Bank, for tax erroneously paid,	20.00
James P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's Office,	128.67
Hartford Water Works, for account rendered for	
offices, - - - - -	15.00
H. E. Taintor, for services as Clerk in Treasurer's	
Office, - - - - -	197.50
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	293.49
George Robinson, for three months' salary, -	318.50
William J. Coite, for three months' salary, -	318.50
James P. Marsh, for three months' salary, -	318.50
John T. Waite, for professional services for	
Treasurer, - - - - -	50.00
Matthew Bulkley, Sheriff, for returning votes, &c.,	17.06
Amos Pease, Sheriff, for returning votes, &c., -	9.32

G. O. Hotchkiss, Sheriff, for returning votes, &c., and care of State House, - - -	\$36.48
E. J. Johnson, for one months' services and expenses,	56.00
Wm. J. Bowen, for one months' services as Execu- tive messenger, - - - - -	98.00
Hartford City Gas Light Company, for account rendered for three months, - - -	19.96
H. W. Goodwin, for account rendered for General Assembly, . - - - -	8.65
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's Office,	519.75
W. W. Dole, for deposit in a Savings Bank paid into Treasury, - - - - -	38.45
Jane C. Norton, for deposit in a Savings Bank, paid into Treasury, - - - - -	20.67
Conklin, Skillman & Co., for account rendered for Governor English, - - - - -	24.25
George Rust, for account rendered for repairing pavement, - - - - -	16.84
W. S. Bronson & Co., for account rendered for repairing stoves, &c., - - - - -	24.78
W. J. Bowen, for services as Governor's messenger,	119.00
Brown & Gross, for stationery for offices, - -	283.46
E. J. Johnson, for services as messenger, -	50.00
Thompson & Hussy, for work at State House, -	64.65
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for advertising by order of Secretary, - - - - -	14.50
Case, Lockwood & Co., for printing for offices,	296.22
Lewis Rowell, for work at State House, - -	42.86
Talcott & Fuller, for account rendered for Secretary,	1.25
Talcott & Post, for account rendered for Treasurer and Comptroller, - - - - -	205.77
R. W. Wright, Executive Secretary, for contin- gent expenses of the Executive office, - -	48.30
Welch & Shipman, for legal services for Treasurer,	3,000.00
State Library Committee, for books purchased, -	59.38
W. J. Coite, for salary as clerk in Treasurer's office, - - - - -	838.00

Geo. Robinson, for salary as clerk in Comptroller's office, - - - - -	\$838.00
Jas. P. Marsh, for salary as clerk in Secretary's office, - - - - -	838.00
American Bank Note Co., for registered bonds for Treasurer, - - - - -	675.00
Westell Russell, Sheriff, for adjournment of the General Assembly, - - - - -	3.00
E. J. Johnson, for sifting coal and as Executive messenger, - - - - -	66.00
G. M. Way & Co., for sundries for offices, -	10.78
Henry Fowler, for balance for services not before credited, - - - - -	478.75
Hatch & Tyler, for coal for offices, - -	173.00
Jas. P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	358.38
Daily Post, for advertising for Secretary, -	8.00
E. J. Johnson, for services as messenger, -	265.00
Robert Schlegel, for services as Executive messenger, - - - - -	40.50
W. J. Hamersley, for stationery for Gov. English,	238.62
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for account rendered for three months, - - - - -	17.63
Adams Express Co., for freight on documents to Sheriffs, - - - - -	46.35
P. May, Sheriff, for returning votes and distributing public documents, - - - - -	13.10
Commissioners de Mohegan Indians, for account rendered for two years, - - - - -	51.00
C. M. Ingersoll, for account rendered for repairs at State House, New Haven, - - - - -	775.89
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	230.00
E. J. Johnson, for services as messenger, -	210.35
Robert Schlegel, for services as Executive messenger, - - - - -	39.00
Geo. Robinson, Plumber, for work at State House,	40.90
Charles White, for services as Auditor, - -	54.04
Connecticut Life Insurance Co., for tax erroneously paid, - - - - -	14.00

Hartford Water Works, for account rendered for State House, - - - - -	\$ 18.60
John M. Morris, on account for Journal of Senate,	100.00
Robert Schlegel, for services as Governor's messenger, \$40.50 ; 30th do \$40.50, - -	81.00
John M. Morris, for Journal of the Senate, -	845.00
R. W. Wright, Executive Secretary, for expenses of Executive office, - - - -	46.19
First National Bank, Stamford, for tax erroneously paid, - - - - -	29.00
Geo. Robinson, for salary 6 months, - -	800.00
C. J. Hoadly, for " " - -	800.00
Wm. J. Coite, for " " - -	800.00
Jas. P. Marsh, for " " and expenses of Secretary's office, - - - -	1,063.31
Bridgeport Steamboat Co., tax erroneously paid,	375.00
Adams Express Co., for freight for Secretary, -	43.85
Case, Lockwood & Co., for printing Public and Private Acts, - - - - -	6,644.54
Charles Parsons, for printing for Secretary, -	102.43
E. J. Johnson, for 1 month's services as messenger, - - - - -	90.00
J. U. Taintor, Clerk, for Journal of House of Representatives, - - - - -	1,017.25
Adams Express Co., for freight on Connecticut Reports, for towns, - - - -	37.50
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for account rendered,	9.65
Robert Schlegel, for services as Governor's messenger, 1 month, - - - -	40.50
John Hooker, for Connecticut Reports, -	990.00
Henry Fowler, for 3 months' services in Comptroller's office, - - - - -	230.00
E. J. Johnson, for 1 month's services and expenses, - - - - -	96.55
Thompson & Hussy, for work at State House,	12.74
R. D. Hubbard, for Professional services, -	5.00
Lewis Rowell, for work at State House, -	53.47
Hudson Hollister, for charcoal for offices, -	40.96

J. N. Treat, for repairs of State House at New Haven, - - - - -	\$327.11
Timothy Sheldon, for work at State House, -	7.75
Roberts & House, for cushions and repairs of State House, - - - - -	9.50
T. Steele & Son, for use of clock and putting up,	10.75
C. M. Ingersoll, for stoves, coal and repairs at State House, New Haven, - - -	452.84
Robert Schlegel, for 1 month's services as Governor's messenger, - - - - -	40.50
Case, Lockwood & Co., for account rendered for printing for offices, - - - - -	830.20
E. J. Johnson, for services as messenger, &c., two months, - - - - -	188.75
E. S. Fuller, for services in Treasurer's office,	35.00
F. S. Rice, for work in " " -	9.00
Charles Parsons, for binding books for State Library, - - - - -	48.39
Jas. P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	128.98
F. L. Allen, Mayor, for expenses of land for a Navy Yard at New London, - - -	15,000.00
Robert Schlegel, for services as Governor's messenger 2 months, - - - - -	78.00
Hartford Gas Light Co., for account rendered for offices, - - - - -	14.30
Hartford Ice Co., for account rendered for offices,	20.00
R. W. Wright, for expense of Executive office, -	51.05
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	96.52
C. J. Hoadley, for expenses as Librarian, - -	121.45
E. S. Mosely, Treasurer, for expenses of Treasurer's office, - - - - -	506.21
Geo. Robinson, for expenses of Comptroller's office, - - - - -	118.70
Board of Equalization, for pay and expenses of members of the Board, - - - - -	4,870.54
	<hr/>
	\$53,545.22

Expense of Military Force.

3 Orders for Board of Examining Officers,	\$409.95	
2 Orders for Francis Wayland, for his salary as Assistant Adjutant General,	300.00	
1 Order for C. M. Ingersoll, Adjutant General, for Infantry Tactics,	320.87	
Order for rent of Armories, for amount paid to sundry Companies,	14,625.56	
	<hr/>	\$15,656.38

Expense of Board of Agriculture.

Order for T. S. Gold, Secretary, for expenses and Lectures,	1,032.84	
	<hr/>	\$70,234.44

Account Printing Laws, &c.

Orders for sundry persons for printing Laws, &c., in newspapers,	\$4,449.20
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Expense for School Libraries.

Orders for B. G. Northrop, for Libraries in sundry School Districts,	865.00
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Grants for Contingent Expenses.

1 Grant each for Support of Indigent Discharged Soldiers, (1866,)	\$6,870.98
T. K. Fessenden, for expense of Committee de Schools for Vagrant Girls,	981.34
W. F. Gates, for balance of state bounty for his family,	26.00
Thomas Brady, for injuries received in military service,	500.00
Elizabeth Young, for military service of her husband,	219.25

A. M. Fuller, for military service of her husband,	\$60.00
Hannah Shepard, for state bounty due her son,	300.00
C. H. Burton, for money paid C. Rice, for a horse killed,	85.00
Oliver Parish, for balance of room rent in 1865,	25.00
R. W. Wright, for expenses as executive Secretary,	204.00
Albert Sedgwick, for expenses in investigating affairs of the School Fund,	15.00
H. R. Bradley, for services as Attorney, in case state vs. Ely & Bros.,	150.00
A. G. Hammond, for time and expenses as committee from Conn.,	500.00
E. W. N. Starr, for expense defending his election as Judge of Probate,	140.00
C. G. R. Vinal, for expense contesting his election as Judge of Probate,	140.00
O. H. Platt, for services as Attorney for Committee on Finance,	100.00
H. S. Grover, for bounty as a volunteer in the U. S. service,	100.00
Retreat for the Insane, for deficiency on the 1st of April, 1867,	1,091.04
E. S. Johnson, for expense decorating Senate chamber,	65.00
Town of Middletown, for amount of tax remitted,	172.26
F. W. Russell, for expense incurred by the Fish Commissioners,	500.00
Treas. Connecticut Soldiers' Orphans Home, for support of orphans,	6,000.00
A. G. Hammond, for Antietam National Cemetery Association,	2,500.00

Treasurer, for a safe in the Treasurers' office,	\$1,300.00
Comptroller, for expense of an iron fence for burial lot for soldiers,	1,500.00
Town of Manchester, for tax overpaid,	73.51
3 Grants each, for Hartford Hospital, for sick and wounded soldiers,	2,052.86
4 Grants each, for General Hospital Society, for sick and wounded soldiers,	2,065.71
	<hr/>
	\$27,736.95
Total amount of contingent expenses,	<hr/>
	\$103,285.59

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*For Orders drawn by Clerk of Courts and Registered by the
Comptroller.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

6 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for 163 bills of cost, .	\$7,087.95	
4 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	9,138.78	
6 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	4,063.98	
7 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	2,170.04	
	<hr/>	\$22,460.75

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

7 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 242 bills of cost,	9,562.60	
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	10,511.72	
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,687.70	
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriffs, &c.,	1,656.10	
	<hr/>	25,418.12

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 179 bills of cost,	6,404.37	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	4,919.70	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,901.72	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,468.35	
	<hr/>	16,694.14

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

5 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for 208 bills of cost,	\$10,272.27	
5 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	2,336.10	
4 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	3,208.10	
5 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	<u>1,151.58</u>	\$16,968.05

WINDHAM COUNTY.

4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for 130 bills of cost,	2,298.96	
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,332.03	
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	<u>1,408.19</u>	5,039.18

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 145 bills of cost,	8,211.73	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	2,418.11	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,038.25	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	<u>718.75</u>	13,386.84

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for 95 bills of cost,	3,168.28	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,397.66	

4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	\$1,789.41	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.	723.68	
	<hr/>	\$7,079.03

TOLLAND COUNTY.

3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 62 Bills of Cost,	\$2,225.86	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	330.04	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,706.52	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	759.00	
	<hr/>	\$5,021.42

Trustees of the State Reform School.

4 Orders by E. W. Hatch, Superinten- dent, for Board Bills,	\$27,367.28	
4 Orders for Trustees for Expenses,	197.15	
	<hr/>	\$27,564.43

Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for Joseph Bishop, Clerk of Tolland Superior Court,	\$50.22	
1 Order for Uriel Tuller, Clerk of Windham Superior Court,	142.73	
1 Order for C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk of Middlesex Superior Court,	68.38	
	<hr/>	\$261.33

Grants for Judicial Expenses.

1 Grant for J. A. Woodward, for ex- pense in arresting a criminal,	\$153.25
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1 Grant for C. F. Sedgwick, for services and expenses defending against petitions for release from the State Prison,	149.53	
1 Grant for E. K. Foster, for services before the Committee on the State Prison,	25.00	
1 Grant for Committee State Reform School, for expense in visiting the School,	75.00	
1 Grant for Wm. Willard, Warden, for expenses during the session,	100.00	
1 Grant for State Reform School for use of the school,	4,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,502.78
Total amount of Judicial Expenses,		\$144,396.07

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE STATE PAUPERS.

1 Order for W. F. Clark, contractor on account,	\$300.
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No. 6.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

3 Orders for Teachers' Institutes,	\$1,680.00	
17 Orders for Salaries and Expenses,	6,236.57	
	<hr/>	\$7,916.57

No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

1 Order for Salary of the Directors,	\$300.00
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No. 8.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1 Grant for Indigent Pupils,	\$7,000.00	
1 Grant for Indigent Pupils, additional,	2,000.00	
1 Grant for Deficiency,	1,653.50	
	<hr/>	\$10,653.50

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

1 Grant for Indigent Patients,	\$20,000.00	
1 Grant for Deficiency,	1,091.04	
	<hr/>	\$21,091.04

PERKINS INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

1 Grant for said Institution,	\$3,000.00
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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

10 Grants for County and other Agricultural Societies,	\$1,360.00
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SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

1 Grant for said school,	\$3,000.00
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GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

1 Grant for said Society,	\$2,000.00
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HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1 Grant for said Hospital,	\$2,000.00
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GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

16 Orders for H. S. Hayden, Treasurer, for said Hospital,	\$160,000	
	<hr/>	\$203,104.54

No. 9.

EXPENSES OF SOLDIERS CHILDREN.

Orders for Treasurers of sundry	
Towns,	\$74,057.29
Orders for Treasurers of Asylums,	3,140.04
	<hr/> \$77,197.33

No. 10.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Orders for J. S. Gilman and W. M. Charter,	
Quarter-Master Generals,	\$15,000.00

No. 11.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Orders for W. S. Charnley, Paymaster General,	\$75,000.00
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No. 12.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Orders for C. T. Stanton and C. M. Ingersoll,	
Adjutant Generals,	\$9,995.90

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

For Payments from the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1867, to the 1st of April, 1868, for Current Expenses of Government, as per preceding accounts, numbering from 1 to 13, under the following heads, viz.:

No. 1, Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	\$86,275.85
No. 2, Account of Salaries,	39,907.05
No. 3, Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	103,285.59
No. 4, Judicial Expenses, including Grants,	144,396.07
No. 5, Expense of Supporting the State Paupers,	300.00
No. 6, Expense of Board of Education,	7,916.57
No. 7, Salary of Directors of Connecticut State Prison,	300.00
No. 8, Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	203,104.54
No. 9, Expense of Soldiers Children,	77,197.33
No. 10, Advances to the Quartermaster General,	15,000.00
No. 11, Advances to the Paymaster General,	75,000.00
No. 12, Advances to the Adjutant General,	9,995.90
No. 13, Printing, Stationery, &c., for the General Assembly,	16,791.57
	<hr/> \$779,470.47

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

Cr.

*By Payments into the Treasury, from the 31st of March, 1867,
to the 1st of April, 1868.*

FROM FORFEITED BONDS.

By cash of		
J. M. Carter, State's Attorney, Fairfield County,	\$681.40	
J. H. Brockway, State's Attorney, Tolland County,	319.32	
C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litchfield County,	1,083.34	
Wm. T. Elmer, State's Attorney, Middlesex County,	124.12	
R. D. Hubbard, State's Attorney, Hartford County,	1,775.64	
Daniel Chadwick, State's Attorney, New London County,	2,839.31	
E. L. Cundall, State's Attorney, Windham County,	1,091.75	
E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New Haven County,	2,035.38	
	<hr/>	\$9,950.26

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By cash of		
Wm. L. Ransom, Clerk, Litchfield Superior Court,	42.59	
Wm. L. Brewer, Clerk, New London Superior Court,	256.37	
A. D. Osborne, Clerk, New Haven Superior Court,	748.14	
Chauncey Howard, Clerk, Hartford Superior Court,	411.24	
E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, Fairfield Superior Court,	66.99	
	<hr/>	1,525.33

DR. General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds

Balance of D. Sage's Notes, after		
crediting Stocks sold,	\$1,767.16	
Interest on State Bonds,	517,963.00	
	<hr/>	\$519,730.16
Amount of State Bonds, burned by		
order of the General Assembly,		
1867,		123,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,422,200.63
Balance in Treas'y April 1st, 1868, to new acc't,		536,668.16

\$1,958,868.79

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CR.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

By balance of account March 31st, 1867,	\$400,483.10
By State Tax from Towns,	953,866.91
“ “ Savings Banks,	208,304.68
“ “ Railroads,	207,938.36
“ “ Non Resident Stockholders,	39,478.15
“ “ Mutual Insurance Cos. Stock,	64,466.22
“ “ Agt's of Foreign Ins. Companies,	10,147.46
“ “ Sales at Auction,	1,171.92
“ “ Express Companies,	4,000.00
“ “ Licenses to Insurance Agents,	2,400.00
“ “ “ Salesmen,	14,000.00
“ on Capital Stock	402.00
“ from Miscellaneous sources,	37,734.40
By cash of Wm. A. Buckingham in settlement of accounts,	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,958.868.79</u>
1868.	
April 1st, By balance of account,	\$536,668.16

DR.

General Account of Orders on the School Fund

4 Orders for G. A. Paine, Commis- sioner for Salary and Expenses,	\$1,937.22
2 Orders for E. S. Moseley, Treasurer, for Salary,	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,237.22

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For 130 Orders in favor of Towns, &c., drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer, from the 31st of March, 1867, to the 1st of April, 1868,	140,253.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$142,490.22</u>

from 31st of March, 1867, to the 1st of April, 1868,

Cr.

By amount of Orders drawn by the Comptroller
on the Treasurer, and paid by him from Inter-
est on the School Fund, from the 31st of
March, 1867, to the 1st of April, 1868, as per
Comptroller's accounts and Auditor's Report, \$142,490.22

\$142,490.22

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FOR TEN YEARS, ENDING MARCH 31ST, A. D. 1868.

	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Superintendence of Common Schools.	Directors of State Prison.	Account of Pub. Buildings and Institutions.	Expense of Children and Families of Volunteers.	Advances to Quar'r-Master General.	Advances to Pay-Master General.	Advances to Commissary and Adj't-Generals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1859	\$34,450.81	\$24,180	\$49,180.23	\$93,822.22	\$1,800	\$3,439.88	\$300	\$24,181.33		\$3,845.51				\$235,102.98
1860	31,107.48	23,600	40,404.2	85,764.56	1,800	3,332.55	300	28,283.34		2,557.26				217,149.45
1861	35,977.72	23,900	43,632.88	77,130.91	1,800	3,364.87	300	27,934.52		7,479.90		Com. Gen.		221,820.80
1862	47,202.56	25,709	53,032.93	85,418.99	1,400	3,232.11	300	22,024.92	\$110,099.17	1,169,788.00	\$403,330.00	\$63,421.00	\$117,468.33	2,104,481.30
1863	50,868.82	25,000	70,236.84	71,961.43	1,400	3,239.27	300	28,004.25	582,704.97	405,000.00	1,095,000.00	2,000.00	656.36	2,336,371.94
1864	54,600.82	24,253	79,197.59	77,047.65	1,400	3,261.14	300	38,010.89	726,908.17	15,000.00	3,640,000.00	Adj't-Gen.	237,840.19	4,897,819.72
1865	54,232.23	23,681	222,105.80	84,205.63	1,500	3,433.47	300	28,630.00	689,516.73	25,350.00	3,550,000.00	23,000.00	358,653.00	5,064,338.03
1866	61,584.93	28,352	224,578.69	101,293.21	1,500	4,236.47	300	50,620.00	304,109.44	110,000.00	170,000.00	10,000.00	477,363.00	1,543,938.63
1867	59,658.42	30,624½	82,621	77,123,966.48	1,578	2,515.27	300	65,900.00	42,159.14	33,000.00	106,000.00	10,000.00	Interest, &c. 1,248,669.50	1,806,993.08
1868	86,275.85	39,907	103,285.59	144,396.07	300	7,916.57	300	203,104.54	77,197.33	15,000.00	75,000.00	9,995.90	Printing, &c. 18,558.73	781,237.63

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF PUBLIC PRINTING FROM APRIL 1ST,
1867, TO MARCH 31ST, 1868, AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR MAY SESSION, 1867.

Case, Lockwood & Co., account for printing Reports, viz. :

600 Returns, Jails	\$89.87
1,500 Reports, Bank Commissioners,	602.54
1,000 " Quarter-Master-General,	213.61
2,500 " Adjutant "	358.08
1,000 " School Fund,	105.91
2,000 " State Reform School,	198.08
900 " Treasurer,	191.68
1,000 " State Librarian,	211.28
1,200 " Comptroller's,	107.74
1,100 " Railroad Commissioners,	331.15
3,010 " Board of Agriculture,	1,967.75
2,500 " Board of Education,	884.38
	<hr/> \$5,262.07

Case, Lockwood & Co., acc't for Session printing, 1867, 4,685.76

" printing 2,100 Public Acts,	1,281.85
" " 1,500 Private Acts,	1,314.02
" " House Journal,	2,020.50
" " Senate Journal,	2,028.17
	<hr/> 6,644.54
" " State Offices July, 1867, \$296.22	
January, 1868, 830.20	1,126.42

W. J. Hamersley, for stationery, &c., for General

Assembly,	5,413.96
Brown & Gross, for stationery and Registers,	386.65
T. J. Stafford, for printing Reports,	177.54
Accounts paid for Committee Rooms,	540.00
" " Con't Expenses of Gen. Assembly,	280.79
Talcott & Post, " " " "	33.05
R. B. Taylor, for cartage to Committee Rooms,	11.75

\$24,562.53

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS

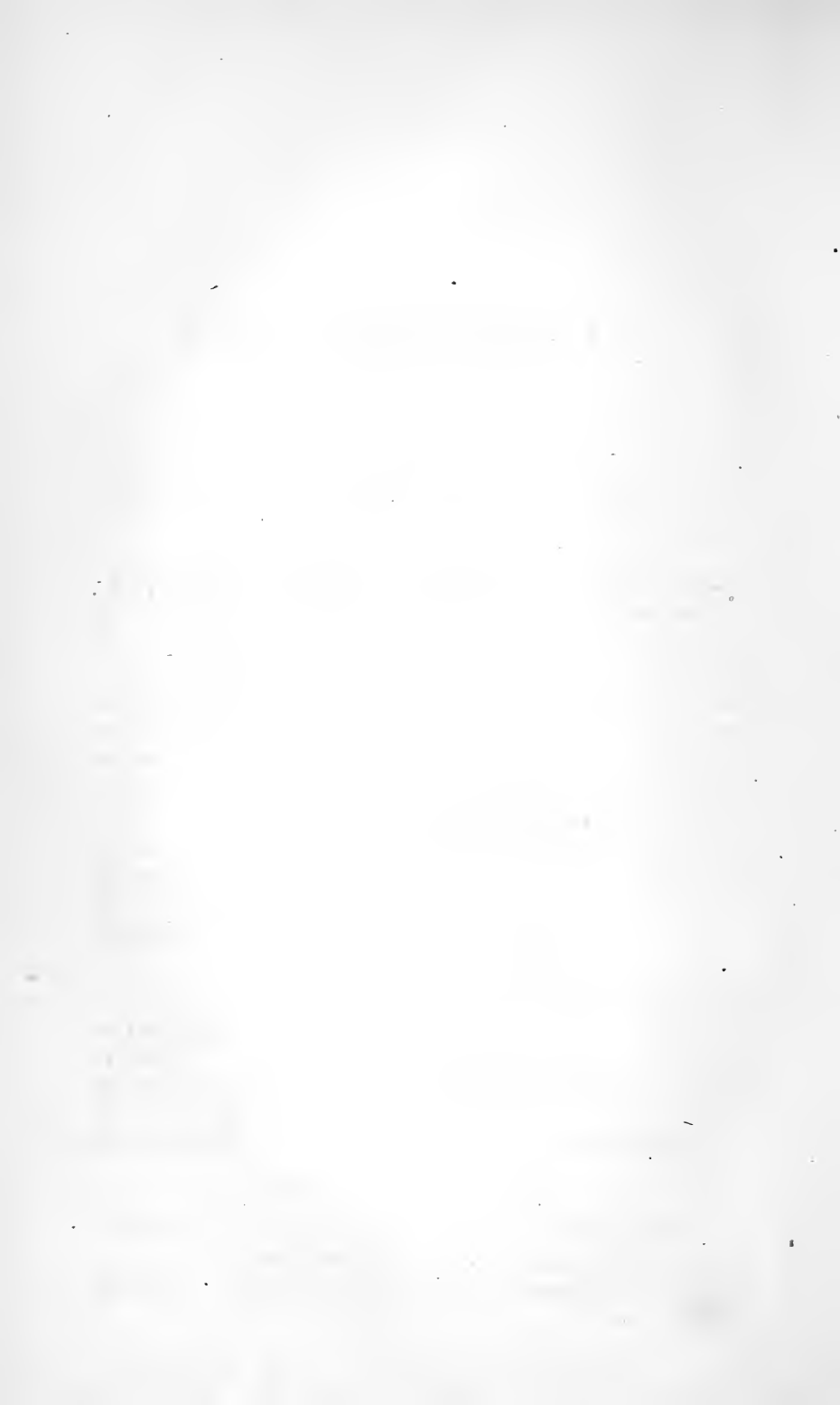
Paid to Members of Commission for the Equalization of Taxes.

Districts.	Names of Commissioners.	To April 1, Am't Paid.	Paid Since April 1.
No. 1,	N. H. Morgan, Hartford,	\$321.05	
" 2,	W. L. Loomis, Suffield,		\$113.67
" 3,	H. W. Ensign, Simsbury,	209.00	
" 4,	A. L. Kidston, New Haven,	103.50	
" 5,	Isaac T. Rogers, Milford,		368.60
" 6,	W. B. Hemmingway, North Haven,	282.00	
" 7,	J. B. Congdon, New London,	169.22	
" 8,	Sam'l B. Wheeler, No. Stonington,	460.00	
" 9,	William Standish, Lebanon,	491.40	
" 10,	A. Wilcoxson, Stratford,	236.50	
" 11,	Z. Fairman, Newtown,	406.50	
" 12,	N. W. Hoyt, New Canaan,		66.20
" 13,	D. Greenslit, Hampton,	304.92	
" 14,	W. D. Carroll, Woodstock,	294.00	
" 15,	C. S. Buell, Litchfield,	399.00	
" 16,	Clark Buckingham, New Milford,	388.50	
" 17,	E. G. Lawrence, Norfolk,	294.00	
" 18,	William Wadsworth, Durham,		174.68
" 19,	E. W. Redfield, Essex,	171.60	
" 20,	M. B. Harvey, Stafford,	138.60	
" 21,	E. H. Lathrop, Vernon,	200.75	
		\$4,870.54	\$723.15
		723.15	
	Total,	\$5,593.69	

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SCHOOL FUND,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1868.



REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1868.

The Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully reports:

That from the last biennial schedule and inventory of the capital of the Fund, made on the 2d of September, A. D. 1866, the amount was \$2,044,035.47, consisting of

Bonds and Mortgages, - - -	\$1,710,652.16
Bank Stock, par value, - - -	209,812.61
State Bonds, - - -	119,000.00
Cash in hands of L. A. Ward, agent, -	158.86
Cash in hands of Royal Taylor, - -	65.69
Cash in Treasury, - - -	2,146.15
Unproductive lands, - - -	2,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,044,035.47

REVENUE OF THE FUND.

Received during the last fiscal year, a revenue of, - - -	\$129,411.34
Received on temporary loans of revenue, -	3,382.10
Balance in treasury commencement of year,	15,715.00
	<hr/>
Total amount, - - -	\$148,508.44

DISBURSEMENTS OF REVENUE.

Paid out on Comptroller's Orders for Schools,	\$140,253.00
Paid out on Comptroller's Orders for Commissioner's Salary and Expenses, and Treasurer's salary,	2,237.22

Commissioner's orders for Clerk's salary,

Agt. Commissions, contingent expenses of the office, &c., - - - - -	\$3,965.00
Outstanding Revenue Loan, - - - - -	435.00
Balance in Treasury at the close of the year,	1,618.22
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	\$148,508.44

There has been reloaned of the principal during the year, \$138,942.00 part of which amount however is made up by change of loans, with new mortgages on the same property, made necessary by change of owners, in which case, no money is received into the treasury or paid out, but receipts and orders given to balance each other. The Commissioner has collected during the year, so far as he could without distressing the debtors, or compelling them to abandon the mortgaged property, the principal in Massachusetts and Ohio, and to some extent in the State of New York, and reloaned the same in this State.

But the Commissioner has permitted the principal agent in the State of New York to reloan to some extent the principal paid there, being satisfied that the security is as good as any in this State, and with the present rate of interest here, investments there yield a larger revenue for the benefit of our schools.

It requires assiduous labor to collect the interest on the bonds secured by mortgage, at or near the time when it becomes due. The advantages of a loan from the School Fund, both as regards the time of payment thereof, and the *rate of interest*, are so obvious to all who are borrowers, that it has multiplied applications for loans to an extent, it is believed, unprecedented in the history of the Fund, and the proportion of applicants who can be accommodated is necessarily small.

The number of children between four and sixteen, returned on the last enumeration is 123,650, on which a per capita dividend of one dollar and ten cents has been made. The increase of children in the State from year to year, amounting, the last year to 2,766, will of course necessitate a reduction of the pro rata dividend, even if the capital of the fund

suffers no diminution, and the dividend the present year, was only made, with the anticipation of realizing a considerable amount from unpaid dividends, in a suit recently decided.

The wisdom of our Fathers in setting apart the avails of the sale of lands owned by this State in Ohio, to build up this Fund for the support of Common Schools, has been questioned by some, as tending to destroy or diminish in the minds of the people that interest in the schools, that is necessary to their greatest success. But while it must be acknowledged that the distribution of one hundred and thirty or forty thousand dollars yearly to all parts of the State, is a great relief in the expenses of education, yet the amount per scholar is so small, that it requires a draft on the pocket, to meet the present school expenses, large enough to incite a sufficient interest, if that is capable of doing it, as those claim who would be thought wiser than the men of former generations.

It was doubtless intended by the originators of the School Fund, to make the education of the children of the commonwealth free to all, and in order to carry out that intention with the present number of children, and the revenue of the Fund, some legislation is needed to provide in some form for the entire support of the schools by tax on the property of the State, and when thus made free to all, to compel the attendance by some means, of those children whose parents or guardians have hitherto been indifferent or averse.

The annexed tables give the Treasurer's account of receipts and disbursements both of principal and interest, also a statement of the receipts, disbursements and dividends for a series of years, and the enumeration in each School Society, with the increase or decrease during the year, and the amount of money paid to each, and more minute information concerning other matters alluded to herein.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. PAINE,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

School Fund Office, Hartford, May 1st, 1868.

No. 1.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1867, to March 31st, 1868, inclusive.

Dr.	EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut.	Cr.	
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1867,	\$15,715.00	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies,	- - - - - \$140,253.00
To Cash received for interest on Bonds, Dividends, on Bank Stock, and Rents,	129,411.34	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries and expenses of Commissioner and Treasurer,	2,237.22
To Cash received for Interest on temporary Loans of Revenue,	3,382.10	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents, and Contingent Expenses, and Insurance and Taxes, and Attorneys,	3,965.00
	<u>\$148,508.44</u>	By temporary Loans, outstanding March 31st, 1868,	- - - - - 435.00
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1868,	1,618.22	By Cash remaining in the Treasury,	- - - - - 1,618.22
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, April 1st, 1868,	- - - - -		<u>\$148,508.44</u>

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

No. 2.

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1867, to March 31st, 1868.

Dr.	EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Esq., in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut.	Cr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1867,	\$3,979.41	\$138,942.00
To Cash received of sundry persons for payment on Bonds and Contracts and Lands,	144,109.19	
	<u>\$148,088.60</u>	
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1868, <i>Hartford, April 17, 1868.</i>	\$9,146.60	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1868, - - - - - <u>9,146.60</u>
		<u>\$148,088.60</u>

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND.

Received at the Treasury from all Sources.—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Accounts, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year.—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per Capita, the Amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1835, to 1868, inclusive.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand No. of children Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of children in each year.	Decrease of children in each yr.
For the year ending March 31st, 1835,	\$97,952.20	\$84,986.51	\$44,452.04	\$1.00	155	243
do do 1836,	84,210.41	93,198.78	35,463.67	1.05		197
do do 1837,	126,479.86	101,515.41	58,460.55	1.15		287
do do 1838,	100,591.97	103,344.89	55,707.03	1.20		
do do 1839,	99,210.52	110,811.54	44,106.61	1.25	803	
do do 1840,	108,155.12	106,273.38	45,988.35	1.25		1,249
do do 1841,	118,562.75	120,685.37	43,883.73	1.25		
do do 1842,	105,210.87	123,835.54	25,261.06	1.35	147	
do do 1843,	124,690.50	120,401.28	23,750.28	1.40		550
do do 1844,	117,740.19	121,525.90	25,964.57	1.40		
do do 1845,	123,003.49	126,182.09	22,835.37	1.40	9	
do do 1846,	124,968.00	122,374.92	25,429.05	1.40		1,182
do do 1847,	126,000.32	122,412.52	18,242.83	1.45	1,422	
do do 1848,	133,582.13	132,780.15	22,398.06	1.45		287
do do 1849,	129,924.85	135,390.33	12,962.58	1.50		1,927
do do 1850,	133,907.22	137,449.51	9,420.29	1.50		1,789
do do 1851,	138,060.63	135,585.27	11,895.65	1.40		1,520
do do 1852,	138,184.15	139,935.96	10,143.84	1.40		2,632
do do 1853,	143,693.69	138,906.98	14,930.55	1.35		1,529
do do 1854,	146,596.85	148,415.47	12,110.91	1.40		2,598
do do 1855,	144,137.78	137,073.69	19,681.46	1.25		1,314
do do 1856,	147,215.02	135,191.42	31,705.06	1.30		536
do do 1857,	148,815.86	149,484.76	31,936.16	1.40		
do do 1858,	141,852.01	142,494.81	30,393.26	1.40		275
do do 1859,	140,457.06	142,003.42	28,400.90	1.40		
do do 1860,	133,159.79	140,612.67	21,394.22	1.30		941
do do 1861,	137,305.07	131,528.45	105,464	1.25		1,617
do do 1862,	134,084.13	126,619.08	95,933.50	1.15		2,361
do do 1863,	143,268.51	137,062.13	25,934.88	1.20		2,929
do do 1864,	134,770.06	135,854.79	27,590.08	1.20		653
do do 1865,	143,556.49	138,619.51	23,116.57	1.20		1,449
do do 1866,	136,471.94	135,833.91	24,828.75	1.45		1,607
do do 1867,	127,133.88	135,375.63	15,715.00	1.10		2,727
do do 1868,	129,411.34	146,455.22	1,618.22	1.10		8,955
						2,104
						2,766

No. 4.

*Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank
from April 1st, 1867, to March 31st, 1868, inclusive.*

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.
Hartford Bank,.....	\$68,000 00	None.
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank,....	30,100.00	\$3,010.00
City National Bank,.....	15,000.00	1,200.00
Fairfield County National Bank,.....	10,900.00	1,090.00
New Haven National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,100.00
Waterbury National Bank,.....	10,862.61	1,000.00
Norwich National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,000.00
Bridgeport National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,000.00
Middletown National Bank,.....	10,050.00	1,005.00
Middlesex County National Bank,.....	10,000.00	1,000.00
Danbury National Bank,.....	8,500.00	1,020.00
Connecticut National Bank,.....	6,400.00	640.00
Stonington Bank,.....	5,000.00	200.00
Stafford National Bank,.....	5,000.00	550.00
	\$209,812.61	\$13,815.00

No. 5.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D. 1868, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society in the year ending March 31st, 1868, apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend. at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,.....	10	7,475	\$8,222.50	120	
Avon,.....	7	233	256.30		25
Berlin,.....	9	564	620.40	19	
Bloomfield,.....	9	370	407.00	9	
Bristol,.....	12	929	1,021.90	25	
Burlington,.....	8	317	348.70	7	
Canton,.....	10	618	679.80	18	
East Hartford,.....	10	745	819.50	58	
East Granby,.....	6	194	213.40		1
East Windsor,.....	12	701	771.10		13
Enfield,.....	14	1,609	1,769.90	131	
Farmington,.....	11	923	1,015.30	42	
Glastenbury,.....	18	816	897.60	4	
Granby,.....	10	383	421.30		26
Hartland,.....	9	174	191.40		25
Manchester,.....	9	938	1,031.80	46	
Marlborough,.....	4	123	135.40		1
New Britain,.....	6	1,845	2,029.50	212	
Rocky Hill,.....	5	250	275.00	12	
Simsbury,.....	12	540	600.60		164
Southington,.....	11	1,066	1,172.60	77	
South Windsor,.....	12	379	416.90	1	
Suffield,.....	12	744	818.40	4	
West Hartford,.....	8		05.90	30	
Wethersfield,.....	10	524	576.40		6
Windsor,.....	10	624	686.40	40	
Windsor Locks,.....	2	608	668.80	2	
	256	24,067	\$26,473.70	857	261

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,.....	3	10,772	\$11,849.20	485	
Branford,.....	7	659	724.90	1	
Bethany,.....	7	257	282.70		23
Cheshire,.....	12	618	679.80	24	
Derby,.....	6	1,840	2,024.00	227	
East Haven,.....	7	612	673.20		13
Guilford,.....	15	564	620.40		7
*Hamden,.....	13	758	833.80	49	
Madison,.....	13	460	506.00		
*Meriden,.....	13	2,078	2,285.80	156	
Middlebury,.....	5	145	159.50		5
Milford,.....	12	664	730.40	30	
Naugatuck,.....	6	662	728.20		56
North Branford,.....	7	268	294.80	18	
*North Haven,.....	8	351	386.10		
Orange,.....	7	589	647.90	52	
Oxford,.....	12	274	301.40	21	
Prospect,.....	5	162	178.20	13	
Seymour,.....	8	506	556.60	6	
Southbury,.....	10	293	322.30	2	
Wallingford,.....	9	804	884.40	30	
Waterbury,.....	10	3,317	3,648.70	125	
Woodbridge,.....	6	222	244.20		7
Wolcott,.....	6	112	123.20		
	197	26,987	\$29,685.70	1259	125

* 57 Deducted.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,.....	7	2,266	\$2,492.60		60
Bozrah,.....	7	249	273.90		58
Colchester,.....	14	726	798.60	136	
East Lyme,.....	9	408	448.80	2	
Franklin,.....	8	201	221.10	26	
Griswold,.....	14	644	708.40	54	
Groton,.....	11	1,238	1,361.80		39
Lebanon,.....	16	458	503.80		12
Ledyard,.....	14	385	423.50		1
*Lisbon,.....	7	157	172.70		37
Lyme,.....	7	325	357.50		3
Montville,.....	13	607	667.70	34	
Norwich,.....	12	3,840	4,224.00	105	
North Stonington,.....	14	416	457.60	36	
Preston,.....	12	534	587.40		7
Salem,.....	8	192	211.20		
Sprague,.....	4	947	1,041.70	16	
Stonington,.....	19	1,654	1,819.40	55	
Old Lyme,.....	8	377	414.70	24	
Waterford,.....	11	660	726.00	4	
	215	16,284	\$17,912.40	492	217

* 3 Deducted.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,.....	17	1,465	\$1,611.50	66	
Danbury,.....	13	2,283	2,511.30	202	
Bethel,.....	5	450	495.00	67	
Bridgeport,.....	14	4,033	4,436.30	107	
Brookfield,.....	9	284	312.40		12
Darien,.....	5	447	491.70		4
Easton,.....	8	256	281.60		27
Greenwich,.....	21	2,028	2,230.80	58	
Huntington,.....	12	338	371.80	16	
Monroe,.....	7	307	337.70		
*New Canaan,.....	11	673	740.30		26
*New Fairfield,.....	7	220	242.00		9
Newtown,.....	21	975	1,072.50		13
*Norwalk,.....	11	2,479	2,726.90	259	
Redding,.....	10	362	398.20		30
Ridgefield,.....	15	514	565.40		25
Sherman,.....	6	208	228.80		5
Stamford,.....	15	2,109	2,319.90	96	
Stratford,.....	8	502	552.20		9
*Trumbull,.....	7	297	326.70	12	
Weston,.....	7	284	312.40		28
Westport,.....	10	838	921.80	7	
Wilton,.....	10	509	559.90	56	
	249	21,861	\$24,047.10	946	188

* 217 Deducted.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,.....	20	696	\$765.60		12
Barkhamsted,.....	10	265	291.50	7	
Bethlehem,.....	8	183	201.30		3
Bridgewater,	5	273	300.30		26
Canaan,.....	10	378	415.80		9
Colebrook,.....	10	341	375.10	23	
Cornwall,.....	17	512	563.20		15
*Goshen,.....	13	330	363.00	45	
*Harwinton,.....	11	267	293.70	10	
Kent,.....	14	414	455.40		32
Morris,.....	6	199	218.90		3
New Hartford,.....	10	774	851.40	3	
New Milford,.....	20	845	929.50		33
Norfolk,.....	13	379	416.90		21
North Canaan,.....	5	349	383.90		11
Plymouth,.....	14	961	1,057.10	6	
Roxbury,.....	8	245	269.50		7
Salisbury,.....	14	858	943.80		67
Sharon,.....	18	634	697.40		57
*Torrington,.....	11	695	764.50		8
*Warren,.....	8	167	183.70		4
Watertown,.....	9	397	436.70	22	
Winchester,.....	11	835	918.50	65	
Woodbury,.....	14	437	480.70	2	
Washington,.....	12	415	456.50	22	
	291	11,849	\$13,033.90	205	308

* 62 Deducted.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,	9	526	\$578.60	31	
Ashford,	10	307	337.70		6
Canterbury,	11	403	443.30		15
*Chaplin,	7	175	192.50		1
*Eastford,	8	275	302.50		21
Hampton,	7	210	231.00		11
Killingly,	18	1,370	1,507.00		22
Plainfield,	14	1,118	1,229.80	34	
Pomfret,	8	285	313.50	4	
Putnam,	7	1,007	1,107.70	12	
Sterling,	9	252	277.20		25
Thompson,	16	957	1,052.70	64	
*Voluntown,	10	375	412.50	2	
Windham,	11	1,257	1,382.70	5	
Woodstock,	17	709	779.90		8
Scotland,	5	150	165.00		6
	167	9,376	\$10,313.60	152	115

* 37 Deducted.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown,.....	17	2,337	\$2,570.70		38
*Haddam,.....	14	480	528.00		7
Chatham,.....	11	463	509.30	4	
Chester,.....	4	237	260.70		2
Clinton,.....	6	354	389.40		
Cromwell,.....	5	498	547.80	18	
*Durham,.....	6	245	269.50	1	
East Haddam,.....	17	814	895.40	38	
Essex,.....	6	370	407.00		18
Killingworth,	8	207	227.70	4	
Old Saybrook,.....	4	322	354.20	13	
Saybrook,.....	4	249	273.90	3	
Portland,.....	7	1,022	1,124.20	8	
Westbrook,.....	7	227	249.70		2
Middlefield,.....	4	216	237.60		14
	120	8,041	\$8,845.10	94	81

* 21 Deducted.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.10 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,	13	298	\$327.80		10
Andover,	4	76	83.60		16
Bolton,	5	138	151.80		19
Columbia,	7	218	239.30		1
Coventry,	10	488	536.80		1
Ellington,	9	356	391.60	5	
Hebron,	11	286	314.60	7	
Mansfield,	16	494	543.40	25	
Somers,	10	315	346.50		8
Stafford,	18	782	860.20		35
Union,	6	173	190.30		7
Vernon,	7	1,293	1,422.30	82	
Willington,	9	268	294.80	1	
	125	5,185	\$5,703.50	120	93

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
EDUCATION

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

NEW HAVEN

THE NEW HAVEN PRESS

1888

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

PRESENTED TO THE
General Assembly, May Session, 1868,

TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.



NEW HAVEN.
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
.....
1868.

MEMBERS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Ex Officio.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven.

HIS HONOR, EPHRAIM H. HYDE, Stafford.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

ALFRED COIT, New London.	Term expires 1868.
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield.	“ “ 1869.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven.	“ “ 1870.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Wethersfield.	“ “ 1871.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,
BIRDSEY G. NORTHROP, New Haven.

OFFICE:
No. 16, CITY HALL, NEW HAVEN.

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REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

The Board of Education hereby present their Annual Report.

The Board congratulate the Legislature and the people of the State on the increased interest that is manifested in the cause of Education throughout the State. This interest shows itself in various ways. Educational questions are being discussed by the people in public meetings, by the press, and in private circles.

One strong indication of this interest is the fact, of which the State may well be proud, that the amount contributed from all sources for the support of the common schools of the State has increased the past year from \$704,986.70, to \$983,806.32 ; an increase of more than a quarter of a million of dollars in a single year.

In the past three years, the term during which the present Board has been in existence, the amount of money raised for school purposes in the State has more than doubled ; having increased from \$453,663.28, in the year ending Aug. 31, 1864, to \$983,806.32, in the year ending Aug. 31, 1867. We rejoice in these facts, especially as conclusive evidence that the people of Connecticut are firmly determined to maintain the principle of free schools for all.

We are unanimously of the opinion, that in a democratic community, like ours, the best, in fact the only safe course for the State to pursue, is to educate the children of all, without reference to their station in life, in common schools and at the common expense. It is true that we have some among us, eminent citizens, who maintain the contrary opinion, and believe that it is dangerous for the children of the richer and more intelligent portion of the community to attend school and be brought in

contact with the children of the more ignorant and less cultivated portion.

With all deference to the gentlemen who hold these opinions, we solemnly protest against them.

In our schools, our boys and girls are to be trained for the positions which they are to fill in after life, as men and women. The large majority of them can receive no other education than that which they obtain at our common schools. As men and women, they must meet with other men and women of different positions in life, and on terms of perfect equality.

It will be a poor preparation for this intercourse, if our children are educated in class schools, and are taught that for any cause it is not proper for them to associate with other children, either richer or poorer than themselves.

Prejudice and jealousy will spring up quite soon enough in the minds of children, without being planted there by parents and teachers. All classes of children will be benefited by this association. The poorer classes will learn to be less jealous of the rich, and the richer classes, of the poor, and all will learn, and learn practically too, that there is a common bond of humanity which unites them so closely together that the artificial circumstances of riches or station in life cannot separate them. If it is, then, for the best interest of the community that all children should be educated in common schools, these schools should be supported at the common expense. Not only the man who has children, but every man who has property or position, has an interest in maintaining good schools, because every man is interested in having the masses of the people made intelligent and virtuous, rather than suffered to become, or to remain, ignorant and vicious.

In view of this interest, which every individual ought to feel in common schools, we earnestly recommend the Legislature to make all the public schools of this State actually and entirely free schools, by abolishing the tuition or rate-bill system. As will be seen by referring to the statistics accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Board, only about nine per cent. of the money raised for school purposes in the State during the past year was raised by tuition fees, and of this amount it is fair to say, that at least one third was paid from town treasuries

in consequence of abatements. Only about six per cent., then, of the money expended for schools the past year, was raised by the rate-bill, or less than sixty thousand dollars, out of nearly one million dollars. More than one half of the children who attend public schools in this State now attend schools that are entirely free. The abolition of the rate-bill system, therefore, will add but very little to the amount to be raised by taxation for schools, while it will perfect the free school system, and remove a most prolific source of annoyance and trouble.

If the rate-bill system is abolished, and all the districts in each town are united into one, under the supervision of the town, according to the provisions of the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, we believe that the schools of the State will speedily show marked signs of progress.

The Legislature at its last session resolved, "That the Comptroller of this State be, and he hereby is, directed to draw no further orders on the Treasurer of this State in behalf of the State Normal School, than what is necessary to pay the debts incurred under contracts already existing."

After repeated deliberations among ourselves, and consultations with friends of education throughout the State, we, in view of this action of the Legislature, very reluctantly suspended the Normal School.

We earnestly request the General Assembly to give this subject their careful attention.

The importance of Training Schools for the education of teachers has been recognized by the leaders in the cause of education throughout this country and Europe.

Nearly every State in the Union has established one or more Normal Schools, and no State beside our own has ever abandoned them, except Rhode Island, where the experiment of training teachers in connection with two endowed academies aided by the State is now on trial. We are clearly of the opinion that the adoption of some system of Training Schools for teachers is of great importance to the interests of education in the State. If the Legislature should decide that it is not expedient to re-establish the Normal School, as formerly conducted, then we would suggest

that the Board be empowered to establish a Training School at New Britain upon this plan, viz:—

That, instead of the former three years course, there be two or three terms in each year, of three or four months each, the course of instruction in each term to be complete in itself, and yet so varied that those who choose to attend the school for two, three or more terms, may do so profitably, without a mere repetition of the studies of previous terms.

The school, conducted in this way, while of course it would not give as complete and thorough instruction as formerly, would extend its advantages to a larger number of persons; for many who could not afford to attend the school for two or three years, would gladly do so for a few months, or terms.

We also suggest that the Legislature take into consideration the plan pursued in Vermont,—which is, to establish in some existing academy or high school in each Congressional District in the State a Normal department, which shall be under the control and management of the Board of Education, the teacher in this department to be paid wholly or in part by the State.

We call the attention of the General Assembly to the Report of the Secretary, which is herewith submitted.

He has served the State faithfully and well, and the great interest manifested in the cause of education throughout the State is due, more than to any other cause, to his efforts. As will be seen by his Report, he has, since his connection with the Board, visited more than two hundred and forty of the public schools of the State, and delivered over two hundred addresses upon educational topics.

In conclusion, we can only express our belief that the cause of education has taken a deep hold upon the people of the State, and that they are ready to do what they can to promote it.

JAMES E. ENGLISH,
EPHRAIM H. HYDE,
ALFRED COIT,
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. THACHER,
ELISHA CARPENTER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present my First Annual Report as your Secretary, being the Twenty-Third Annual Report from the department of Education.

Your unexpected invitation to labor in Connecticut was accepted, not without much deliberation and some misgiving in leaving a field which was growing more and more inviting to me from year to year. But your manifold kindness and the cordial coöperation of teachers, school officers, and other friends of education, and the interest manifested by the people and by pupils in the towns and schools visited, have given me ample encouragement. My time has been largely devoted to visiting towns, conferring with teachers, school officers, and the friends of education generally, inspecting and addressing schools, and illustrating methods of instruction, and to public lectures. This work, useful at all times, seemed more urgent at the outset, that, after an absence of twenty years from my native State, I might understand the present condition of her schools, in order to adapt my plans to their perceived wants.

The Law requires of the Secretary to visit, as often as his other duties will permit, different parts of the State, for the purpose of awakening and guiding public sentiment in relation to the practical interests of education, and collecting information as to the public schools, the fulfillment of the duties of their office by members of School Committees and School Visitors, and the circumstances of the Districts in regard to pupils, teachers, books, apparatus, and methods of education.

In compliance with this law, many towns have been visited, in order to confer with teachers and school officers, and inspect the schools. In other cases, in addition to this duty, lectures have been given in accordance with appointments previously made. To facilitate the prosecution of this work in the towns not yet visited, it may be well to indicate the plan adopted.

The visits have usually been made in compliance with invitations from school visitors and teachers. Welcome as these requests have always been, it has not been possible, as yet, to accept them all. I have now a list of such invitations in advance, from fifty-one towns, to which I intend to respond at the earliest day practicable.

Notice of an appointment is usually given by sending the following circular to the school visitors, clergymen, etc., of the town.

NEW HAVEN,

1868.

To the School Visitors of

GENTLEMEN,—

If agreeable to you, I propose to visit
on

It is my usual practice to visit schools in the morning, as far as circumstances may permit; in the afternoon, to meet the Teachers, School Visitors, Parents, Advanced Pupils, and other friends of education, at such hour as may be appointed by the School Visitors; and in the evening, to give a lecture upon some educational topic.

The afternoon exercises will have special reference to the Teacher's work, and will answer somewhat in character to the exercises of a Teachers' Institute. It is customary to suspend the Schools for the afternoon.

As the usefulness of these meetings will depend very much upon the attendance, I take this method of addressing you, and inviting your earnest co-operation in this important work, especially in giving the notice as wide a circulation as possible, from the pulpits, in the several schools, and by the posters forwarded herewith.

I have abundant reason to present my grateful acknowledgments to School Officers, Teachers, and other friends of education, in the towns of Connecticut already visited, for their earnest coöperation in my efforts to advance the great cause of public instruction. Whatever good has been accomplished is largely due to their valued assistance. The gathering of the children and the attendance of the people, depend much upon their preparatory arrangements.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP,

Secretary of the Board of Education.

I would make grateful recognition of the hearty coöperation of teachers, school visitors and others, in facilitating my work.

School visitors have devoted an entire day or more, in some instances, to the preliminary arrangements, visiting every District and School of the town, awakening an interest and securing pledges of attendance, and means of conveyance for teachers and scholars. Clergymen have not only given the notices, but often commended the cause of education to the favor of their audiences. On my arrival in a given town, I usually find some one in readiness to accompany me to the schools. The inspection of schools occupies the morning. In the afternoon there is a general gathering of the teachers, school officers, parents and older pupils. All the schools being suspended, full numbers have usually been gathered, coming sometimes five and six miles, or more.

A lecture is given also in the evening on some educational subject. The topics discussed have varied with the condition of the schools and the exigences of the towns. In visiting a school, it is my custom, after witnessing the exercises for a time, to follow up the subject then and there in hand, and address the scholars on topics embraced in the recitations of the day, or suggested by their appearance and conduct, or by the Register.

In the afternoon, the teachers and school visitors are consulted in the choice of topics for consideration, which usually relate to the improved methods of instruction in some one or more of the school studies.

In the evening, the same familiar and conversational method of address is continued. Written and formal lectures are discarded. The utmost freedom is invited on the part of all friends of education to suggest topics, ask questions, or urge objections to the views given. To meet local exigences is always the aim. Because of the interest felt in these home questions of their own asking, audiences have listened patiently through very long sessions.

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES.

These have varied with circumstances. As adaptation to local exigencies is better secured when the topics are suggested by the teachers and school officers, I give a list of the subjects most frequently considered, and in future visits invite the selec-

tion of those themes which the residents may deem applicable to their condition and locality. In assemblies of teachers, or when they were especially addressed, the following topics have been discussed, one or more on each occasion: The requisites of success and causes of failure in teaching; the organization and classification of schools; the means of improving Primary Schools; the use of blackboards and visible illustrations; the prominence due to spelling and reading by the younger classes; the proper arrangement and succession of school studies; the methods of teaching each subject; assigning lessons; prevalent errors and defects in teaching; the excellences and methods found in the most successful schools; modes of conducting recitations; necessity of daily preparation therefor on the part of teachers, and of a programme of daily work; oral teaching; the responsibility of teachers; opening and closing exercises of school; length and frequency of recess, games for recess, and teachers' supervision or participation in these sports; posture of pupils; calisthenics and physical training; causes and preventives of illness; school examinations and celebrations; formation of school cabinets of plants, minerals, &c.; object lessons; knowledge of common things; habits of personal observation; means of training the senses and cultivating the attention, memory, association, imagination, and other faculties; relation of the several school studies to the different faculties of the mind; school government, tardiness and irregular attendance; moral instruction and influence; incentives to study; prizes and rewards; methods of stimulating the juvenile mind, and especially of interesting and encouraging dull or backward children; expedients to keep all in the primary school pleasantly occupied; whispering in school; treatment of stubborn children; expulsion from school; methods of promoting truthfulness, honesty, kindness, and good manners; selection of books for children's home reading; visiting parents and other schools; educational journals, and other means of professional improvement.

In the evening and before popular assemblies, the economical bearings of education; its relation to free institutions; liberal support of public schools; moral culture; home training; parental coöperation; visiting schools; causes and remedy of truancy and absenteeism; high and graded schools; school archi-

ture, apparatus, ventilation and furniture; assessment and collection of rate-bills; school laws, the reorganization of schools in large villages; union of contiguous districts; management of schools town-wise; free schools,—whether supported by district, town, or State tax; children in manufacturing establishments; neglected children; district and town libraries, reference books for the teacher's desk, and many other questions purely local.

This service in behalf of schools, teachers and general education, many years since won my heart and enlisted my full energies; and continued observation and experience serve to magnify its interest and importance. It is indeed a humble work, removed from public observation, dealing largely with children; a work sneered at by a few, slighted by more, undervalued by many, and yet reaching schools, pupils and teachers; stimulating the one to studiousness, diligence and fidelity, and advancing the professional spirit and qualifications of the other, and awakening increased popular interest in education. This service affects the very groundwork of society. Like the foundation of an edifice, it may not be less important because not conspicuous. In a field opening such rare facilities for effective work and ultimate results, while the seeds sown may not have a rapid growth, if yet no signs of fruit appear to the careful observer, let it not be attributed to the barrenness of the soil, but rather to unskillful culture, and let a wiser husbandry be forthwith called to gather in the golden harvest.

That there is here room for *work*, one cannot doubt, who will for a single day make the trial. At an early hour let him meet the school visitors, and after conferring on the general condition of the schools, and listening, it may be, to local details or special difficulties, start with them at nine o'clock, and visit and address eight or ten schools in the morning. In the afternoon, let him address the assembled children, teachers and friends of schools, for two or three hours, having only a brief recess at the close of each hour, and let him give in the evening, a popular lecture, to an audience still containing many children as well as their parents and teachers, such an audience as can be held only by animation of manner and variety as well as vigor of thought and illustration; let the topics of discussion be suggested by the teachers or committee, or by his own observations in the schools

of that town; let the recesses and other intervals of the day be occupied by the various practical questions of parents, teachers, or school visitors, or with lively social converse, and if he regards this day's duties as mere play, he has reached that happy state, to which we should all aspire, where "work is play."

The following statement will indicate the details of my "outside" work during the sixteen months I have been in your service. Number of lectures given, 206; schools visited, 245; visits to towns, 161; different towns visited, 71; Teachers' Institutes held, 6. Estimated number of children addressed in schools and gatherings of school children, 20,000.

The supervision of the educational interests of the State involves many details in addition to the labor already enumerated: such as an extensive correspondence with teachers, school visitors, and district committees, personal applications for advice in reference to uniformity of text-books, studies, classification of schools, discipline, forfeiture of the public money, local difficulties, the illegal use of school money, powers of district committees and of school visitors, finding good teachers for committees and places for teachers, library money, and many of the questions named above as presented at the evening lectures. My frequent absence from New Haven on lecturing trips, has often compelled some delay in answering letters. They have never been neglected, but always are welcomed. I cordially invite the utmost freedom of correspondence, written and personal, on the part of the teachers of the State. In my journeys, at hotels or railway stations, in the public conveyances, at Teachers' Institutes, conventions and town gatherings, I should be glad to know the name and grasp the hand of all the teachers I may meet. I should deem it a privilege to be regarded as their servant, friend and adviser, to whom they may come, without introduction or restraint, for whatever aid, encouragement, or council I can impart. During the past year, valuable results have been accomplished by these casual interviews with teachers. Plans and suggestions thus given have since been successfully tested in the school room. In some peculiar trials and embarrassments, in some unforeseen emergency, difficult and doubtful questions perplex the inexperienced teacher, which an experienced observer would easily settle.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF
CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1867.

Number of towns in the State,	- - - -	163
Number which have made returns,	- - - -	163
Number of school districts in the State,	- - - -	1,590
Decrease for the year,	- - - -	19
Number of common or public schools,	- - - -	1,645
Decrease for the year,	- - - -	6
Number of departments in public schools,	- - - -	2,066
Increase for the year,	- - - -	15
Number of children between four and sixteen years,		
January, 1867,	- - - -	*120,884
Increase for the year,	- - - -	2,104
Number of children between four and sixteen years,		
January, 1868,	- - - -	123,650
Increase for the year,	- - - -	2,766
Average number in each district between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1868,	- - - -	78
Average length of winter school in weeks,	- - - -	16.9
Average length of summer school in weeks,	- - - -	16
Whole number of scholars registered in winter,	- - - -	80,148
Increase for the year,	- - - -	1,942
Whole number of scholars registered in summer,	- - - -	73,865
Increase for the year,	- - - -	3,028
Per centage of those enumerated registered in winter,	- - - -	66.3
Average attendance in winter,	- - - -	57,117
Decrease for the year,	- - - -	347
Average attendance in summer,	- - - -	52,299
Increase for the year,	- - - -	1,739
Per centage of average attendance in winter, as com- pared with the number registered in winter,	- - - -	71.3
Per centage of average attendance in winter, as com- pared with the number enumerated,	- - - -	47.2
Number of scholars over sixteen years in public schools,	- - - -	2,181
Decrease from previous year,	- - - -	52

* This number was incorrectly given in the Report of last year, as 118,018. Those figures were taken from an official document, and were therefore supposed to be correct.

Number of teachers in winter; males, 617; females, 1,560; total, - - - - -	2,177
Decrease of males, 7; increase of females, 42; total increase, - - - - -	35
Number of teachers in summer; males, 139; females, 2,023; total; - - - - -	2,162
Increase of males, 24; increase of females, 28; total increase, - - - - -	52
Number of teachers of the same school two or more successive terms, - - - - -	1,218
Increase for the year, - - - - -	33
Number of teachers who never taught before, -	637
Average wages per month of male teachers, including board, - - - - -	\$52.05
Increase for the year, - - - - -	\$6.84
Average wages per month of female teachers, including board, - - - - -	\$24.91
Increase for the year, - - - - -	\$1.77
Number of schools of two grades, - - - - -	105
Whole number of graded schools, - - - - -	189
Number of new school houses erected in the year, -	43
Number of school houses reported in 'good' condition, -	978
Number of school houses reported in 'fair' condition, -	368
Number of school houses reported in 'bad' condition, -	291
Capital of School Fund, - - - - -	\$2,044,035.47
Revenue of School Fund distributed to the towns, February 28, 1867, - - - - -	132,972.40
Revenue of School Fund distributed to the towns, February 28, 1868, - - - - -	136,015.00
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1867, -	1.10
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1868, -	1.10
Capital of Town Deposit Fund, - - - - -	763,661.83
Revenue of Town Deposit Fund, as reported, -	44,979.34
Amount raised by town tax for schools, -	149,680.99
Increase for the year, - - - - -	55,954.89
Amount raised by district tax for schools, -	466,931.90
Increase for the year, - - - - -	148,954.53
Amount raised by tuition for schools, - - - - -	89,260.03
Increase for the year, - - - - -	12,818.11

Amount received from other sources for schools,	\$99,981.66
Increase for the year, - - - -	61,750.07
Total amount received for schools from all sources,	983,806.32
Increase for the year, - - - -	278,819.62
Average amount received for each child enumerated,	8.14
Increase for the year, - - - -	2.20
Amount expended for teachers' wages, -	557,193.22
Increase for the year, - - - -	74,515.72
Amount expended for fuel and incidentals, -	64,606.19
Increase for the year, - - - -	1,184.87
Amount expended for new buildings, - -	196,453.28
Increase for the year, - - - -	123,240.93
Amount expended for repairs, - - - -	49,471.84
Increase for the year, - - - -	10,682.22
Amount expended for libraries and apparatus,	2,802.93
Increase for the year, - - - -	1,222.22
Amount expended for other objects, - -	92,200.75
Increase for the year, - - - -	35,678.46
Total amount expended for schools, - -	962,728.21
Increase for the year, - - - -	246,524.42

ABSENTEEISM AND TRUANCY.

The ugliest figures in this summary are those which show the alarming extent of absenteeism and truancy. The foregoing statistics show that the average attendance in summer is 68,585 less than the whole number of children enumerated, and in winter is 63,767. The per centage of average attendance in summer is but $43\frac{1}{4}$, and in winter is only $47\frac{1}{4}$. Less than one half of the children of the State are found, on an average, in our public schools. In summer we find 47,019 children not registered in the public schools, and in the winter 40,736. These startling facts demand grave consideration. After a liberal allowance for the patronage of private schools, the conviction is forced upon me, that thousands are growing up in ignorance, or being trained in the street school for vagrancy, vice and crime.

The evils of truancy are so obvious and serious, that it would seem nothing need be said of its mischievous tendencies; and yet, were they duly appreciated, a remedy would everywhere be found and applied. No fact connected with our public schools

has impressed me more sadly than the extent of non-attendance, and the strange apathy of the public to this most fruitful source of juvenile crime. This crying evil calls loudly for a remedy. Our truant laws are excellent. But are they executed? Do the people realize the wide prevalency of truancy, and its tendencies to the demoralization of our youth? The law plainly says,

“Each town *shall* make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and also concerning children wandering about in the streets or public places of any city, or town, having no lawful occupation, or business, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years; and shall also make such by-laws, respecting such children, as shall be most conducive to their welfare, and the good order of such city or town; and suitable penalties shall be annexed to such by-laws, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach; but said by-laws shall be approved by the superior court sitting in any county in the state.

“Any minor, convicted of being an habitual truant, or any child, convicted of wandering about in the streets, or public places, of any city, or town, having no lawful business, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years, may, at the discretion of the justice or the court having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the preceding section, be committed to any such institution of instruction, house of reformation or suitable situation as may be provided for the purpose by such city or town, under the authority of the preceding sections, for such time, not exceeding two years, as such justice or court may determine.

“The several cities and towns *shall* appoint, at the annual meetings of such towns, or annually, by the mayor and aldermen of such cities, three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violation of such by-laws.

“Warrants, issued under the three preceding sections, shall be returnable to any justice of the peace, or judge of the police court of the town or city; and the justice, or judge, shall receive such compensation as the city or town may determine.”

It is believed that not more than three or four towns in the State have appointed truant officers, or taken any decisive steps towards enforcing the law. I have not learned of a single instance of successful prosecution under this law. Probably few, if any, such cases have occurred. In Massachusetts, where the

law on this subject is almost identical with ours, over one hundred towns have appointed truant officers, and large numbers have been arrested and ultimately reformed, under the kind yet strict remedial influence provided in the house of instruction and reformation in which they have been confined. The language of the law is imperative, rather than permissive. "Each town *shall* make all needful provisions," &c. "The several cities and towns *shall* appoint," &c.

Why is this much needed law so generally a dead letter? It has awakened no opposition. I have nowhere heard any objection urged against its enforcement. Its reasonableness and necessity are admitted on all hands. Why then is it inoperative? I answer, because the greatness of this evil, as one of the most dangerous forms of incipient crime, is not duly appreciated.

In the hope of enlisting efficient effort in this direction, permit me to call your attention to the greatness of the Evil, its Cause and Remedy.

Truancy creates a distaste for study, dislike of school, disregard for authority and impatience of restraint. It fosters self-will and self-indulgence, and forms habits of idleness and vagrancy. "Nothing to do," tempts to do everything bad; for idleness is one of the parent vices. Three words,—truancy, the street school, and the penitentiary,—make up the history of many criminals. The truant not only ruins himself, but his companions. One bad example makes another. The evil spreads by a rapid contagion, and unless early checked, will become a wide-spread and desolating scourge to society. Save these juvenile delinquents, and you not only prevent a vast amount of moral contamination and crime, but turn these active natures into channels of usefulness and virtue. That this is a great and growing evil, which calls for prompt and decisive action, especially in all our cities and the larger manufacturing villages, one or two extracts from recent Reports will show.

The Acting School Visitor of Bristol urges the importance of this subject as follows:

"We very much need some by-laws, based on the statute enacted by our Legislature in 1865, entitled 'An Act concerning truant children, vagrants, and absentees from school.' It

was designed for the benefit of such children as are found running the streets, and roving about the lots, and lounging around the depot, stores and saloons. Of this class there is no small number in this community, who have been idle vagrants and pests to the community through the whole year. We observe with alarm that in some of our districts not one half of the children between 4 and 16 are in school any part of the year. Let every possible effort be put forth to remedy this evil, for we can better afford to clothe the poor, and keep them in schools of the highest order, than to support the vice and crime that result from ignorance and neglect."

Ariel Parish, Esq., the excellent Superintendent of the schools of New Haven, says on this subject:

"It is a startling fact, that 132,365 half-days have been lost, in one year, by non-attendance of pupils. It is equivalent to the daily absence of 330 scholars. If these absentees were all from one of the Grammar Schools, six rooms, or one-half of all in the building, would be left vacant each day, through the year. The services of six teachers could be dispensed with, whose salaries would, in the aggregate, amount to about \$3,000. But the pecuniary loss is of less consequence than the paralyzing influence which irregularity produces on all the schools, retarding progress and crippling the teachers. The bad effects are not less because the cases of absence are scattered throughout the district. Indeed, it would be an improvement, every way, if all absenteeism could be concentrated in one school. We should then know that only a single limb is diseased, while the whole body otherwise is in vigorous health. This fault must be corrected chiefly at home. Parents have the responsibility resting upon them, when teachers labor, as they have during the past year, to secure regular attendance. At least the blame cannot be laid at the door of the latter. Truancy goes to swell the amount of absences, and is an evil, in many cases, beyond the control of both parents and teachers. The number of *truants* reported during the year is 316; and the number of *cases* of truancy is 616. This is a subject deserving the serious consideration of the Board; and appeal should be made to the civil authorities, if the evil cannot be abated without their aid. Truancy is a most prolific source of annoyance and petty crime, in every neighborhood, which, sooner or later, will be developed in its full strength. Protection to the community, as well as to the schools, requires efficient action in this matter. A special school was urged last year as a remedy for truancy. The necessity of such a school appears to

me greater than ever. In other cities the experiment has been tried with very satisfactory results.

"The number is altogether too large, of children of school-going age, who are completely outside of school influence, destitute of parental control, without regular or useful employment, roaming our streets, present nuisances to every neighborhood where they may chance to be, preparing to become criminals hereafter, to scourge the community and fill our prisons, daily exposed to evil influences, which lead them into temptations and confirm vicious habits, until crime of every kind becomes habitual and easy. Why are so many non-attendants upon the public schools? Doubtless it is owing, in a great measure, to the circumstances in which the families are placed to which these children belong. Want of appreciation of the value of even an elementary education, on the part of parents, may have had its influence. Unremitted toil to obtain the necessaries of life for the family, has doubtless compelled many parents to neglect attention to the habits and culture of their children, who have been left to seek their pleasure without control, exposed to temptations and the influence of companions of doubtful or positively vicious character. Many children, born in the midst of degradation caused by ignorance, dissipation and vice in various forms, early become wanderers in our streets, and agents to contaminate and mislead those who might otherwise have done well.

"The work to be done for this class is peculiar in its nature, which can never be accomplished in the ordinary administration of the Board in behalf of the schools of the city. Benevolence, coöperating with authority, may here have an exceedingly important and encouraging field of labor. No work more humane or christian can employ the hearts and hands of those who desire to do good to others less favored than themselves, than to search out the worthy poor, whose waking thoughts and weary labors of each day are all directed to secure food, clothing and shelter for their families. It should not be a matter of surprise, if many parents were to be found who have kept their children at home because they could not furnish them with suitable clothing to appear respectably among their companions. A little sympathy, kind encouragement or material aid, might save many a child, under such circumstances, from surrounding temptations. A single individual thus rescued from a life of blank ignorance, or polluting crime, and raised to become an intelligent, useful citizen, would be worthy of all effort. Who can say how many, for the want of a proper influence at the beginning, are useless members of the community, or pests to society, requiring constant, vigilant attention of the police force and courts of justice

Self-protection, as well as benevolence and humanity, would seem to demand efficient means to reduce the number of those who appear to be destitute of instruction, in our city."

Similar testimony from other towns might be easily multiplied. I will further cite only a brief statement of the Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts:

"The subject is of far higher importance than at first meets the eye. The best means of preventing the formation and growth of an ignorant and therefore a pauper and criminal class, is one of the most serious if not difficult problems presented for solution. Were the people of the Commonwealth as homogeneous as in former years, the laws relating to this subject would be well nigh useless. Now, in all our cities and large towns, particularly where manufacturing pursuits flourish, there is a constant and rapid influx of inhabitants of different nationalities, with diverse training and habits from ours, and more especially with different and far lower views as to a substantial English education for their offspring—an offspring, it may be remarked, increasing in a far higher ratio than that of the native population, and soon, by the force of numbers alone, to exert a powerful influence for good or evil upon our social and political systems. In such an altered condition of society, surely no means may be left unsought or untried to secure the most efficient operation of a law, whose aim is to secure to every child within our borders such a measure of knowledge and mental and moral training as shall fit him for the discharge of his duties as a citizen and a man."

It is important to investigate the causes of this great evil. They are many and various. The subject is full of difficulties. But we must search out the sources of the mischief, in order intelligently to apply the remedy.

Orphanage, poverty, neglect, discouragement, may often explain the absence of hope and ambition on the part of many unfortunate children. To them the prospect of self-improvement brings no bright visions of better days. They live from hand to mouth, content with the supply of their animal wants. A due consideration of their early exposure, hardships and temptations, would awaken sympathy for these unfortunate children, in place of the coldness and disdain with which they are too often treated.

With another class, parental ignorance, indifference, intemperance, or vicious example in some other form, leads astray. Truancy is always a sign of bad home-training. How many youths receive no right parental influence, and have no home worthy of the name! The house where they only eat and sleep is the scene of contention and profanity, fitted to drive away its inmates to the street school. Dissolute habits of parents, bringing rags and wretchedness into the home, turn the children as truants and beggars into the streets. These vagrants, accustomed to "bunk out" where night overtakes them, soon lose all pride of character, all self-respect, and even the sense of shame.

Irregularity of attendance tends directly to truancy. Frequent absence, without good reason, is incipient vagrancy; destroying interest in study, and inducing dislike of school. Here, as everywhere, we must resist the *beginnings* of evil, and at once win the straying into the path of duty. Aversion to the restraints and requirements of the school, and a premature spirit of independence, lead many active and really capable boys to welcome frequent occasions and excuses for absence from school. This precocious independence in the boy will ripen into lawlessness in the man. The lesson of cheerful obedience to rightful authority cannot be too early learned.

Expulsion from school is one cause of truancy. I have found boys expelled too frequently and too hastily from school, who seemed to me neither vicious nor incorrigible, whose offence originated in heedlessness, love of fun, restlessness, stupidity, or aversion to study, rather than sullenness and depravity, whom wiser influences might reclaim. Instead of operating as a reformatory measure, a *hasty* expulsion is more likely to awaken a sense of injury, and provoke a spirit of retaliation and recklessness. It involves that disgrace and loss of self-respect which weaken the restraints of virtue. Though sometimes necessary, it should be inflicted only in extreme cases as a *dernier resort*. It should not be adopted as a cheap riddance of trouble—a cowardly retreat from difficulties, which a courageous and earnest spirit would meet and master. The unpopularity of corporal punishments has recently multiplied cases of expulsion. I am informed, by judicious and experienced truant offi-

cers, that boys have often been too summarily turned over to the penal rigors of the law, who, in their judgment, should have been still retained in school, and upon whom the resources and expedients of kindness, persuasion, and a firm discipline, have not been duly tried. Not till all these expedients have failed, and not until parental coöperation has been sought in vain, should the truant law be enforced.

Another common cause is the illegal employment of children in manufacturing establishments. In Connecticut, and in most of the New-England and Middle States, they are required, by law, to attend school at least twelve weeks out of each year's work in a manufactory. That law is openly disregarded. The class most indifferent to education of any which I have met in Connecticut is the French Canadians; ignorant themselves, and willing their children should be like them, but most eager to press them, at the tenderest age, into our factories, thus dwarfing the body as well as the mind. When, at length, as during the last year, dull times, or the enforcement of the law, sends large numbers out of employment, their long absence from school, often from two to five years, has stifled any love of learning they may ever have had; and a sense of backwardness and dread of school-tasks, discourage all attempts at mental improvement. In one district in Connecticut, where the operatives are largely French Canadians, two hundred and twenty-nine out of three hundred and eighty-nine, of school age, do not attend school. In another district, inquiry has brought to light many individual cases like the following. In one factory were found two girls eleven years old, and one twelve years, who had not been in school for two years; one fourteen years, not in school for five years; one eleven years, one fifteen, and one seventeen, each not in school for *four* years; one thirteen years, not in school for three years. All these were girls. In the same district were eleven boys, all of school age, who had been absent from school, on an average, over three years.

Besides these tendencies to truancy operating upon the children, and besides the bad influence of intemperate and vicious parents, there are three classes of parents who purposely keep their children from school.

1. Those who are, or think they are, unable to pay the rate-bills, and have too much self-respect to beg "abatement."

Said an industrious Irishman to me,—“My rate-bill this year is fifteen dollars. I work outside at a dollar and a half a day, and have to lose rainy days. I can't pay such rate-bills and get my children bread. I shall keep them out of school next year.” Very many similar cases have come to my knowledge during the last year.

2. Those who have little or no appreciation of the advantages of education, like the Chinese and Japanese in California, and the French Canadians in our State.

3. Those who are so greedy of gain, that they needlessly confine their children at mill-work as soon as they can earn the smallest wages, to the entire neglect of their education.

None too soon has the law absolutely prohibited the employment of children under ten years of age in any manufacturing establishment, and made the parent or guardian liable to the penalty as well as the owner or agent.

Had not such facts come often under my own observation, it would seem to me impossible that any parents would be willing thus to impoverish their children's minds, for the sake of enriching their purses. Said a teacher, “Some parents needlessly keep their children from school because they want their services to procure chips, to beg, to steal; in fine, to get anything in any way.”

What is the remedy?

1. In reference to the first class named, the only answer is, abolish the “odious rate-bill,” which virtually closes the doors of so many school houses against the children of the poor.

2. If any children are really destitute of comfortable clothing, and parents are too poor to provide for them, their wants should enlist the sympathies of the benevolent. If teachers, and committees, and school visitors, would seek out and report these cases, such wants might be easily supplied by individual charities. Indeed, I have known this to be frequently and cheerfully done. Similar benevolence in many towns every year enables poor children to attend Sabbath Schools. What numbers would be brought at once into the public school, if it every where enlisted the same active zeal which the Sabbath School

has justly called forth. During the last year, whole towns and cities have been canvassed by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in part, to ascertain how many children neglect the Sabbath School, and to invite the attendance of all absentees. It is a praiseworthy effort, and no doubt has resulted in great good. But, in my judgment, far wider and happier results would have been secured, had these inquiries and persuasions embraced also the public school. While I entertain the highest estimate of the usefulness of the Sabbath School, I believe that the public school is vastly more important, accomplishing far more for morality, for public safety, and even for piety. In the one you influence the children but a single hour in the week, in the other, thirty. In the one, the lessons are often unlearned, and the child but a passive recipient; in the other, the teacher has authority, the lessons must be studied, the pupil comes under the wholesome restraint of *law*, and habits of order, industry and obedience are formed.

The great end of the true teacher everywhere is to fix good impressions upon the heart, to make a healthful moral influence continually though unconsciously encircle the child, and permeate everything. In the public school, not only are the pupils brought for a longer time under salutary influence, but, to a large number of our children, the common school furnishes the only means of moral as well as intellectual culture.

With the other classes of parents named, moral influence must be our chief reliance. Great results may be achieved by personal kindness and persuasion. Let both teachers and school officers visit them, enlighten their minds, appeal to their love of their children and their parental pride, awaken their consciences as the divinely appointed guardians of their offspring, urge upon their consideration the great importance of education to their children, turn their attention to the high privileges freely furnished them in the public schools, and by every persuasive show that it is their interest to avail themselves of these great advantages; and the effort will in most cases be successful. Let the same persuasive kindness follow the children themselves. Let them feel the evils of absence and the advantages of attendance, and the true relation of the school to their happiness, thrift, and prosperity through life; and the appeal will not be made in vain. The

teacher who will thus perseveringly seek to win the heart and reason of the straying, is the most effective truant officer. Kindness may conquer perverse natures, and gain lasting victories. The teacher has rare opportunities of reclaiming erring youth, and thus winning their lasting gratitude. Very much can be accomplished in this direction by frequent and friendly conferences with parents. It is my privilege to know not a few teachers, who, in their untiring devotion to their duties, evince a genuine *missionary spirit*, and who, in addition to all the labors of the school-room, "go about doing good" to the neglected youth within their reach; who personally report to parents every instance of truancy, or serious delinquency; uniformly inquire into the causes of absence; visit pupils in sickness; and by manifold proofs of sympathy, win the confidence and cordial coöperation of parents, even of those hitherto indifferent or captious. I know such a teacher, who, in a few years, stopped truancy where it had been most prevalent, and transformed the worst school in the town into the best.

There are other teachers whose theory and practice limit their duties to school-hours, and relieve them of all that care and labor outside of the school-room which are needful to prevent truancy and absenteeism.

When recently visiting a "Truant Court" room in a neighboring State, I learned that a dialogue had just occurred between the judge and the teacher, substantially in this language:—

Judge. Have you ever *visited* the parents of this boy?

Teacher. No, sir.

Judge. Have you ever sent a note to his parents, requesting either of them to call upon you at the school, or inviting their coöperation in reforming this boy?

Teacher. No, sir.

Judge. Have you ever seen either of the parents?

Teacher. No, sir.

Judge. What evidence have you that he is a truant?

Teacher. Common rumor. The report of the other scholars.

Such answers show neglect of plain duty on the part of the teacher. In my judgment, it is the teacher's privilege and duty to visit the parents of such offenders, learn the causes of their delinquency, and invite parental coöperation.

The following regulation, adopted by the City Board of Education of New Haven, I commend to all school Boards and Visitors. Every instance of tardiness or of absence, even for one half day, is brought promptly to the notice of the parents. This rule is now working happily in promoting the regularity of attendance of those in school:—

“Teachers shall investigate all cases of absence or tardiness, and shall require an excuse from the parent or guardian, in writing or in person. In case of ten instances of unexcused absence, or tardiness, or both, in any one term, the delinquent pupil may be suspended.

No excuse for absence or tardiness shall be accepted, unless it allege sickness, or some equally imperative necessity.”

On this subject I do not merely theorize. I have tried the experiment with happy results, and can point to many instances of youth thus rescued from the contamination of the street school, now regular pupils, or useful and virtuous citizens. How amply have these humble services been afterwards compensated by grateful acknowledgments, or by tears of joy, more eloquently showing their cherished remembrance of timely aid and counsel. If teachers and committees will put themselves on the standpoint of children so as to appreciate their tendencies, wants, and even weaknesses, much good may be done by familiar conversation as to their plays, plans, habits, studies and dangers. The most wayward child I have met, when properly approached, has kindly received friendly counsel and faithful warning, even as to his errors and offences. They may be desponding, with no pride of character, or desire of approbation, or even sense of shame, or respect for truth; yes, false and profane; and yet we must not give them up as hopeless cases, but, with faith in Christian incentives, strive to stir the conscience, quicken the moral nature, win the affections and strengthen the will.

Though unaccustomed to kindness, such boys are not insensible to its influence. The tones of sympathy may touch a chord that will vibrate more sweetly because of its very strangeness.

If the people duly appreciated this great evil, and were in earnest to suppress it, not a truant could walk the streets, when known, without meeting such faithful warning, or kind persuasion, as to redeem him, if not among the rare incorrigibles. If the pulpit and the press would speak out in earnest tones, and the

people in every city, town, and district, respond, this crying evil would pass away. Let each search for the truants in his own street, village, or district, to restrain by warning and counsel, or to encourage by clothing and money when in poverty. Let every school-house in Connecticut be opened free to all, and the poorest feel as welcome there as the richest. Let the school itself, with its music and gymnastics, its occasional pleasures inside, and its freer plays at recess, be made so attractive, that attendance may be esteemed a privilege and a pleasure, and not an imprisonment, with its monotonous routine and drudgery. All genuine improvements, both in instruction and government, tend directly to lessen truancy.

But while kindness and moral suasion should be the main reliance in all efforts to prevent absenteeism or reclaim truants, it is of essential service to have some authority, some law, with its officers and sanctions, to fall back upon. In those cases where parents without good reason deprive their children of the advantages of education, or where they have no control, as in the case of an intemperate father or a widowed mother, legal coercion may properly be employed. Such cases are more numerous than ever since the war. Better let a hyena rove at large, because his keeper cannot control him, than let this class of hardened truants continue untaught and unrestrained, who will go on from bad to worse; making others also thieves, robbers, and incendiaries. The enforcement of the law in regard to children employed in manufactories would send hundreds to the public school.

The City of Springfield is now carrying out successful measures for the prevention of absenteeism and the reformation of truants, to which I may be permitted to refer, as the one with which I happen to be most familiar. It is this:—1. The teachers are specially and earnestly instructed to use all the means in their power to prevent truancy and to secure constant attendance, and to visit promptly the parents of every delinquent. 2. For such as they cannot control, an “ungraded school” is provided, to which all delinquents are first sent. Whenever any of these irregular pupils become uniformly constant in attendance, they are permitted to return to the graded school where they properly belong. 3. When their irregularity degen-

erates into truancy, as a third step they are sentenced by the police court to the local "reform school," a place of confinement at the city alms-house. They are here confined by themselves, entirely separate from the other inmates of the poor-house, where a good school is provided for them.

The aim of this school is reformation more than punishment. Its regulations are rather remedial than penal. The boys come under rigid rules, but such restraints are needed by those refractory natures. Parents unable to govern their children at home, have felt, painful as is the necessity, that it is better for them to be where they must learn subordination, and practice obedience under a system of discipline strict, though not severe. This reform school, with its earnest and devoted teacher, is accomplishing a great and good work for its inmates; and besides this, according to the testimony of the other teachers and the superintendent, it has exerted a most salutary influence outside in diminishing absenteeism and truancy in the other schools, and greatly increasing their average attendance, which, during the first year after this local reform school was established, has risen from sixty-seven to eighty-seven per cent., showing the remarkable increase of twenty per cent.

Other causes, especially the marked improvement of the schools and school-houses, since the appointment of the efficient superintendent, have contributed to this striking result; but the most prominent agency is the new system for the reformation of truants. If now manual labor could be introduced into this school, alternating work and play, the Springfield plan would be well nigh perfect. The cost to the city, compared with the gain, is trifling. A kindred plan has been adopted in some other cities in that State, and might well be employed in our larger cities, at moderate expense. The practice of sending truants to the common jail ought everywhere to be abandoned. It is not a place of reformation. Its bad companionship makes it a school of evil.

"What, then, shall be done with truants?" is the question I often hear. The State Reform School is full. These misguided boys should be separated from older and more open offenders, and placed where manual and mental labor can be combined. The cities can easily make such provisions for the

instruction and employment, as well as restraint and discipline of truants. But the small towns separately cannot do this. Let them combine. I heartily indorse the recommendation of my friend, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, that the duty of making all needful provisions for the confinement and instruction of truants in each county be transferred to County Commissioners. In most cases, this could be done by a slight enlargement of some city or town establishment already existing, and the employment of a single teacher. The cost would be trifling, compared with the results.

Important as is the law, urgent as is the call for its faithful execution, and essential as is the reform school, useful as faithful truant officers would be, earnest individual efforts on the part of teachers and friends of the young, stimulated and guided by appeals from the pulpit and the press, will effect far more than any and all laws can do; while the existence of wise laws, and the appointment of faithful truant officers, will add weight and authority to all personal persuasions.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

It would be a grateful task to dwell on the marked and manifold evidences of progress in our cities and in many of our large towns, where are schools most liberally sustained and hardly surpassed by any in the country, but you justly expect me to speak on the more profitable, though less welcome theme of existing defects and needed improvements as observed in visiting a large part of the State. The urgent need in most of our towns is a higher appreciation of public schools, and greater liberality in their support. Here the general apathy must be removed, and the public mind waked up by lectures and discussions, by the press and the pulpit. A healthy public sentiment must be created in every community. The character of the schools in each town and city answers to the local public sentiment. They reciprocally influence each other. You may elevate public sentiment by improving the schools, no more surely than you improve the schools by elevating public opinion. The Legislature alone cannot create good schools. Right laws may accomplish much, but the people, once in earnest, will do more. Popular ignorance, or indifference even, would nul-

lify the wisest school legislation. In a republican government, certainly, the best educational system will be crippled, without the effective support of the people. The masses, with whom is and should be the repository of power, are gradually, though sometimes slowly advancing in their efforts to meet the increasing educational wants of the age, not content with the past, nor accepting the opinion of a waning few, hybernating in Sleepy Hollow, "that the former schools were better," and that our hereditary institutions will answer the demands of the present and coming time, but determined to furnish their children better school advantages than were enjoyed by themselves.

While advocating progress, I still admire that conservative element of our people which closely scrutinizes and cautiously welcomes innovations upon established usages. If our people are slow to move, they move strong and in earnest when once roused and resolved. The progress thus secured is more permanent and substantial than the rapid advancement sometimes prompted by an undue thirst for novelties. Once convince such men that education is the great interest for which "every one's hearth-stone cries out in his ears," and you soon find an active interest where you feared a settled apathy, and growing liberality in the room of seeming indifference.

I desire to congratulate my fellow citizens on the large advance in the appropriations made for Public Schools during the last year. The total amount received from all sources is \$983,806.32,—nearly one million of dollars; the increase for the last year being \$278,819.62, or more than double the advance made in any former year, and four times that made in any one year prior to 1866. The chief source of this increase is from town and district taxation. This unexampled increase in our educational appropriations is the more remarkable, because it has been made in the face of hard times, high prices, and heavy war taxes, town, state and national. In many towns I find the most cheering evidences of the growing attachment of the people to the cause of popular education. "Come what may, we must hold on to our schools; the source of our strength and prosperity, alike in peace or war," is the sentiment which I meet with in these towns. This increasing interest and progress have been evinced, not only by the marked advance in the

A Statement of the amount of money received for Common Schools from the several sources, for each year, from 1855 to 1867; with the yearly increase or decrease in the total amount, and for each child enumerated.

a Report of the year.	
Children enumerated, Jan., 1855, 56, etc.	
Increase from previous year.	
Dividend per child, from School Fund.	
Amount of dividends, from School Fund, Feb., 1855, 56, etc.	
From Town Deposit Fund.	
From Town Tax.	
District Tax.	
Tuition, or Rate Bills.	
Local Funds.	
Total Receipts from all sources.	
Increase from previous year.	
Per child.	
Increase per child.	

^a The Superintendent's Reports until 1860, (inclusive,) were for the year ending Sept. 30th previous; since 1860, for the year ending Aug. 31st previous. ^b Decrease. ^c "One per cent. Tax." ^d "Property tax," \$13.603; "Society tax," \$25.884. ^e Including funds from other sources. ^f Decrease.

appropriations, but by a better public sentiment, a more intelligent appreciation of schools; by the decline of the rate-bill system, and the consequent advance in the gradation and classification of schools; by the erection of improved and, in some cases, costly school-houses, and the introduction of better school furniture; and by the increased demand for well qualified teachers.

The table on the preceding page shows the amount of money received annually for common schools for the last thirteen years.

Notwithstanding this marked advance in our appropriations, and the admirable condition of the schools in many bright and luminous places in our State, I am compelled, most reluctantly, to concur with the oft repeated statements of my predecessors, and with the recent testimony of school visitors, that in a large number of towns the schools have not only ceased to progress, but have sadly retrograded. The strangest contrasts are found in the schools of towns and districts side by side. In the one you find public spirit, progress, harmony, interest, and liberality; in the other, indifference, lethargy, opposition to change, parsimony, and the extremest individualism, if not antagonism.

Once the schools of Connecticut were the best in this country. We may well honor our fathers for their noble work in founding public schools. They were the pioneers in this great movement. Their example has not only been a power in the land, but is known and honored in all Christendom. It has led to the organization of other and even better systems in the newer States. The text-books in geography formerly lauded the Common School System of Connecticut, but they no longer utter its praise, unless it be as a matter of history. Are not many of our people willing to live upon the glory of the fathers, content with their achievements, without following their example? The noblest family or State is likely to degenerate, when it ceases to emulate its ancestral virtues. Those who boast of their perfection are apt to fall from grace. Because our fathers were in advance of their age, shall we be behind ours? While the schools of other States are rapidly progressing, shall our honored State, so long foremost, be left in the rear? On this subject, permit me to cull a few sentences from the Prize Essay of Prof. Noah Porter, of Yale College.

"Where is Connecticut, who was once the star of hope and guidance to the world? She was the first to enter the lists, and was foremost in the race. Is she foremost now? It is the general opinion, *out of Connecticut*, that she is doing little or nothing, and, whereas, a few years since her name was mentioned in connection with common schools, with honor only, it is now, in this connection, coupled with expressions of doubt and regret, and that by wise and sober men. Those who go from other States into Connecticut, can hardly credit the testimony of their own senses, when they are forced to believe the apathy that prevails. Every newspaper and lecturer *out of Connecticut*, sneers at the present condition of the Common Schools.

"Are the people of Connecticut aware that this is the case? Do they know what the people of other States think and say of them? Do they believe that what is thought or said is true and deserved? Those who go from Connecticut into other States, and from them into Connecticut, feel a shock in the transition. It is like going from a cellar into the sunshine, or from the sunshine into a cellar. The truth of the case can be demonstrated, till no man shall dare to deny it, that Connecticut is far behind her sister States in this matter, and will soon be still further in the rear."

In all our cities, and in many towns, there has been great and commendable progress since this essay of Prof. Porter was written; but, unfortunately, there are many towns to which his language still applies.

As an illustration of the striking contrasts often observed in contiguous districts or towns, let me present one district, where, in an excellent building, are schools well graded, admirably taught, liberally supported, supplied with wall-maps, charts, and apparatus, the pride of the people, and with reason, meeting the wants of all classes, the rich and the poor, leaving no room or demand for private schools, while in an adjoining and wealthy district of the same town, a very cheap teacher keeps a poor school in a wretched shanty so long only as the pittance of the public money will serve. The wealthy families patronize private schools, and resist all efforts to lay a tax, either to build a new school-house, or repair the old one, or support the school. The probability of losing the public money "by the condemning of the house," does not affect them, and the school visitors delay their just and unanimous verdict, because it would bear

hard on the parents of the children in attendance, too poor to pay a rate-bill, and too few to vote a tax.

My own observations on this subject are amply confirmed by the recent testimony of school visitors. Of one town they say: "The schools in this town are not improving, but retrograding, year after year. Parents are seeking, in *private institutions*, those advantages which our common schools ought to provide for their children." From another town comes the testimony: "For a period of years, the character and attainments of our schools have not been advanced, but have rather fallen off. This result is due to a general indifference to the common schools."

In another town the visitors report,—“Most of our citizens regard popular education with shocking indifference, or as a subject easily evaded, and, pauper-like, buried from thought at least expense. Little is done for our schools. Our men of means are not willing to be taxed for them. They say, ‘Let every man educate his own.’ ‘I’m not going to be taxed to educate any one.’” The acting school visitor of another town speaks of their schools as “*still on the sliding scale downwards*. We pay our teachers a less amount, even in the depreciated currency, than ten years ago,—an actual diminution of some nine hundred dollars.” The official report from another town says:—“Connecticut has ceased to hold that preëminence in education which was formerly undisputed. The more sparsely inhabited agricultural towns need to beware, or they will fall dishonorably behind, as to the character of their schools.” Another says:—“The district schools, outside of some favored localities, appear to be in a languishing condition.” The official report of another town complains,—“That while the spirit of the age is progressive, we are falling behind other schools of our own and of other States.” It would be too easy to cite other proofs of the apathy still found in many of our towns.

Permit me, in this connection, to give the petition of the Clergy of Hartford and vicinity to the last Legislature. It originated, I understand, in the Hartford Association, embracing clergymen of various denominations, and was signed by the Rev. Drs. Hawes, Bushnell, Turnbull, and twenty-three others:—

"To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut ;

The undersigned, ministers of Hartford county, represent: We have become deeply impressed by the facts which have recently been brought to our attention in regard to the present condition of the public schools of the Commonwealth. From the published reports of those who have had the superintendence of these schools during the last few years, and from our own personal observations, we have gathered results which fill us with a profound solicitude, and impel us to come before you as petitioners. We beg leave to offer a single general statement. It appears that very large numbers of children in the State are being suffered to grow up without proper education; that the statutes which aim to secure the benefit of public instruction to the poor and neglected, are almost entirely inoperative; that our public schools are losing their hold upon the interest and affections of the people, and are failing of due financial support; that the wealthy are withdrawing their patronage and sympathy; that by consequence of public neglect, the schools throughout the State, with some favored exceptions, are tending to a lower standard, in the quality of teachers, and in the instruction given. We do therefore earnestly petition that our public school system be made the subject of your special consideration; and we offer the three following particulars as embracing the substance of our present memorial:—

1. Believing it to be demanded by the public interest and safety that a suitable education be secured to all the children of the State, we pray you that the defects of present laws relating to education of neglected children be remedied.

2. We ask that all taxation for the support of common schools be henceforth on the uniform basis of property, and that the schools be made free.

3. Being assured that the district system has proved most unfortunate to the cause of general education, we ask you to foster by every means expedient, the union of districts under town organizations.

Your petitioners believe that no matter of public concern has stronger claims on your attention than this. Free institutions rest upon popular intelligence. Our public school system is the great pledge of civil order and liberty in the future. As we love our State, its democratic forms of law and government, its free religious and social life, we should carefully guard that system of public instruction by which alone these franchises and blessings are guaranteed. We feel that all our fellow citizens throughout the State ought to be immediately aroused to the great and pressing importance of this subject, and we hail the growing indications that such an awakening is at hand. We

appeal to you as the chosen guardians of the State, to take the lead in the inauguration of measures which shall bring the people to rally anew around our public schools, and which shall secure a public school education, good and free, to every child within our borders."

THE RATE-BILL.

The greatest hindrance to the improvement of our schools is the Rate-bill. It is wrong in principle and mischievous in practice. It is alike the duty and the interest of the State to furnish substantially equal common school privileges to the children of all classes. Self-protection is the right and duty of the government. For this purpose it may maintain armies and navies. But cheaper, safer, every way better than forts and fleets, indispensable as they may be, better for its peace and security, its prosperity and protection, is universal education.

The bill in favor of Free Schools, unanimously reported by the Joint Committee on Education last year, was referred to the present General Assembly, and ordered to be printed with the laws. This has led to inquiry and discussion, and brought the subject prominently before the people. There has been a most encouraging advance in public sentiment during the last year. More children in Connecticut enjoyed the advantages of free schools during the last winter than ever before. The change is remarkable and encouraging, as the following facts will show.

In 1852, there were reported but three school societies and seventeen districts, which raised any money for schools by a tax on property. The whole sum thus raised at that time did not exceed \$10,000,* but this amount has now risen to \$616,612.89, the increase for the last year being over \$200,000.

The Reports of my predecessors, and of school visitors, concur in the statement, that the rate-bill is a most prolific source of alienation, strife, and litigation. It often breaks up small districts into factions, where the feud grows hot in proportion to the fewness of the contestants and the insignificance of the matter in dispute. Such neighborhood strifes are rancorous and mischievous. The public school, as a common interest, instead of alienating, should tend to fraternize the people, and make

* Prof. Camp's Report in 1861.

the most polyglot village, one community, one in interest and sympathy, united in all wise and liberal measures for the support and improvement of common schools. A system which so often prevents harmony, and tends to endless and fruitless feuds and controversies, cannot be wise. No rate-bill is legal, unless voted at a district meeting called for that purpose, and held before, or during the school year, or within three weeks of the close of the year for which the tax is laid. How sure is this law to breed trouble, recent facts show.

In a certain district, one now refuses to pay his rate-bill because the district meeting was not legally called. In another, the tuition bill is refused payment, because the district meeting was not held till more than three weeks after the close of the term. In another, payment is refused because the committee made out a bill without authority from the district, and the time has expired in which the district can legally act upon that question. There are not a few districts in which school bills are still made out upon the daily average attendance, though for twelve years this has been illegal. I have examined the rate-bills for a school just closed, where deductions were made for every day's absence. In one district, three fourths of the rate-bills for the last term have been settled without dispute. The payment of the rest is refused, because the bills, calculated upon this plan, are made out illegally. Hence has begun a needless controversy, which may long prevent the harmony and coöperation essential to the success of this school. I give one more illustration, out of many, of the effects of this common but illegal practice, from the Acting Visitor in —.

“Cases of this kind occur: a school begins prosperously, but some family imagines that the tuition bills will be high, or takes some offense, and removes several children from the school. Other families are alarmed, and there is a panic at once. They see that they are likely to be burdened, and withdraw their children, and the school is substantially, and perhaps literally, broken up.”

As every day's absence lessons the tuition fee, a premium is offered on irregularity. When, by reason of paying higher wages to a superior teacher or the extension of the term, the expense is increased, many withdraw their children, and the cost becomes burdensome to the few who remain.

In 1856, the Legislature withdrew this temptation to non-attendance, and enacted, that no bill shall be made out for less than an entire term, and no deduction shall be made for any absence less than four weeks, and then only on account of sickness, death, removal from the district, or other good reason.

The expenditures of the State are incurred largely in the interest of capital. The poor man has little to fear from forgeries, or from thieves, robbers, and burglars. It is to the security of property, to the safety of its investments and the success of its enterprizes, that the legislation and expenditure of the State chiefly point. The expenses of the Judiciary and Military for the last year reported are \$272,966.48.

The objection, "I have no children to be educated; let those who have, pay the cost of their schooling," is founded on a false theory. The truth is, we belong to the State as children belong to their parents, and the State has, for its defence, a right to us; a right to lay its equal and needful claim on our property, our time, our service, and if need be, our life. For the preservation of our liberties, how many were recently called to endure toil, hardship, and death. The great majority of those who have surrendered life for country, were not the sons of affluence, but laboring men. Is it too much for the State to give a free education to their children. We are called upon to love the State as one loves his mother, to love her as patriots, as philanthropists and Christians, to cherish our country as containing our birth-rights of liberty, education and equality, all our earthly treasures and hopes. We should so train the children in our schools, that they will sacredly perform their duties to the State as its citizens, and if the dire necessity shall again come, which, may heaven forbid, as its soldiers, esteeming it a privilege to live for it, and if the sacrifice be needed, an honor to die for our country. These sentiments, prompted by nature, should be strengthened by instruction in our schools. While this claim of the State upon us is now more than ever the admitted doctrine of the American people, and is the only ground on which conscription and the national tax for a righteous war can be defended, the correlative truth, that the State has duties as well as rights and claims, and that foremost among them is the duty of securing a good common school education to the children of all classes, is the growing conviction of the masses.

Said a poor widow to me, two months ago, "I have just paid a rate-bill of eleven dollars and eighty-five cents, for my little girl the last year." "The law permits but six dollars a year for each child," I replied. "Yes—the *tuition* was five dollars and eighty-five cents, and the six dollars was for the board of the teacher 'boarding 'round,' as I have no home. Though I can scarcely support myself and child by work as a seamstress, I will pinch and toil, and wear my nails off, rather than not give that child an education,—but indeed it is hard." She felt and I felt that it was worse than hard—it was WRONG. I have just learned that the present summer term of the center school in —— opens without that little girl of nine years of age. On inquiry as to the reason of her absence, tears told better than words the sad story of stern necessity,—the hard struggle of that mother, on the question, "schooling or bread, rate-bill or board-bill."

The rate-bill keeps hundreds and thousands of children out of school. If this Legislature should open every public school in Connecticut free, I am confident that the report of the Board for the next year after such a law has gone into operation, would show literally thousands more in attendance.

Gov. Fenton, of New York, in his last annual message, says:

"The law of last winter, which abolished rate-bills and charges, though it has been in operation only since the first of October last, is producing a very large increase of the aggregate number of pupils at the schools, and greater regularity in their attendance. It is believed that the additional tax imposed by that law, will equal the amount of money which has heretofore been raised by rate-bills. It has the effect, as will be seen, to decrease local or school district taxation, by so much as it increases the general State tax. It simply transfers the burden from the few to the many; from those with limited means, but possibly with large families, to the aggregate property of the commonwealth. An examination of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the several school districts of the State will show that even for the support of inferior schools, the percentage of taxation in certain districts often largely exceeds that in neighboring districts in which there are superior schools, and the same or a greater number of children of school age. Conceding that the education of the people is a matter of common concern, to which each one should contribute according to his pecuniary ability, the justice of reducing this local district taxation by the general State tax for the support of schools, is apparent. Even should the support

of free schools require an increase of this tax, I should still concur in the opinion 'that in promoting the great interest of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure.' "

Edward Everett, who was a graduate of the public schools, and whose children were educated in them, never found a more grateful theme for his eloquence, than when he defended the system of *free* schools, "not as a separate interest of a favored class, but as the most important concernment of the whole community, practically interwoven with its inmost life." The ten beautiful orations which he pronounced in behalf of education, show his sincerity in the often quoted saying, "If my tongue is ever silent when it ought to speak the praises of the common schools of Massachusetts, let it never be heard with favor in any other cause."

Dr. Barnas Sears, recently President of Brown University, formerly Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education, and now Agent for the munificent Peabody Fund, for the promotion of common school education in the Southern States, says:

"Inquiries have often been made as to the objects of the fund. Our answer is simple, but comprehensive, and may be summed up in these words: 'FREE SCHOOLS for the whole people'—neither more nor less. We have nothing in view but what is comprised in this. Whatever else may be done, whatever agencies may be employed, all will be in strict subserviency to the accomplishment of this one grand result, the encouragement of universal education among the people of these States. Colleges, and other schools of learning, are important. They are indispensable. But provision will assuredly, in one way or another, be made for them. If their number should be diminished, it would be no great evil. They are too numerous to be well supported. But whether well supported or not, they can never, of themselves, reach the great mass of the population. It often happens that the poorest schools for the common people, and the fewest, are found in the near vicinity of Colleges. Useful as Colleges are—and no one holds them in higher estimation than myself—we cannot depend on them as the means of popular education. Seeking the greatest good of the greatest number, we therefore direct our attention to those elementary schools which are designed for all the people."

In accordance with these views, and with the encouragement and aid of the Peabody Fund, *free schools* are now being organ-

ized widely through the Southern States. The day is not distant, when they will be maintained in every State in this Union, except our own, and I cannot believe that Connecticut will be willing to merit or maintain that unenviable notoriety.

It is said, ample provision is already made for the poor, as their bills may be abated. True, if they are willing to stand in the attitude of town paupers. Ought the honest laborer to be thus humiliated? His pride and self-respect revolts at seeing his name recorded among the town indigents. That it is regarded as degrading, I have the fullest means of knowing. Said a carpenter in — “I have five children who ought all to be at school, and would be, but for the rate-bill, which, at present high prices for everything, I can’t pay. So far, I have always supported my family, and so long as I can work, I won’t beg for bread or schooling.” Shall not such self-reliance and independence be encouraged? Shall the distinctions of rich and poor be kept up in the school-room. Shall the son of penury be sent to a poorer seat in the school-house, with the hard and humiliating taunt,—“Your father don’t pay anything for you.” Does this poor, discouraged boy, though a better scholar than his paying schoolmate, deserve to be told, “that is good enough for *you*.”

The theory of “pauper schools” is not new. In the States of Virginia and South Carolina, long ago, a school system was established for the indigent *only*, and “the pride and self-respect of the really poor revolted against such a discrimination. The schools were comparatively worthless, were unattended, and the system failed,” as it surely would if revived in Connecticut.

My work leads me to mingle with the masses, and increasing familiarity enhances my appreciation of the sterling common sense, the sound judgment and honesty of the common people, the industrious classes. I find among them manifold signs of an advancing public sentiment in behalf of free schools, a growing conviction that general education is the heritage of the people, alike their interest and their right, the source of individual thrift, success and virtue, of public safety and permanent prosperity. Mechanics and laborers now understand that the wealth of the State consists in its men, in its treasures of mind. True men are worth more to it than money. The man who rears a large family of well trained children, renders a

greater service to the State than the millionaire, who leaves untold wealth to unknown heirs.

Connecticut cannot afford to cripple her schools with the rate-bill. The expenditures for education made in the past have been our best investments. The early excellence of our schools has contributed more than any one thing to the unequalled wealth of our State. Universal education has rendered our varied industries most productive. Our manufactories are more numerous in proportion to the population, and far more diversified in their processes and products, than those of any other State. In visiting our towns, I am struck with the number and kinds of manufacturing establishments, and the endless diversity of their fabrics, varying from pins and needles, to car-wheels and cannons. Yankee notions, some of them may be called, but it requires ingenuity and skill to invent and make them, and "they pay." The ingenuity and inventive talent of our State is remarkable. I am told, by competent authority, that Connecticut has, for many years, taken the lead in the number, variety, and value of its inventions, very nearly in the proportion indicated by the statistics of the Patent Office for the last year. Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts, have long taken the lead in patents, and it is therefore needful to make the comparison with those States only. A citizen of New Haven, thoroughly conversant with this subject, has kindly furnished the following facts:—

NEW HAVEN, March 16th, 1868.

B. G. NORTHROP, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In accordance with your request, I give you the number of patents issued to citizens of the States of Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts, for 1867, and the proportion to their population.

To citizens of Conn.,	662 patents,	population 460,147,	equals one patent to 695.
" " " N. Y.,	2,808 " "	2,339,598 " "	" " " " 810.
" " " Mass.,	1,451 " "	1,231,066 " "	" " " " 848.

This is on the basis of the census of 1860, and the proportion in the nearest whole numbers. The whole number of patents granted during the year 1867, was 12,301.

Truly yours,

JOHN E. EARLE.

Connecticut cannot afford to bear the reproach of the rate-bill. It is everywhere known as the "*odious*" rate-bill. It got this name in the west, where it was copied from Connecticut, but it fell under popular odium and condemnation, and now survives in but one of those progressive States. In these times it will bring odium upon any State that retains it. No one conversant with the subject can deny the statement of Prof. Camp, that "the best schools in Connecticut are found where they are free."

After full discussion and wide experience, the American people North and South accept, with great unanimity, the doctrine that the best State plan is the free school system. This has now become a fixed fact. To regain her ancient renown, Connecticut must advance with the age.

Connecticut has now the opportunity of inviting or repelling wealthy and desirable residents from other States, in greatly increasing numbers. New York City is likely to increase for the next ten years, with a rapidity beyond all precedent. It never before witnessed so rapid, uniform, and healthy growth in dimensions, wealth, and business, as to-day. Whatever has been its progress in the past, nothing has equaled its prosperity for the last ten years. The completion of the Pacific Railroad and other lines, and the rapid development of our manufactures, and of our agricultural and mineral resources, point to New York as the commercial center of the world.

Where shall its swelling throngs of business men find their homes? The New Jersey mud and ague check the tide to the South; the narrow valley of the lower Hudson is well nigh filled. But to Connecticut, the beauty and variety of the scenery, the salubrity of the climate, and the unequalled facilities of conveyance at all seasons by railway and steamboat, combine to invite this overflowing population. In seeking a country home, no question is so weighty, none so often asked, as that relating to the condition of the schools. Let Connecticut regain her former glory in education, and that proud distinction will invite wealth and population in large measure to our borders. The towns that have devised liberal things for education are already increasing rapidly. The "new comers" to Stamford, Norwalk, and many other towns which I might name, are, as a class,

among the most liberal friends of public schools. It is largely by their aid that Stamford, for example, has recently completed one of the best school houses in the State. Gentlemen of liberal and intelligent views always feel that money judiciously expended for schools is well invested, and will never impoverish, but always enrich any community. A farm on which, from miserly illiberality, the fences are allowed to crumble, the trenches to fill up, and the weeds to thrive, and where the fertilizing compost is scantily applied, loses in annual productiveness and permanent value. No less ruinous to a town or State, is a penurious policy in regard to schools. Especially in a State so near the great commercial emporium of this country—the prospective metropolis of the world, and enjoying such rare facilities of communication by the Sound, or by rail, and possessing the greatest natural attractions and advantages for country residences, would such a policy defeat its own aim of saving, and result in deterioration and loss. I advocate the most rigid economy in all things, but this is a relative term, and can in no connection be properly made a synonym for parsimony. *A mere saving of money* is not economy, where there is a proportionate loss of something of greater value. In the beautiful letter in which Penn took leave of his family, he said to his wife, “Live low and sparingly till my debts be paid.” Yet for his children he adds, “Let their learning be liberal. Spare no cost, for by such parsimony, *all is lost that is saved.*” Many, unlike Penn, would “save” and curtail all educational expenses, that they may leave a larger fortune for half educated children to squander in luxury and idleness, forgetting that a good moral and mental training is the richest and safest legacy, the best safeguard against prodigality. Without it, the sudden inheritance of wealth will be likely to transform the frugal boy into a reckless spendthrift.

Those who have no children, have at least their own interests and happiness at stake, and how can their personal and pecuniary interests be more advanced, than by that great agency which tends most effectually to promote industry and intelligence, taste and morality. An intelligent and virtuous community will always be rich. The wisest of men first sought wisdom, and then wealth flowed in abundantly. The richest portions of

Connecticut are not where the soil is most fertile, but where free schools are the most flourishing. If we do not secure education and morality, the only alternative is ignorance, with its legitimate fruits of vice, crime, and pauperism. In their effects upon the pecuniary interests, as well as the social character of a State, the one is like the seven years of plenty, and the other like the seven years of famine. No external advantages of landscape and location can contribute so much towards making any spot an inviting place of residence, as the excellence of its schools and the consequent intelligence of the neighborhood. In such a place, a home has new value, and wealth higher attractions. General education increases the value of all property and promotes its security. "Taxes raised for purposes of education are like vapors which rise only to descend again in fertilizing showers, to bless and beautify the land." There is no item in all the catalogue of our appropriations that ought to be met with so great tolerance and favor, as that which is expended in the education of our youth. This constitutes the most important interest with which, as a State, we have to do. Aside from the divinely appointed agencies of religion, there is no ruling power like that of the common school. Nothing else leaves such an impress upon our social character and our civil institutions. No other agency so unostentatious and quiet in its work is so powerful and pervading in its results, so cheap in its cost and rich in its benefits. Apparently the work of to-day, it is laying the foundations of the social fabric for coming generations. No other legislation affects agencies so bountiful and abiding as that which acts through the schools, on the mind and morals of society. A thousand considerations magnify its importance, and claim from us a higher estimate of its rank. It is impossible to extol too much this great interest, whose blessings are beyond price.

For the purpose of getting the results of the widest observation and experience as to the practical working of the rate-bill, I sent a letter to the Superintendents of Public Schools in the Northern and Western States, asking the following questions:—

1. Are your public schools free, or supported in part by a rate-bill?

2. If free, how long have they been so?

3. What is the effect of *free* schools, compared with tuition schools, upon attendance, the interest of parents and the public at large, and upon the general efficiency of the schools?

I give all the replies received. They comprise the ablest discussion of the rate-bill which I have seen, and will repay a careful perusal. They are unanimous in favor of free schools. This may now be called the American system. New York and Rhode Island abandoned the rate-bill during the last year. But two States, Michigan and New Jersey, still retain it. In each of these States it is strenuously opposed by the wisest friends of education, and it is likely soon to pass away. I have heard of but one eminent educator in this country who favors the rate-bill, and he tolerates it only in the mildest form, while ably advocating the most liberal support of schools by taxation. Shall Connecticut be the last State to give up this obsolete system?

(Ohio, originally settled largely from this State, and long called New Connecticut, adopted from us the rate-bill, but, as will be seen by the following letter, gave it up fifteen years ago, and the results prove the wisdom of the change.)

From Hon. E. E. White, late State Superintendent of Schools in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24, 1868.

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP:

My Dear Sir:—

The rate-bill system once prevailed in this State, but since 1853 our schools have been *free*. The change from the old system (which we borrowed from Connecticut) to the new, was marked with decided progress. The attendance was greatly increased; school terms were lengthened; better school-houses were erected; and a new public interest in the schools manifested. Indeed, so satisfied are our people with the *free* feature of their schools, that you would have to search "with a lighted candle," to find an advocate of a return to rate-bills.

My idea of supporting schools is, that about one-half of the funds needed should be raised by State taxation, and the other half by local taxation, and that parents (not indigent) should supply

the necessary text-books and stationery. The notion that the paying of a part of the tuition causes parents to take an increased interest in schools, is entirely disproved by our experience in Ohio, and, I may add, by that of other States.

I believe that no one of our western States has now the rate-bill system.

Very truly yours,

E. E. WHITE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10th, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHROP:

Dear Sir:—I have just had the honor to receive your favor of the 6th inst.

Under our system, the schools are absolutely *free* for *six months* in the year, and have always been so. This is a *condition precedent* to receiving any portion of the public school fund. The local boards of school directors are empowered, by law, to levy *any amount* of tax necessary, with the public funds, to maintain the six months' free school; no vote of the tax-payers is required.

Our school law also *encourages* the extension of the terms of free schools *beyond* six months. This may be done by the local boards, *ad libitum*, without a vote, if the *public funds* are sufficient for the purpose. But no *tax* can be levied for the purpose of such extension without a vote of the people (legal voters) of the district.

Thus a six months' free school in every district of the State satisfies the letter of the law, and entitles to a full participation in the benefits of the public funds. During this period, no rate-bills are allowed, or ever have been. Beyond this, it is optional with the people of each district, either to vote a tax to extend, or not. If they vote against extension, the directors may close the schools for the year, or permit private, or "subscription" schools to be taught. Sometimes, when there is a surplus left after the six months' free schools close, but not enough to make school entirely free, an additional term is taught, the deficit being made up by rate-bills or tuition fees. But this is a voluntary arrangement, between the directors and people. No such things as rate-bills are known to our school laws, in any manner whatever, or to our school system as such.

It will be observed, that although we have no rate-bills, yet we have local taxation, which in my estimation accomplishes substantially the same object in a much better way. I should question the wisdom of taking *all* pecuniary burdens from the people, in educational matters, for there is some truth in the saying, that what costs nothing is considered as worth nothing, or is at least undervalued. But there is little chance in Illinois for the influence of this evil (be it more or less) to be felt on our school system; for not two per cent. of our 10,000 school districts are able to sustain a six months free school without a supplementary local tax.

That this supplementary tax is no light matter to the taxpayers, will be seen from the fact that, in 1866, it amounted to \$2,780,335: while the whole amount of *public* moneys distributed that year was but \$1,183,021. A large portion of the former amount was for building, repairing, and improving school-houses, etc., yet after making all deductions, the net amount raised by taxation for the current expenses of the schools, largely exceeded the gross amount of public funds distributed.

Our system, therefore, places our whole people under the wholesome influence of a gentle, but quite efficacious compulsion, to bear a very considerable share of the burdens connected with popular education; for very few districts incur the forfeiture of the public funds by failing to levy the supplementary tax.

It will thus be seen that we accomplish *indirectly*, by a general and uniform *ad valorem* tax upon our whole property, realty and personalty, what you obtain *directly*, by tuition fees, or rate-bills. I think the advantages of our system over that of Connecticut, in this particular, are very great and most obvious:

1. It is in harmony with the fundamental principle of common schools, that *all* the *property* of a community, or commonwealth, should be taxed to educate *all* the *children* thereof.

2. It adjusts the pecuniary burdens of the system in the most equitable manner, and enables the poor to educate their children at the minimum cost; and, surely, common schools have no higher mission or truer glory than that of bringing the blessed gospel of education and culture to the toiling masses.

3. The stimulating effect of this feature of our system upon the *number* of *scholars* in *attendance*, need hardly be adverted to. Its influence in this respect is direct, constant, and powerful. It is as if *every tax-payer* had paid a tuition fee, or rate-bill, *in advance*; and human nature must greatly change before such a fact will

cease to be effective in urging those who have thus paid, to seek for an equivalent in the benefits of the schools. It sends *tens of thousands to school, and keeps them there*, who would never otherwise attend.

4. The same consideration enhances and vitalizes the interest of parents, and of the public at large, in the schools, and thus promotes the welfare and prosperity of the schools themselves. Where almost every man in the community is obliged to bear a part in the costs of education, whether he has any children of his own to educate or not, the number of those who take no interest in the subject will be the smallest possible. The payment of a dollar in local school taxes, will often take a man to a school meeting, and arouse him from his lethargy, when the logic and eloquence of a Horace Mann would have been in vain.

5. This feature of our system simplifies and ensures the collection of the needful funds, gives stability to the financial affairs of the schools, and enables the local school boards to forecast the future, and know exactly what resources will be available from year to year. No new machinery is required; *all* school taxes, State and local, are collected at the same time and by the same officers as the State revenues are collected, and the same proceedings and penalties attach to delinquents. This element of our plan I deem of very great value, exempting us from all the annoyances and contingencies incident to rate-bills.

I should like to refer to other points suggested by your letter, but time forbids, and I must close with this very imperfect reply to your inquiries.

Very respectfully yours,

NEWTON BATEMAN,

Supt. Pub. Inst.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION }
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP:

Dear Sir:—Yours is before me, asking several questions. Answering seriatim, I would say:—

1. Our public schools are *free*. The Constitution, in originating these schools, provided that they should be free; declaring it to be the duty of the General Assembly to “provide by law for a gene-

ral and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be *without charge*, and equally open to all."

So long as these schools are open, they are *absolutely free* to all white children between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

2. These schools have been *free* since their origin, which was in 1852.

3. Effect of *free* schools upon *attendance*, *interest of parents*, and the public at large.

(a). ATTENDANCE: When the *free* term closes and the school changes to a subscription or pay school, a very heavy per cent. of pupils withdraws, sometimes 25 per cent., sometimes 40, and even 60 and 70. In many cases, no effort is made to continue the school as a pay school, there being no encouragement for such.

(b). INTEREST OF PARENTS: The above answers this question in one of its phases, namely, in willingness to send to the *free*, but not to the *pay* school. In another phase, namely, *visiting* the schools, I am of the opinion that our people *visit* the free schools much more than they do the pay schools.

(c). EFFECT UPON THE PUBLIC AT LARGE: This question comprehends so much that I shall not be able to answer it save in a very restricted sense.

First. These schools *quicken* the general educational spirit of the people.

Second. They call out systematized efforts.

Third. They give education more prominence, because of these systematized efforts.

These arguments might therefore be extended to cover the wide field of *free*, public, common, or State schools. If, however, it is intended to narrow the question to comparison of effects between schools *all free* and *partially free*, then I have no observed facts; such a system never having obtained in our State. A general inference, however, from the above facts indicates, that the effects of the partially free system would be, in the direction of these facts, namely, in a degree *unfavorable*.

Hoping the above may be, in some degree, worthy of your attention, you are at liberty to use as you shall deem best.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. HOSS,
Supt. Pub. Inst., Ind.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
 DES MOINES, Iowa, April 11th, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHPROP, NEW HAVEN, CONN.:

Dear Sir.—The “rate-bill” system of schools was abolished in Iowa ten years ago. During the decade which has since passed, while the number of persons of school age has increased ninety-one per cent., the number of schools has increased one hundred and thirty per cent.; the attendance in the schools, two hundred and twenty-three per cent.; and the number of teachers, two hundred and forty-five per cent. During the same period, the compensation of male teachers has advanced forty-seven per cent.; that of female teachers ninety per cent.; while the aggregate amount paid to teachers annually has increased four hundred and eighty-six per cent. For the support of common schools alone, Iowa annually expends upwards of two millions of dollars,—more than nine-tenths of which is raised by voluntary taxation.

And not only are the common schools free as air to all youth of the State from five to twenty-one years of age, without regard to sex, wealth, color, or nativity, but even the High Schools and the State University stand with open doors, inviting all to receive a higher education “without money and without price.”

The adoption of a liberal policy in regard to our schools in 1858, and its subsequent continuance, have operated as a powerful stimulus in the development of our educational system, of which the figures previously given bear abundant testimony.

Very respectfully,

D. FRANKLIN WELLS,
Supt. Pub. Inst.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
 MADISON, Wis., April 9th, 1868. }

B. G. NORTHPROP, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 6th inst. is at hand, and in reply thereto I have to state, that the public schools in this State have always been free,—there being a constitutional provision to that effect; and so far as I have any knowledge, our western states, generally, have adopted the same system. The influence of free schools upon the attendance of pupils, upon parents, and the public at large, is salutary, so far as our own State is concerned; but our situation is somewhat peculiar, as, while the schools are free,

they are not supported by a general fund, or a State tax. We have a school fund, but the avails amount to only about 45 cts. per scholar; and in addition to this, each town is required to raise a sum equal to that apportioned, so that all the money certainly secured each year, when apportioned, gives each pupil less than one dollar. All other moneys required for the support of schools must be raised by the voluntary vote of the people, in towns and school districts. It is done, mainly, by the local districts, and this close connection with financial matters tends to keep alive a strong interest in the schools, on the part of the whole people. I am of the opinion that a healthier state of feeling prevails in those communities in which the schools are free, but supported to a great extent by local taxation, than those in which the main support is derived from a common fund, and the remainder secured by rate-bill. In fact, I am entirely opposed to a rate-bill, under any circumstances.

Very truly yours,

A. J. CRAIG,

Supt. Pub. Inst.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TOPEKA, Kansas, April 18th, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHPROP :

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 6th inst. is before me. I reply seriatim.

1st. The Public Schools of the State of Kansas are free.

2d. They have been always free.

3d. The effect of free schools is to increase the number of pupils in attendance.

4th. This system, on the whole, tends to create parental and public interest in the work of education.

5th. It is the only system worthy of a free government.

The watchword of civil and religious liberty is,—Let the people be taught. Intelligence and integrity are the two main pillars of a republic. The very existence of a State demands that each child, be he white, red, or black, be he poor or rich, shall have the facilities for at least a common education, within his reach. This can be effected only by a system of free public schools.

Yours very truly,

P. McVICAR,

Supt. Pub. Inst.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
FRANKFORT, Ky., April 28th, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHPROP:

Dear Sir:—We have no rate-bills enforced by the State law. Our public schools must be free to all children between the ages of six and twenty, for three months in each district, yearly, as a condition of drawing the public school funds from the State Treasury. Our school fund revenue is from a direct property tax, and interest on invested funds, mainly. This aggregate revenue is apportioned *pro rata* to the children of the State of pupil ages. This amount has averaged not more than one dollar per child for the past ten years, and of course is inadequate to the attainment and support of good schools. The public fund is usually increased by local and voluntary subscriptions in the different districts of the State, to insure good schools. Schools are taught, under our system, in about four-fifths of the districts in the State, from three to ten months, which all pupil children are privileged to attend three months, without further charges.

We have had no experience in Kentucky of the practical workings of a rate-bill system, and I can only give you my opinions on logical and theoretic conclusions.

I consider the rate-bill system very objectional and impolitic, as I understand it, and should not recommend it as a measure of State polity of public education,—

1st. Because it carries the burden of taxation right back and places it on the shoulders of the very class for whose relief and benefit the State undertakes to educate her children,—the poor who have plenty of children and no money. If this class were able to bear such a burden, we would have but little need of State aid to educate the masses. But because they are *not* able, the rate-bill policy must be injurious and oppressive.

2d. Because there must be many instances of families where parents are too poor to pay tuition fees extra, whose children would be cut off from the privileges of education entirely. It would seem a mockery, as well as a great injustice, to tax the property of the State for the support of free schools, and then say to the extremely poor,—“you can have the benefit of this tax revenue, provided you can do what you are not able to do, from your poverty!”

3d. I would rationally conclude that a rate-bill system would prevent many a child of poverty from receiving the boon of edu-

cation; and thus destroy the value and mar the beauty and philanthropy of the common school policy of the State, founded on that wise and benevolent maxim of modern civilization,—that “the wealth and resources of the State should educate the children of the State.”

You ask,—“What, in your judgment, is the influence of making schools free, upon the number of scholars in attendance? upon the interest of parents? and of the public generally?”

To make them free to all alike is to break down all discriminations and classifications, and the prejudices growing out of classification; to enhance popular interest, popular confidence and popular enthusiasm; to make them a common interest for all, and thereby promote unity of sentiment and action in a common cause in every community. For these reasons I believe that the good of children, parents, and the public generally, will be subserved by making the schools free to all alike.

But how shall they be made thus free? is an interesting and important question, which I am laboring to solve just now for Kentucky. Our school system has never been built up to that efficiency and completeness desirable. In studying out a programme of action and development, I have labored towards a few general and cardinal points, as—1st. Simplicity of structure. 2d. Equitable adjustment of taxation. 3d. Harmony of operation of different features and parts. 4th. The highest quality of education for the masses with the most economic expenditure of means, &c.

My present programme contemplates a State tax (*ad valorem*) on property, of two mills on the dollar, and afterwards, a poll tax of one or two dollars. Beyond this revenue, whatever may be needed to meet the increased expenses of schools in different districts, let the balance be raised by district or local taxation, on some equitable basis, as the wants of the district may indicate. I hope to make five months the minimum time of free schools in each district, with privileges to the people of each district to extend to six, eight, or ten months, as they may choose.

Hoping that these hastily improvised thoughts may meet the objects of your inquiries, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Z. F. SMITH,
Sup. Pub. Inst. for Ky.

OFFICE OF STATE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., April 23d, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP:

Dear Sir:—I readily apprehend the difficulties you encounter, in your efforts to enlarge the system of public schools in your State, with such a *dead-weight* upon it as the “rate-bill” statute. We tried, in Missouri, to establish our system of common schools, engrafting the same idea upon it, in *imitation* of the practice of the free States, and especially that of Connecticut. Suffice it to say, it was proven *by sad experience a failure*; and, second to slavery, *the prolific source of the inefficiency of the laws affecting public schools, and the consequent disgust and dissatisfaction of the people.*

I rejoice to say to you, that our public schools are *free*, in the full extent of that word; *free*, without limitation in any respect. The Constitution of the State ordains, in the most emphatic manner, that education by the Commonwealth shall be entirely *free*. That is the philosophy of our present school statutes, and of the system of public education designed to be established thereupon.

Unquestionably, the cause of the greater degree of interest exhibited by parents and the people generally is, that the education of the child is free, and that the Constitution and the law guarantee a certain number of months of school annually; and to the same cause is to be attributed the increasing attendance of children of school-age—(our school law, last year, provided for *four* months of free schools, at least; the average number of months taught was a fraction over four, and the average attendance was a fraction over forty-two per month. The law now demands *six* months of school). Certainly, the noble State of Connecticut should not longer retain such a disagreeable feature in her fair structure of public education!

The younger western States, as you are aware, imitated to a great extent the educational ideas of the New England States. It was presumed that whatever was embodied in a State system, supported by a universal sentiment, and sanctioned by so many successive Legislatures, must be faultless. Experience however teaches us, that an error so apparently trifling works great inconvenience, when extended throughout a whole State; and at the same time, such is the conservatism which distinguishes all school legislation, that the error becomes sacred, because of its age and origin. The States of the west are, in this respect, somewhat

more elastic, and are more rapidly eradicating the evils which are comprehended with laws relating to public instruction.

Yours with high esteem,

T. A. PARKER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
LANSING, Mich., April 25, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP :

Dear Sir :—The public schools of Michigan have never been free. Last year the teachers of the State were paid \$917,261.51. To meet this expense, \$107,170.91 was obtained by rate-bills, \$287,967.63 by an obligatory tax of two mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of property, \$143,787.59 from the Primary School Fund, \$332,842.13 from voluntary taxes raised by the school districts, \$25,812.92 from a dollar tax upon dogs, and \$21,557.22, tuition from non-resident pupils. This leaves on hand \$2,866.29 more of the teachers' fund, at the close of the year, than there was at the beginning. About eleven per cent. of the expense of teachers is raised by rate-bill.

The rate-bill leads many parents to take their children from the schools, as soon as the public money is expended. I should be pleased to see the schools made free, and an obligation imposed upon all parents and guardians to send the children to the schools. I am aware that compulsory attendance upon the public schools is deemed, by many, contrary to the genius of our government. But if the safety of our institutions depends upon the intelligence of the people, where is the oppression in the requisition?

That cannot be esteemed oppressive which furnishes a stable foundation for the government.

Very truly yours,

O. HOSFORD,
Supt. Pub. Inst.

OFFICE OF GEN. SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS, }
WHEELING, West Va., April 13, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP :

Dear Sir :—In answer to yours of the 6th, I would say, that our schools are free, and since the organization of the State, have always been so. From what I have observed in regard to the

working of school systems in this and other States, I am of the opinion that every State should provide for the education of its youth, as a *public* measure, and that "rate-bills," as they are called, will not only become odious themselves, but also cast odium upon the system that seeks their aid.

Very respectfully yours,

W. R. WHITE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7th, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP:

My Dear Sir:—I have had no experience under the plan of rate-bill public schools. Since 1834, the public schools in Pennsylvania have been wholly free.

I should oppose the introduction of the rate-bill system here, for the following reasons, founded upon observations made in neighboring States:

1. It is a departure from the fundamental idea, in accordance with which public school systems were established. This idea is, as I understand it, that all money to be used for school purposes should come from a *general* fund, or be raised by a *general* tax—that instruction should be free to all.

2. It operates unequally on rich and poor. It relieves the rich of a tax which is imposed upon the poor.

3. It decreases the attendance of pupils at the schools; for many poor parents will keep their children at home, in order to avoid the payment of the rate-bills. This statement, I am satisfied, will be borne out by a comparison of the educational statistics relating to the matter in States where the system exists, and in States where it does not.

4. If parents and the public generally do not take an interest in the education of their children for higher reasons, they will hardly do it because they are compelled to pay rate-bills. It is possible that in States where the expenses of the schools are defrayed altogether, or nearly altogether from the proceeds of a fund, the people may lose interest in them; but in Pennsylvania, where the people contribute over \$6,000,000 per annum for school purposes, every cent of which is raised by taxation, and where \$2,500,000 are paid yearly for text-books, we do not need rate-

bills to create any interest in school matters, which can arise from pecuniary considerations.

In short, I have not observed a single advantage that legitimately grows out of the rate-bill system, and I sincerely hope your fight against it in Connecticut will prove a successful one.

Yours truly,

J. P. WICKERSHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TRENTON, N. J., April 10, 1868. }

Dear Sir:—Yours containing certain inquiries relating to the effects of making our public schools entirely free, is received, and I regret to say that, as our schools, like your own, are also partly supported by rate-bill, I cannot give you the information which you desire.

From your letter I judge you are striving to make your schools free; I too am striving for the same object.

We, as American citizens, fail in providing for the greatest safeguard to our Republic, just so far as we fail in providing free schools for our children. May the time soon come when "tuition-fees," that great barrier between poverty and intelligence, may not be known in our land. We have no right to ask the poor man to pay for the education of his children. It is capital that is made more productive and more valuable by intelligence in the community, and it is capital that should make education free.

Yours,

E. A. APGAR,
State Supt.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
ALBANY, N. Y., April 9th, 1868. }

REV. B. G. NORTHROP:

My dear Sir:—For many years before the "odious rate-bill" was abolished in this State, it had been gaining a very bad reputation. It kept thousands of children out of the schools; it was, substantially, a tax upon parental affection and solicitude, and a stumbling-block in the way of knowledge. Its operation could not be defended, and its abolition met with no objection. Its existence had been infamous.

The law of 1867, providing free instruction to all the children of the State, though it did not go into operation till October, has already resulted in an average daily attendance of pupils at the schools of the country districts, twenty to thirty-five per cent. greater than during the same period in the previous year. It has already been found necessary, from this cause, to increase the accommodations for the children in many districts. A State tax for support of schools is more equitable than taxation of counties and smaller localities.

The late Constitutional Convention inserted a provision in the "New Constitution," which will, probably, make our schools *free* during the next quarter of a century. We rejoice and are exceedingly glad.

Yours truly,

V. M. RICE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
AUGUSTA, Me., April 14, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP:

My Dear Sir:—Our schools are *free* as air and water to our children, costing *them* nothing; and the parents pay self-imposed and State taxes only. They have always been free,—never supported by tuition or rate-bills.

Respectfully yours,

W. JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
CONCORD, N. H., April 7, 1868. }

MR. NORTHRUP:

Dear Sir:—In reply to the inquiries contained in yours of the 4th inst., I would say that the public schools of New Hampshire *are free*, and *always* have been. They were *never* supported by "rate-bills" or tuition. The very first legislation upon the matter of schools, which was in 1693, made provision for their support by general taxation, and the same principle has uniformly prevailed, from that day to the present. The idea of the legislation, in this regard, in New Hampshire, seems always to have been, that the Public School was a public interest of so super-eminent and univer-

sal importance, that it could rightfully claim to be *fully* supported at the public expense, and should not, even impliedly, be left to the uncertainty of *voluntary* individual support, in the form of "rate" or "tuition" contributions. I say *voluntary* individual support, for if I understand the "rate" system aright, it is so far voluntary, that any one may avoid paying rates by withdrawing his children from school, when the money raised by general taxation shall have been expended. Now it seems to me that the only true idea is, that *every* child in the community should have *free* and *equal* access to the privileges and advantages of the *common* school. Under the rating system, the child of the poor man, who cannot afford to pay tuition, or of the penurious man, who will not pay it, is liable to be cheated out of educational privileges, which the child of the man of more abundant pecuniary means, or of more liberal disposition, may enjoy. But the community should see to it that it receive no detriment from ignorance. It owes it to itself, and to the rising generation of citizens, that no child shall be subject to the liability of being defrauded of equal privileges in the acquisition of the modicum of knowledge and mental discipline afforded by the public school. Anything is dangerous that tends to rob the public school of one of its noblest characteristics, namely, *impartial applicability to the whole rising generation*. As it seems to me, the rate system does this, and improperly, to a certain extent, takes it out of its proper relation, and classifies it with schools established upon private and exclusive foundations. This must be a perversion of the true idea of the *Common* or *Public* school.

Of course, you know better than I do the practical operations of a usage which deviates from the *freedom* principle, as does yours in Connecticut, in this matter of special rating; but I should suppose that it would materially impair the efficiency of any common school system. I should suppose it would breed much trouble, generate bad blood, from attempts at evasion, and other causes, which would work much injury. I should suppose it would tend to bring more or less odium upon the common school system.

A perfectly *free* system, sustained by general and equal taxation, and extending a perfect equality of privileges, tends to make the school the focus of the warm and glowing interest of *all the parents, and of the whole community*. The school is dignified in the popular mind, as a most important *public* concernment. It tends to cultivate a *respect for school-time*, as something too pre-

cious to be lost in non-attendance, or irregular attendance,—two pestilent evils, which should be put under ban, rather than invited and perpetuated by appeals to poverty and avarice, as it seems to me is done by the rating system. For I take it that while the children of those who pay the rate-bills may be in attendance during the whole term, prolonged by the rate, the children of those who, through inability or indisposition, do not pay them, are not in attendance. Now the parents of those attending throughout the term may have a due interest, while it could hardly be expected that the parents of those whose privileges are curtailed would have. I should suppose, too, that in respect of attendance, the rating system would seriously impede regular progress, would prevent proper classification, and would be a serious obstacle to gradation,—that consummation so devoutly to be wished by all who would have common school instruction do its perfect work. In fine, I can but believe that such a deviation from the idea that the public school should be entirely *free*, as is involved in the rating system, is highly detrimental to the interests of education.

Respectfully yours,

AMOS HADLEY.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
BOSTON, Mass., May 1, 1868. }

My Dear Mr. Northrop:—Your inquiry is, “have the public schools of your State always been *free*? If not, when did they become so?”

To this I reply, in the language used in my report of 1866, which you will doubtless remember,—“That the public schools (of Massachusetts) of every grade are entirely and absolutely, and as a matter of right, free to all the children on its soil, without distinction of sect, rank, color or race.”

Our schools have been “free schools,” and supported by general taxation, from a very early period, probably nearly *two hundred years*. After a pretty careful reëxamination of this subject, since the receipt of your letter, I have become satisfied, that, so far as the right of *attendance* is concerned, our public schools have been free—open to every child—from their origin, while different methods of supporting them prevailed during the colonial period of our history. I can find no instance to the contrary. This distinction has been overlooked by some who have held other and adverse

theories, and have attempted to find support for them in our venerable statute of 1647, which was soon after adopted in Connecticut.

This statute required that every town having fifty householders "shall appoint one within their town to teach *all such children as shall resort to him*, &c. "whose wages shall be paid, either by the parents or masters of such children, *or by the inhabitants in general by the way of supply*, as the major part of those that order the prudentials (Selectmen) of the town shall appoint."

This statute provides, 1st—that the towns shall maintain a public school, open to all who choose to attend; 2d—that the wages of the teacher may be paid, either by the parents or masters of the pupils attending the school, or by the whole population, as the authorities of the town may decide.

These provisions of the law are a fair expression of the practice of the towns, from the origin of their schools to the date of its passage. This practice varied in different towns, and at different periods in the same town. In most, the teacher was paid, either by voluntary contributions, or by the income of public property, given by individuals or by the General Court for this purpose, or by taxation,—or "general rate," as it may be called. In others, he was paid partly by "general rate," partly by the voluntary contributions of the wealthy friends of education, or else by the parents of the scholars. But whatever might be the method of supporting the school, the obligation always rested on the town to keep it open to all who chose to attend.

A few instances, by way of illustration, may be of some interest to you.

In Boston, Aug. 1636, "Daniel Maude was chosen to the office of *free school master*;" and in the same year a subscription for the support of the "*free school master*" was made, Gov. Vane, John Winthrop, and Richard Bellingham, subscribing each £10, and forty-two others as they were able, amounting, in the whole, to £40. In 1641, the income of Deer Island was appropriated to the "school's use."

Charlestown, June 3, 1636. "Mr. William Witherell was agreed with to keep a school for a twelvemonth, to begin the 8th of August, and to have £40 this year." On this act of the town, Mr. Frothingham, its able historian, justly remarks: "This simple record is evidence of one of the most honorable facts of the time, namely, that a public school, and judging from the salary a *free school*, at least for 'this twelvemonth,' was thus early established here, and on the principle of *voluntary taxation*."

Dorchester, May 30, 1639. "Voted to lay a tax on the proprietors of said (Thompson's) island"—"for the maintenance of a school in Dorchester." Thompson's Island had been granted, in 1635, to the inhabitants of the town; and the tax upon the proprietors was a tax upon the inhabitants, in the proportion to their respective rights in the island.

The record adds—"The school master to be chosen from tyme to tyme by the freemen, and it is left to the discretion of the elders and the 7 men (selectmen) for the tyme being, whether maydes shall be taught with the boyes or not."

Other instances of a like nature might be given, and others still in illustration of the different modes of supporting the schools to which I have alluded.

Gradually, these various modes conformed to that of taxation or "general rate," so that in the revision of the laws under our Provincial charter, in 1692, the following provision was substituted for that of the original law:—"And the Selectmen and Inhabitants of such Towns, respectively, shall take effectual Care and make due Provision for the Settlement and Maintenance of such School-Master, or Masters."

From the time of this enactment to the present, there is no reason for doubt that our public schools have been not only *free to all*, but have been supported by "general rate," although no statute has ever expressly defined and required such a method.

This system is in full harmony with the principles which underlie and give vital force to our civil polity. We believe, with Martin Luther, that it is the duty of a Christian State to educate all its children; that the education of the children of all classes in the same schools is the only fit way of preparing them for the right discharge of their duties as equal members of a free State; that in no other way so well can the whole number of our children be made to attend upon our schools; or the schools themselves claim and secure so large a share of the care, sympathy and effort to give them efficiency from the fathers and mothers of our youth, or from the community at large.

Take from the public schools of Massachusetts the two characteristic features of entire freedom of attendance, and support by general taxation, and you have at once robbed them of their highest value, as the means of educating our whole people, and inflicted an incurable wound on our social and civil State.

Of *such* a change I have no apprehensions. It will only come

when our people shall have been smitten with more than Egyptian blindness.

Please forgive my long *antiquarian* dissertation, and believe me, as ever,

Sincerely your friend,

J. WHITE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31, 1868. }

REV. B. G. NORTHPROP:

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 27th is received. I answer your first and second questions by saying that our General Assembly, at its present session, has abolished rate-bills, agreeably to my recommendation.

3d Question. "What is your view as to the tendency of rate-bills." My own experience is that the whole system of rate-bills is a mistake. The first idea of our fathers was, that schools should be established for the education of *all* the children of the land. The second idea was that these schools should be *free*. The rate-bill system conflicts with this latter idea. The schools ought to be perfectly free in the country, as well as in the city. When the rate-bill system was established, the argument was, that if parents and guardians had to pay something for tuition, they would value the privilege more. The result has shown that this argument is entitled to no weight whatever; on the contrary, the effect is bad, in keeping many of the poorer scholars from school. The children who are thus kept from school are the very ones who need the advantages of a school the most, and whose education it would be a saving to the public treasury to make entirely free. Either the State should appropriate enough, or require the towns to raise enough, to maintain *free* schools for at least eight months of the year.

Yours truly,

J. B. CHAPIN.

NEW BRITAIN, April 9th, 1868.

REV. B. G. NORTHPROP:

My Dear Sir:—My views in reference to rate-bills and free schools have been expressed so often by me in reports, in articles

in school Journals and newspapers, and in public addresses, that I cannot expect to present anything new. My convictions in regard to this measure have only been strengthened by visits to other States and countries. I have long felt that the first and immediate requirement of our educational system was that common schools should be made *good*, and second, that they should be opened on such conditions and with such encouragements as would secure, as nearly as possible, the attendance of all of proper school age, whose education was not otherwise provided for.

That the schools may be good, means must be provided for securing competent teachers, and those various appliances which the experience of all enlightened communities has demonstrated to be requisite. These means may be furnished by the State, by contributions, by a tax on property, by endowments, or by an assessment on the parents or guardians of those attending school, in proportion to the attendance.

Contributions and endowments, though good as far as they go, are uncertain, and cannot be depended upon to educate the children of the State. The reliance, then, must be on State funds and a property tax, or upon tuition. Connecticut has recognized the obligations of the State to provide for the support of common schools, by the appropriation of the income from the School Fund, and from the Town Deposit Fund, and by requiring a school tax to be assessed on property for this purpose.

Without repeating the arguments so often urged in favor of Free Schools, or attempting to decide in what way they should be made free, whether by State funds, State tax, or town tax, I would say, that the results in this State have clearly shown that wherever the Free School system has been adopted, the schools have been improved, and made more efficient in educating the children who have a claim upon them. In all the cities of the State, and in many villages and towns, this system has been adopted in whole or in part. In these instances, the attendance has been greater and more uniform than under the rate-bill system; the terms of school are also longer, and a greater interest and efficiency are manifested, than in those districts which assess a tuition fee upon the attendance.

For a more complete statement of my views upon this subject, I must refer you to the reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools, from 1857 to 1865, in some of which they are stated at length. Additional opportunities for observation have only tended to confirm those views.

I shall be glad to hear of the success of all right measures for the improvement of common schools.

Very truly yours,

D. N. CAMP.

(The views of Prof. Camp deserve consideration, not only from his long and intimate acquaintance with the schools of Connecticut, but from his more recent opportunities of observation abroad, and while connected with a Collegiate Institution in the State of Maryland, where an excellent system of Free Schools has lately been organized.)

NEW LONDON, April 11, 1868.

REV. B. G. NORTHRUP:

My Dear Sir:—We abolished rate-bills entirely here years ago. I think the whole system is contrary to the *free* school idea. I know you can argue that a parent will value more what costs him something, but that does not belong to the *free* school system. Let the *property* furnish the education, is my doctrine, and the poor man with half a dozen children, has got all he can do to feed and clothe them, without trying to raise 50 cents for a quarter's rate-bill. *I don't like it,—have little patience with it,—believe it* always comes from those who would be very glad to *do nothing* for the education of the poor, if they could.

Where I can serve the interests of education in our State, please command me.

Very truly yours,

HENRY P. HAVEN.

NEW BRITAIN, April 26th, 1868.

REV. B. G. NORTHRUP:

My dear Sir:—Your favor of the 14th inst., asking my views of the "rate-bill" feature in our system of education, was duly received. In answer, I will say, I regard it as every way objectionable, and a real impediment to the highest advancement of our schools.

Good schools are a benefit to the community, in every true sense. They at once tend to elevate the character of a people, and to en-

hance the value of the property in the community in which they exist. No town can afford to be without good schools, and no town can afford to have the youth within its borders grow up in ignorance; and it should be considered both the duty and privilege of a town to afford every inducement and every facility for parents to educate their children. So far as I have been able to judge, the "rate-bill" has tended to debar many from the advantages of the schools. There are men in most of our towns who would find a moderate rate-bill a severe tax upon their limited resources. They are men of respectable character, and good citizens. They have large families and restricted means. They would gladly have their children enjoy the advantages of the schools, but they know not how to meet the required tax,—and they have too much pride and self-respect to ask for an abatement on the score of poverty,—and hence their children are kept from the school, and grow up in ignorance.

But I will not enlarge more than to say, that I am decidedly opposed to "rate-bills," and as decidedly in favor of having schools entirely free, good enough for the sons of affluence, and yet open alike to all.

I will only add, that so far as I know, the best schools in our State are to be found in those towns in which the schools are *free*,—and I know of no town which has fairly tried the system of free schools, that could be induced to return to the odious rate-bill plan.

Yours truly,

CHAS. NORTHEND.

[From his large experience and observation in visiting towns and schools in all sections of the State, Mr. Northend has had the most ample opportunity to form a true estimate of the comparative working of the two systems.]

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, }
NORMAL, ILL., April 25, 1868. }

HON. B. G. NORTHRUP:

My Dear Sir:—With us, the absolute freedom of the public schools is their tower of strength. To charge "rate-bills," would cripple us generally. It would, I am sure, take much of the vitality out of every argument in behalf of the school system. With us, men rally to the support of the public schools because they are no

“respecters of persons;”—because their absolute freedom is so excellently in harmony with our democratic institutions.

I do not understand that you desire me to argue the question in this brief note. I only give, in a very few words, my strong impression of the great advantage of making the schools absolutely free.

No north-western State, so far as I know, has the “rate-bill.”

Very truly yours,

RICHARD EDWARDS.

I have reserved the most important of these testimonies to the last. It adds weight to the recommendation of His Excellency, that he is a graduate of the public school, and has ever been its friend, advocate and liberal supporter, cheerfully paying, in a single year, in Naugatuck, Bristol and New Haven, a tax of over \$2,000 for schools and school-houses.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ENGLISH.

“The Report of the Board of Education shows the condition and management of the public schools to be greatly improved throughout the State. It appears that since the organization of the Board, in 1865, the public interest in education has increased to such an extent, that the amount contributed from all sources for the support of the common schools, has more than doubled in that time, or advanced from \$453,663.28, to \$983,890.32. During the past year, it has increased more than a quarter of a million of dollars, and this *mainly from taxes laid by the people upon themselves.*

“The Board are unanimously of the opinion that the rate-bill system should be abolished, and the schools sustained at the common expense. It is certainly desirable that all the schools should be under a uniform system, and the fact that the free school plan has been very generally adopted throughout the State, while the rate-bill system is becoming rather the exception than the rule, renders the change an easy and practicable one at the present time. The very idea connected with a common school is, that it should be free, or supported at the common expense, while the rate-bill is essentially a tuitional charge. The Report will be before you, and I commend the several recommendations therein urged to your favorable consideration.”

These letters and discussions establish the following important facts and conclusions:

1. Many States copied the rate-bill from Connecticut.
2. All these, with one exception, have given it up.
3. The results of the change are favorable, and meet universal approval. "New Connecticut," for example, sends word: "So satisfied are our people with the *free* feature of their schools, that you would have to search 'with a lighted candle,' to find an advocate of a return to rate-bills."
4. No State that has once tried the *free* system has since adopted the rate-bill.
5. The *free* system greatly increases the whole number in attendance.
6. It lessens tardiness, irregularity and truancy, and thus increases the average attendance.
7. The free system elevates and dignifies the school, in the esteem of the pupils.
8. It enhances the interest of the parents.
9. It quickens the educational spirit of the whole people.
10. It has tended to lengthen the school terms.
11. It has led to the erection of better school-houses.
12. It economizes the expenditure of money, securing a better result for the same cost. In one town in Connecticut, containing sixteen districts, the expense of the joint meetings of Selectmen and School Visitors, to act upon questions of abatement of rate-bills, is on an average \$60 a year. If every town spent as much, the aggregate thus thrown away, would form a large per centage of the amount now raised by the rate-bill.
13. The rate-bill is a prolific source of trouble and strife.
14. It is burdensome and odious to the poor, imposing an unequal tax upon those more blessed in their children than in their basket and store, becoming a tax upon parental affection, and a barrier between poverty and intelligence.
15. The *free school* tends to break down invidious distinctions and to fraternize the people.

UNION OF DISTRICTS.

The following statement shows the number of districts and school-houses with an average attendance of less than ten scholars during the year 1866-7.

Number of towns containing such districts,	-	-	119
“ “ districts of this description,	-	-	351
“ “ such districts both winter and summer,			94
“ “ “ “ winter only,	-	-	44
“ “ “ “ summer only,	-	-	213
“ “ districts or terms averaging not over 2,			4
“ “ “ “ “ from 2 to 3,			14
“ “ “ “ “ “ 3 to 4,			26
“ “ “ “ “ “ 4 to 5,			48
“ “ “ “ “ “ 5 to 6,			54
“ “ “ “ “ “ 6 to 7,			80
“ “ “ “ “ “ 7 to 8,			108
“ “ “ “ “ “ 8 to 9,			102
“ “ “ “ “ “ 9 to 10,			9
Total,	-	-	445

We have 146 schools with an average attendance varying from two to six pupils, and 445 with such attendance ranging from two to ten. Surely these facts show that division is weakness, and that union would be strength. The union of districts is slowly progressing. It is not to be hastened by coercive legislation. The change is not desirable in any town until demanded by local public sentiment. A defective system, heartily supported, works out better results than the best plan could do without popular sympathy. The advantages of this union are many.

1. It favors the graded system, and this is the most important point of improvement in public instruction within the last twenty-five years. I need not dwell on its manifold advantages, as they have been ably set forth in recent reports. The union of districts does not *necessarily* imply any change in the location or grading of the schools. There are towns unfavorably situated for such change. But the municipal system has many other advantages in which such towns can equally share.

2. It promotes unity, harmony, and public spirit, in the management of schools, and lessens the occasions of litigation and trouble. The following are among the most common occasions of controversy :

Two sets of officers, practically independent, and sometimes antagonistic, are concerned in one work. The Visitors "condemn" a school-house. The District Committee pronounce it good enough. The Visitors, as by law is their duty, require uniform text-books. The District Committee denounce and resist their interference. The Visitors determine to approve only well qualified teachers. The Committee will employ none but "cheap" ones. The Visitors advocate permanency of teachers. The Committee dismiss a tried and successful incumbent, to make room for some personal favorite.

Such facts clearly confirm the opinion of Gov. English, as expressed in his last message : "It is certainly desirable that all the schools should be under a uniform system." My daily correspondence and visits to towns furnish ample proof of the tendency of a divided jurisdiction to alienation and litigation.

3. It prevents "the one-man power" system. In the employment of teachers, the District Committee is virtually autocratic. "The veto power" of the Visitors is practically inoperative, and is seldom used. To reject a teacher, though found unqualified, say the Visitors, would ensure alienation, create parties, and delay the opening of the school, with little prospect of a better candidate. "These evils come from the exceptional and anti-republican character of our school districts. There is no other department of government in the Commonwealth, or under its authority, in which it is possible for a single person, acting in the name of the people, to proceed without consultation, without deliberation, without agreement, and bind his constituency in matters affecting their nearest rights and dearest privileges, and all without regard to any influence or opinion but such as proceeds from his own whims, passions, prejudices, or errors. District meetings are not generally attended by even a majority of the voters. It is therefore possible for a minority to elect the officers and control the policy of the district. Hence it is true of nearly every town, that once at least in its history, the organization of a district has been seized by

a small number of men who entertained schemes inconsistent with the welfare of the schools. Assembled by concert, in the shades of evening, in a dimly lighted house, they have proceeded, without serious opposition, to consummate their schemes; and a committee, in their interest, has been elected, who at once makes a contract with a relative, friend, or favorite, without regard to the intellectual or moral welfare of the children who are to be members of the school."

"A district committee in the town of — employed his own daughter as teacher the past winter, paid her good wages, boarded her at home, and charged the district, and the school dwindled down till there were no scholars remaining, except two or three younger brothers and sisters of the teacher, who went to school when they chose. And yet the father thinks it best to continue his daughter in the school for another term."

When schools are managed town wise, the Board of Visitors may comprise members from each school district. Every section of each town may thus be fully represented. The town system does not then imply, as is often supposed, any centralization of power.

4. It equalizes the advantages of education. Substantially equal common school privileges should be provided for all the children of each town. These privileges are often very unlike. When acting town-wise, the School Board introduce a uniform system for all parts of the town, and secure a better organization of the schools. A great improvement in their condition is generally experienced under the town system.

5. It equalizes the expense of the schools. The wealth of a town is apt to center in one favorite village or neighborhood, while some outside district, of limited means, may find the expenses of the school and school house very burdensome.

6. It economizes our educational expenses. It simplifies the assessment and collection of taxes, and gives more and better instruction for the same money.

7. It would secure better teachers, and a better adaptation of teachers, each to his special field. A teacher may excel with older pupils, and be ill adapted to a primary school. Those who officially and regularly visit the school, and know intimately the condition of each school and the history of the

teachers, are best fitted to employ the instructors, and put "the right man in the right place." This most important duty should belong not to any one man, but to the whole Board. Many teachers get a "certificate" from the Visitors, who do not merit it, and who would not receive from them an appointment, because the rejection of teachers, when once employed, is a serious matter. "As is the teacher so is the school." Everything hinges on the selection of the teacher. Now, will the right choice be most likely to be made by a committee who, when the office goes a begging or in rotation, reluctantly 'takes his turn,' for the current year only, and who has not once visited a school since he was a scholar; or by a Board of men who officially visit all the schools, and observe the special characteristics of each teacher, who understand the best methods of teaching and the requisites for success.

8. It will increase the permanency of teachers. The district system constantly tends in the other direction. During the last year, 959 of our teachers continued in the same school but one term, and 637 had never taught before. In nearly one half of our schools, then, teachers are changed twice a year. This glaring evil of perpetual change claims special attention. In chemistry, in the arts and agriculture, experiments, however expensive, are often necessary and useful. Persevering trials and repeated failures usually precede, and sometimes suggest valuable inventions. But of all experimenting, the most needless, costly and fruitless, and yet the most common, is the practice of "placing a new hand at the wheel" annually, or even twice a year, in our school-houses. When passing Hurl Gate in a storm, some weeks since, I observed how much the apprehensions of timid passengers were quieted by the simple statement, "our good captain has run safely on this Sound for forty years." The assurance that an experienced hand guided the helm, at once inspired hope and confidence. But if false economy, prejudice, caprice or favoritism placed new captains or pilots twice a year on our noble "Sound Steamers," how soon would they be condemned and forsaken by an indignant public. And yet not a few committees in our districts, from mere whim, or pique, or more often from open nepotism, practice a system of change in teachers which introduces confusion, waste, weakness, discourage-

ment, and often retrogression, in the place of system, economy, efficiency and progress. This is the prolific source of most serious defects now hindering the usefulness of our schools. True, there has been an encouraging advance for some years in respect to the permanency of teachers. The increase in the number of teachers employed in the same school two or more successive terms, last year, was 33. But my own observation convinces me that there is a pressing need of far greater progress in this direction.

There are still many towns which retain the old system of semi-annual changes, male teachers in the winter and female in the summer, and even in each successive summer and winter the same teachers are too seldom reëmployed. In such places I find the schools in the lowest condition, with no uniform methods, or well arranged plan consistently and persistently sustained. This system, or rather want of system, is, to so great an extent, sacrificing the benefits of experience, and hindering thoroughness of instruction, that the subject demands the consideration of the people. In no other way can the genuine improvement of our schools be so easily and economically secured, as by employing better qualified and more permanent teachers.

It often requires nearly a term to initiate a new teacher into the policy of the school visitors, who officially direct his course. He cannot perhaps in less time correct the mistakes and bad habits formed under his predecessor, and get his own plans and processes fully into operation, and the result is very likely to be neglect of system. The conviction that there will not be time to carry out any settled policy, and that if commenced, it may be wholly counteracted by an incompetent successor, discourages the attempt. It has long been a conceded point among successful teachers, that a second term in the same school is worth at least one-third more than the first. The school-room is the most unfortunate place for those experiments which "rotation in office" must here involve—entailing a dead loss of more than thirty per cent. of the expenditures made for schools.

A teacher must learn the characters of his pupils, intellectual and moral, before he can successfully teach them. He must make each child a study, and discover both the faults and excellencies of his heart, and the difficult and easy processes of his

mind. He must avail himself of every means to find out his entire character, as a discriminating physician watches closely all the symptoms of his patient, in order to understand what ought to be done for him. Until he knows the peculiarities, the attainments and wants of each pupil, he cannot adapt himself to them, and must work in the dark. There is a great variety of methods of illustrating and simplifying each branch and lesson, and only the teacher who understands both his profession and the character of his pupils, can adapt these countless varieties of method to the endless diversities of mind and character. The difficulty of understanding little children is exceeded only by its importance. The internal history of a child is veiled from us, because it no longer lies within the view of our present consciousness and experience. In our eagerness to "put away childish things," we too soon forget how we "spake as a child," "understood as a child," and "thought as a child." By putting himself in the place of his pupil, and becoming literally child-like, renewing his youth, and by the help of imagination where memory fails, reproducing his own early feelings, impressions, difficulties, and varying experience, the teacher can best prepare himself to appreciate the instinctive tendencies, dangers, weaknesses, wants and primal aspirations of the juvenile mind and heart. He who can thus come down where children are, and be a child again, instead of growing old in heart with advancing years, will ever maintain that rare grace and beautiful ornament of age, the vernal freshness of youthful feeling. Such vivid reminiscences of childhood, and such knowledge of the juvenile character, bring the teacher into close contact and conscious sympathy with his pupils, open their hearts, secure their confidence, and win their love.

The man who retains a school for a single term only, has little opportunity or motive to acquire this accurate discernment of character, this sympathy and sensibility to penetrate the youthful spirit and arouse its dormant faculties, this keen and practiced eye to discern what motives to urge upon this pupil, what passions to repress in that, what habits to check in one, what good tendencies to foster in another, what weak points to strengthen here, and what peculiar gifts to develop there. The teacher must thoroughly understand his pupils before he can

discover, in each particular case, the best methods to subdue the obstinate, to stimulate the indolent, to arouse the stupid, to make the careless hunger and thirst for knowledge, and to win the confidence and affections of all. Surely, this is a great work, in which the most exalted talents, enriched by the treasures of science and *experience*, will find ample employment for all their resources. However large the school, the teacher should regard an intimate knowledge of each pupil as essential to his thorough instruction. This knowledge cannot be obtained intuitively, nor by the facile process of phrenology. It is the result of patient and long-continued observation of individual children, and it is well worth all the labor it costs. This most valuable acquisition belongs only to the permanent teacher. It is his most available capital. Some days usually pass before a stranger in the school-room learns the names and former classification of his pupils. Weeks or months are gone before he is fully prepared to judge of the propriety of this classification; and then so little time of his short term remains that it seems inexpedient to introduce any changes, however much they may be needed.

How different is the position of the permanent teacher on reopening his school. He is cordially greeted, and welcomed as a friend and benefactor, by the pupils, whose respect and love he has won. He knows every class and every scholar. On the first day, the school is in working order. The teacher and scholars alike enter upon the new term without any abatement of interest, and at the outset he is able to suit his modes of instruction to the character and standing of each pupil. The teacher, for the time being, stands in the place of the parent. And what results would be realized in the family, were a new step-father or step-mother to be semi-annually invested with parental authority? The picture of anarchy and alienation which this question suggests, need not here be drawn. The evil is hardly less serious in the school than it would be in the household. What would be the effect of a semi-annual change of clerks and book-keepers in our mercantile establishments, or of agents and overseers in our manufactories, or of financiers in our banks, or of masters of our merchantmen, or commanders of our iron-clads, or of doctors in our families, or of pastors in our parishes?

Shrewd men never make such blunders in business matters, although such frequent changes would be less disastrous to worldly enterprises than they are to the best interests of schools. Let us not practically deny the value of experience in the most vital interests committed to our charge, the training of our children.

LIBRARIES.

Free libraries have been opened in several towns during the year; others are soon to be provided.

The founding of libraries should be encouraged in all our towns. Their practical value cannot well be over-estimated. The supply of books increases the demand. A taste for reading has thus been awakened, where it has hitherto slumbered from want of the means of its gratification. To show the influence of a library in this respect, I may refer to the town of Wayland, spoken of below, where the amount of reading has increased at least fourfold since the opening of their well-selected library, and where the improvement is as marked in the quality as the quantity of books read. Travels and histories, works of science, taste, poetry, essays, and choice romances, have taken the place of dime novels and other emphatically *weakly* novellettes of the day. The Wayland Library is now the pride and treasure of this town, rendering it a more inviting place of residence, and adding new value to every acre, and higher attractions to every intelligent home within its limits.

Social reading has also increased. The knitting and sewing, in many a sewing circle, has been enlivened by the well-selected reading of one of their number. In winter evenings, the same genial influence often cheers the circle around the family hearth.

Town libraries have helped increase the number of organized "reading circles" of young people. Selections in prose or poetry, often a play of Shakespeare, the several parts having been previously assigned, are made the subject of careful private study and drill. Well would it be if this sort of evening schools were maintained in every village. They would cultivate the noble art of reading. Too often, in our schools, this exercise is mechanical and monotonous. In the reading clubs, fresh and strong incentives rouse the mind, and secure the best style each can command. The study of a part or selection, till one becomes pos-

sessed of its thought and spirit, and the needful practice for rendering it, cannot fail to secure rapid improvement. My own observations, confirmed by competent testimony from various parts of the State, sanction a high estimate of the educational value of these reading circles.

Their social influence is also happy. Divided, as the residents of our rural districts and villages often are, by party or sect, by prejudice or neighborhood difficulties, every influence tending to fraternize the people should be welcomed; every association, where they meet on common ground and for mutual improvement, and where kindly feeling and social courtesies and amenities are cultivated, should be encouraged.

My observation leads me to favor town, rather than district libraries.

Towns are more likely to secure a suitable building, provide a responsible librarian, and maintain proper provisions and regulations for the use and increase of the library, and for the preservation of the books. There are exceptional cases in some large districts, or in a village or borough situated near the borders of a town. In some graded schools, well selected and valuable libraries are fairly supported, kept in good condition, and are abundantly useful. But in our ordinary districts, experience proves that it is impracticable to maintain libraries for general reading. They are usually too feeble to awaken popular interest, or claim proper care or protection. By uniting the interests and resources of a whole town, suitable cases, room or building, and a responsible librarian are secured. Among a dozen districts, each library grows diminutive, and at length the books are scattered beyond recall.

The experience of other States favors town rather than district libraries. The difficulty of raising the requisite funds in the separate districts, or of securing a proper place and custodian for the books, has led to the more general adoption of the town plan. Where both systems have been tried, the union plan proves more successful in reference to the size of the library, popular interest, and usefulness.

I cannot better illustrate the value and influence of a Free Public Library, than by giving a brief sketch of one in Wayland, a small town in Massachusetts, of only eleven hundred

inhabitants. In 1847, Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University, tendered five hundred dollars to the town bearing his name, on condition that its citizens should secure an equal amount for a town library. More than the required sum was promptly raised by subscription. As doubts were entertained about the right of a town to tax its inhabitants for a library building, or anything connected with a library, Rev. John B. Wight, the representative from this town in the Legislature of 1851, procured the enactment of a law authorizing cities and towns within certain moderate limits of expenditure, to establish and maintain public libraries. The following is the law :

“Each town and city may establish and maintain a Public Library therein, with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the inhabitants of the town or by the City Council.

“Any town or city may appropriate money for suitable buildings or rooms, and for the foundation of such Library, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made; may also appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase thereof, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made, and receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest, or donation, for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a Public Library within the same.”

Hon. Caleb Cushing, then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as he read the bill, gave it his cordial approval, saying that “it did not need reference to any committee.” It was accordingly reported, and, without such reference, was adopted unanimously. After a trial of seventeen years, this law commands the general approval of the people. In visiting every town in that State, I have nowhere heard an objection to this act. It has led to the formation and enlargement of many libraries. The whole number, not private, in that State, is now 315, of which over fifty are free, and supported in accordance with the above law. The number of volumes in all these libraries, in 1866, was 989,474. As the addition to the *free* libraries alone

averages about 20,000 a year, the whole number must now exceed one million of volumes.

Dr. Wayland accompanied his gift with the expression of the hope, that the towns in the vicinity of Wayland might be induced by this example to establish for themselves similar libraries. Such has been the result. That example, as is the tendency of every noble deed, has made many others. Every town bordering on Wayland, with one exception, has been led to organize a free library. Framingham, Waltham and Natick, each has one, with over 4,000 volumes: Weston, with 2,500; Concord, with 5,000; Sherborn, with 1,200 volumes. Sudbury has a legacy of \$25,000 for a free library. Each of these libraries has received generous gifts from men of affluence.

Are there not many wealthy sons of Connecticut, whose love for the old homestead and their native town, should prompt them to bring such filial gifts to the mother soil that bore them? If the usefulness of libraries, especially in the rural districts, often rich in mind, if poor in money, were duly appreciated, would not some favorite of fortune thus build a monument to himself in each of our towns, and be recognized as the benefactor of his fellow-citizens, and of future generations, like Watkinson of Hartford, Bronson of Waterbury, White of Danbury, Rose of Wethersfield, Bill of Ledyard, and the Cheneys of South Manchester?

The educational bearings of libraries are manifold:

1. They will help teachers, and thus improve the schools. With books at hand, the teacher may be continually progressing. He is in danger of getting into the ruts. Mingling with inferiors in the school-room, he is tempted to rest satisfied with past attainments. The mind that ceases to progress, soon retrogrades. Whoever in his own esteem knows enough to teach the simplest study, ought at once to stop teaching. Unless himself thirsting for more, he can impart no love of knowledge to his pupils. This is the essential part of his work. Children need impulse more even than instruction.

2. Libraries supplement the school. Their volumes are diligently used by the older pupils. In Framingham, where my home has been for many years, I have closely observed the influence of a free, and well-selected library upon the young.

Large numbers walk two, three, and even four miles, every Saturday, to draw books. They have greatly increased the means of early education. The report from Farmington says: "The large majority of patrons now are school boys and school girls, who would otherwise have access only to the dime novel or the New York Ledger." If one early becomes a good reader, and acquires a taste for reading, and a love of learning, he will, for the rest, train himself, assured that his education is only begun when his school-days are ended. To complete it will be the aim and pleasure of his life. Give him access to a library, and then place him where you will; let his calling be what it may; though the summons to labor be early and its release late; still he will find leisure for study, and will feel an insatiable desire for self-improvement. The child should be so trained that he will be a scholar through life, and occupy the intervals of labor and business engagements in the cherished work of mental improvement. This great end of study should largely determine both the topics and methods of instruction. To awaken such interest, and urge such incentives, to impart such impulses, and form such habits of thoroughness in study as will lead pupils to be studious through life, should be the controlling aim of the teacher. Many instances of self-educated men, in different parts of the State, have come to my knowledge, whose eminence and success are largely due to an early taste for reading, and access to libraries. Such facts should be given to our youth, especially those just entering upon the active pursuits of life, who are so apt to think that they can find no time for self-culture. But is the little leisure which they have well improved? Should the evenings be idled away, because the days must be occupied with business or labor?

Men of affluence are learning the wisdom of becoming their own executors. Munificent legacies are frequently lost, or greatly lessened, in the meshes of the law. The Ellsworth bequest to Yale College, estimated by the generous donor at \$600,000, is not likely to yield over \$60,000. Dr. Walker's gift of a million of dollars to four Colleges in Massachusetts, shrinks over \$200,000 from litigation, real or threatened. If a law should be passed, kindred to that above quoted, it would give assurance of protection and perpetuity to the libraries that may

be founded in our towns. I discuss the subject here in order to call the attention of liberal men to this most inviting field of benevolence. The fact that during the last year over \$220,000 have been given to this object in Connecticut, warrants the hope that other wealthy men will follow such worthy examples.

A new library is sometimes made a monument to a departed friend, surviving parents or kindred choosing it as a legatee of the treasure which once was the possession, or the prospective portion, of those now no more upon earth. A native of New Haven and graduate of Yale College has just completed a beautiful library building in the town of —, in memory of his deceased wife, her relatives also contributing liberally to the object. The expected heritage of a gifted son, suddenly called from earth, has become the library endowment of the Academy in —. In another town, a ladies' Seminary is to receive a fund in memory of a sainted daughter of the donor.

There is a rare luxury in acting thus as one's own executor, as well as a wise economy in avoiding the waste and wrangles of contending heirs. There is no felicity like that which springs from the dispensation of blessings to others. This happiness is a compound feeling, and is derived from several distinct sources; the pleasure arising from the approval of conscience, and a conscious elevation of character, from the gratitude of others, the favor of the good, and the smiles of Heaven, as well as from the sympathies of our nature, in sharing the joys and privileges given to others. The philanthropist participates in the pleasures which flow from his labors, or his bounty, and delights to behold the flowers with which he has decked this moral garden, and finds no pearls so rich as the tears of grateful joy, and no voice so sweet as the response of thankfulness for his benefactions.

The following letter from Rev. N. H. Eggleston shows the usefulness and popular appreciation of such gifts, and the probability of the permanence and growth of libraries thus founded:

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., April 15th, 1868.

My Dear Friend:—Our Library is the feature of Stockbridge now. It being based on a donation of \$2,000 from Mr. Jackson of New York, conditioned that \$1,000 should be added by us, we

thought best to keep it in the hands of trustees, rather than throw it into the town meetings, to be managed as chance or politics might decide. But we designed to make it as free as possible. So, in order that there might be no charge upon the books, we resolved to ask the town to make an appropriation to meet current expenses, and every year the town has cheerfully given us all we asked for, averaging about \$400.

This shows that the Library is used and appreciated. *From forty to eighty persons visit the library daily.* We have about 3,000 volumes.

You ask my views of the value of Libraries as an educational force. Judging from what I have seen here, I do not hesitate to say it is very great, and I have thought that Connecticut could in no other way do more for the education of her people, than by stimulating the formation of a public library in every town. Our library not only furnishes a supply of reading to the pupils of our schools, which is in the line of, and auxiliary to their school work, but it largely supplements it. It leads the pupils through a wide range of knowledge, and offers them also a most healthy mental recreation. It comes in, too, as an educational power, in the case of those, or many of them, who, from indifference, or the necessities of physical labor, are not in our schools, though of school age; and so also it is a constantly educating power with many who have passed beyond the age of school instruction, the middle-aged men and women in our houses and shops, and on our farms, many of whom perhaps had, when young, but little of the advantages of the school, and now find in the library a most welcome employment of their leisure evening hours.

A public library is the most economical provision of reading matter for a community. Thirty thousand volumes, owned by different persons and families, would not be read as much as our three thousand now are, and we save, in private expenditure for books, every year, far more than our library costs us. The book-peddlers say that their business is nearly ruined by our library.

It seems to me that the secret of our success has been in the fact that we made a *good start*. One hundred or five hundred dollars will only buy a library which is too small to demand a special place of deposit, or make such an impression upon the public as to make them feel it is worth taking care of. The gift to us of \$2,000, on condition of our raising at least another thousand and providing a place of safe-keeping, enabled us to make such an impres-

sion at once as to carry the town with us, and now I can hardly think of anything which would make the town willing to dispense with the Library.

The usefulness and educational influence of libraries in the early history of Connecticut furnish good reasons for their continuance, as will be seen from the interesting statements in the following letter of Prof. Wm. C. Fowler:

DURHAM CENTER, CONNECTICUT, April, 1868.

To the Secretary of the Board of Education:

Dear Sir.—In reply to your favor, in which you request me to furnish some information “concerning the Town and Village Libraries, which, in various parts of the State, were the educators of our fathers,” I have to say, that the shortness of the time, and my previous engagements, have not allowed me to bestow that attention on the subject which its intrinsic interest demands. These libraries are now numbered with the things that were; but for fifty or a hundred years they were a living power in the Commonwealth, as we may still learn in the fast fading light of tradition.

Books were for a long time scarce in Connecticut, as elsewhere in New England, except in the libraries of some of the eminent clergymen; and so much valued were they, that when a certain distinguished clergyman in Massachusetts died, who was in possession of a valuable library, a clergyman in Stratford, Connecticut, offered to bring up and educate his orphan son, then only five years of age, on condition that he might have the use of that library until that son should want it. And so good a use did he make of that library, that he was offered the Presidency of Yale College, which he declined.

Books were the foundation of Yale College. The foundation was laid on this wise: Ten of the principal clergymen of the Colony, having formed themselves into a society, met at Branford. “Each member brought a number of books, and presenting them to the body, said these words; “*I give these books, for the founding of a college in this Colony.*” Then the trustees took possession of them and confided them to the care of the Reverend Mr. Russell, the Librarian. The number of the books was forty folio volumes.

The opinion of these founders was, that a college is a *mental and spiritual structure*, built on the foundation of the prophets and apostles of learning, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone.

These books were, at once, the symbols and the sources of learning, the exponents of those donors who founded Yale College, and the fountains from which the students could thereafter slake their thirst for knowledge.

As showing the high appreciation of books, in 1717, when the college library was removed from Saybrook to New Haven, a large number of men resisted the removal, and "in the struggle that ensued, about *two hundred and fifty volumes of valuable books* were conveyed away by unknown persons, and were never recovered." Whether any of those books formed the basis of the valuable libraries not long after established by individuals in the three towns of Saybrook, Lyme and Guilford, I am not able positively to say. Some circumstances point that way.

The year 1733 was signalized by the noble donation of one thousand volumes to Yale College, by a distinguished Divine of the church of England, Dean BERKLEY, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. This caused great rejoicing among the friends of the college in the Colony, and inspired high hopes of its success.

It is remarkable that in a few months after this event, in the same year, namely, October 30th, the first "BOOK COMPANY" in Connecticut, or what is supposed to be the first, was formed. From that time to about 1800, and perhaps later, libraries were established in the different towns. The ministers and intelligent men reasoned in this way: If large libraries are useful in large cities in Europe and elsewhere, small libraries may be useful in the small towns in Connecticut, where all enjoy the advantages of common school education, which prepares them to derive pleasure and profit from books. And many of the people reasoned in this way: I have learned to read, why shall I not make a profitable use of what I have learned, and extend my knowledge by reading books? They thought much like STONE, the celebrated self-made mathematician, who, when asked how he had been able to acquire such a great amount of knowledge, replied, "why I first learned the *twenty four letters of the alphabet*, and then I found that, by means of these, I could learn any thing else that I wished to learn."

Moreover, members of the Colonial Legislature, which met twice in the year, often had conversations with each other about the establishment of libraries as the means of elevating the tastes and intelligence of the people in the several towns. And after they had been established in some towns, the members from those towns were consulted by those from other towns, as to the results, and as

to the mode of proceeding in forming and conducting them, and as to the choice and character of the books to be purchased. And afterwards, when "book companies" had become common in the colony, the members frequently, in their social intercourse, conversed with one another about the books which belonged to the libraries in their respective towns. This statement I had from those who received it from one who was as influential as any other in the establishment of such libraries, and who was a member of the legislature, at least seventy-four sessions.

These *book companies* were voluntary associations of persons in the several towns who were desirous of establishing a library. A number of the intelligent men of the town would meet together, appoint a committee of four or five persons, and a clerk, who was often the library-keeper. These officers were afterwards appointed annually. Each member contributed a certain sum, say twenty shillings, as an entrance fee, and an annual tax, say one shilling. The books were drawn out by the members, or by some of their families, to be returned in a fortnight, or at some longer time, perhaps, in some places. A record of the books drawn was kept by the clerk, a fine being charged for want of punctuality in returning them. Sometimes, through neglect, the taxes and fines would amount to so much that the committee would declare the rights forfeited. The moneys collected were applied by the committee to the purchase of books from time to time. The question what books should be purchased was considered to be a very important one, and was often discussed by the committee. In one case the clerk and library-keeper held his place forty-nine years.

It was, I believe, not uncommon that the clergyman was the clerk. At least I was acquainted with one who acted as such something like thirty years, meeting the members of the book company statedly for drawing the books; when he would describe to them their character, with remarks adapted to lead them to their perusal, he himself having carefully read them. He wished to imbue the minds of the readers in his parish with scholarly tastes, to make them understand that though the bodies of the great ones in mind's empire lie in the "caves of death," their minds still live and breathe in their works as if immortal; lifting, as with an angel's wing, the souls of their readers above earth's vanities. He wished to take off their attention from the petty questions and the party disputes of the day, which divide or weaken congregations, and to fix it upon the great truths and great duties

in which all could agree to unite. And he was successful. He left what continues to be, at the distance of forty-four years, one of the largest and best congregations in the country towns in the state. We know men from the friends whom they choose; he knew many of his people from the books which they read, those silent friends who teach without offending, and admonish without wounding, and who form the character.

The annual meetings for the choice of officers, and for hearing the report on the condition of the library, was a sort of literary festival, when there was "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," when the members eulogized their favorite authors, quoting them as if they were old friends, and ready to say with Bacon, "libraries are the shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue, and without imposture, are preserved and reposed."

The following preamble to the by-laws adopted in one town, is given as a specimen, which may help one to form a correct idea of a "Book Company" in those times.

"Forasmuch as the subscribers hereof, being desirous to improve our leisure hours in enriching our minds in useful and profitable knowledge by reading, do find ourselves unable to do so, for the want of suitable and *proper books*: Therefore, that we may be the better able to furnish ourselves with a suitable and proper collection of books, for the above said end, we do, each of us, unite together, and agree to be copartners in company together by the name of the BOOK COMPANY of Durham, united to buy books; and we do agree and covenant with each other, and it is hereby covenanted and agreed upon, by each of us, the subscribers hereof, that we ourselves and successors will be in future a society or company of copartners united for that end, viz: to buy books; and we will each of us, so often as we shall agree by our major vote, bear our equal part in advancing any sum or sums of money at any time as a common stock to be laid out for such books as shall be agreed upon by the major vote of the company, to enlarge our library; and in pursuance of said design, we have each of us put into one stock the sum of twenty shillings, which is already laid out according to our direction, in purchasing books, which books shall be kept as a common stock library for the use of said company, by some honest person, whom we will choose, each member having an equal right in said library, and the use of the same, under such regulations as we shall agree upon."

In addition to this, there were sixty by-laws carefully and judiciously drawn up.

In my early years I was conversant with several of those libraries, frequented as they were by the members of the company, who drew books and read them and talked about them. The binding was generally in strong sheep or calf, sometimes in double bindings after the first was injured by use. That they were used the volumes themselves bore witness as well as the records.

It should be remembered, that during the era which we are considering, the people of the commonwealth were agricultural, living on farms cultivated by themselves as owners, and in homes often separated by broad acres; that in those homes the several families spent the long winters mostly together, and the rainy days and their evenings, and thus had leisure for reading. It should also be remembered, that with them often dwelt the four cardinal virtues, prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude, and also the sweet household charities; and what is more, daily prayers were offered in those homes even by many who had never taken the sacramental oath in the sanctuary, and thus they were in a mood of mind to enjoy solid reading. Their public amusements were few; there were training days with the wrestling matches; there were election days with their raised cake; there were thanksgiving days with their table luxuries and family loves; there were occasional balls conducted with all the formality and decorum of the olden time. Still, as a whole, there was very little outside to draw them from their homes.

In such homes and from such hearts books met a ready welcome as supplying a full want, whether adapted to the memory, the imagination or the reason. "*The Universal History*," Josephus' "*History of the Jews*," Watt's works, some of the poetical works of Milton, Pope, Thompson, Goldsmith, the sermons of some of the ablest English Divines, some of the works of President Edwards, *The "Spectator"*, some of Locke's works, Montesquieu's "*Spirit of Laws*," "*The Vicar of Wakefield*," and many others, became familiarly known to more or less readers in many towns. And when thus read and appreciated, they of course produced a beneficial effect. This was especially true of the "*Spectator*," composed by Addison and the wits of Queen Anne's time. If it be true that it contributed to elevate and refine the conversation and conduct of the people of England in their social intercourse, it did the same

for the people of Connecticut, inasmuch as, in proportion to the population, it was more read.

In the excellent Constitution of Massachusetts, under the head of encouraging literature, it is made the duty of Legislators and Magistrates to countenance "*sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people.*" What was aimed at by this provision, was, to a large extent, accomplished by the extensive perusal of books like these; while they planted a root of bitterness nowhere, whether in churches or towns. It is true there were many books in these libraries of not so high a character. I have seen "*Arabian Nights Entertainment*" and the "*Fool of Quality*," and the "*Pilgrim's Progress*," and the "*Holy War*," in one library, and it is very likely that "*Sir Charles Grandison*," and "*Pamela*" and "*Robinson Crusoe*" were found in others. At any rate, there was enough in them to extend the opening mind of the young boy beyond the horizon of his native town to other forms of social life, thus nourishing manly thought; and to expand the budding affections of the young girl into the consummate blossom of maiden loveliness.

A studious youth in a secluded house, would, on some winter's evening, sit down, with his tallow candle, to peruse a book of travels from one of these libraries, perhaps reading portions of it to the listening family. In imagination he would range through various climes, and among various nations, until, in his delight, he could enjoy them as if his own. In the language of Goldsmith he could say,

"Ye glitt'ring towns with wealth and splendor crowned,
Ye fields, whose summer spreads profusion round,
Ye lakes, whose vessels catch the busy gale,
Ye bending swains that dress the flow'ry vale,
For me your tributary stores combine;
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine."

He could enjoy all the delights of the traveler without his fatigues, exposures and temptations.

History was favorite reading with those who were older, especially English history. The people were but a few generations removed from their English ancestors, in whom tradition, government and trade kept them interested. They themselves were British subjects until 1776. To understand their rights as such, they must read English history which informed them how these rights were obtained. The rulers of the people, and those who ex-

pected to be rulers, were readers of history. Some of the published debates in the Connecticut Legislature show a familiarity with historical facts. It is remarkable that in the Connecticut Convention which adopted the present Federal Constitution, the great argument of Oliver Ellsworth in its favor was largely historical, implying that the members were so much acquainted with history, that they could appreciate its force. Ministers of the Gospel in those days not unfrequently, in their sermons, stated facts of history, as the teaching of Divine Providence. The famous sermon of President Stiles before the Connecticut Legislature in 1783 is largely historical. Many other facts might be adduced to show what were the prevailing tastes and sentiments in the Commonwealth, growing out more or less from the perusal of books furnished by these book-companies.

The good influence of these libraries upon every class of the population, from the highest to the lowest, cannot be measured, any more than can the influence of "the all-pervading spirit of literature" generally, any more than can the influence of the light in the firmament, glancing as it does from the highest hill-top down into the lowest vale.

These "book companies" lived, some of them more than a hundred years, accomplishing great good to the several communities; others had a shorter term of life. They all, from various general causes in operation, lost their hold on the hearts of the people, and were neglected. Some of the libraries were sold at auction, and the proceeds distributed among the members. Some were distributed to them, each member receiving his share of books. Some were scattered and lost. And the remains of one, at least, are boxed up in a large chest.

The causes that produced this change began to operate about the commencement of the present century, though they did not produce their full effect until something like thirty years afterwards. To state what these causes were, would exceed my limits.

If this letter, my dear Sir, shall furnish you with any aid in your laudable attempt to obtain materials for an Educational History of the State, I shall have accomplished my purpose in complying with your request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. FOWLER.

The general usefulness of libraries, and their value as an educational force, are strongly set forth in the following letters from School Visitors:—

BRIDGEPORT, Dr. H. L. W. Burritt.—There is little interest felt here in the library, and it has been kept up with difficulty, owing partly to indifference, and partly to bad management.

My own opinion is that the power of district libraries as an educational force is ten-fold that of any public library. Books in a school district library reach thousands who would never pay the slight expense, nor take a book from a public library, and those too who eminently need the lessons taught by them.

I give you the following axioms, (as I think them).

1. The masses of the people will be better reached by district libraries than by any other plan conceivable.

2. Many who do not take a newspaper, that greatest of the educational powers of to-day, will learn to read and appreciate a book picked up on the fireside table.

3. Should the State by statute furnish to each district funds for a small library, and compel it to give an equal amount, such library would be well read, and would reach ten minds where any public library does one.

Given, a free book,—fireside book,—a child's influence,—what method can you desire to reach the mind of a laboring man or mechanic better than that?

Great, massive, marble public institutions, libraries, etc., have been reared in this country, to please the eye and taste of a few rich and learned men. The public school is the only gift of society to the great working masses of the State. It alone needs more money, more power, more books. When will our politicians get the idea out of their heads that public schools are a charity, and that they are to be doled out as such to the people!

BROOKLYN, Dr. Wm. Woodbridge.—Looking at the subject on its theoretical side, it would seem that the gathering together of the best works of ancient and modern authors, and placing them within the reach of the members of a community, could not fail to arouse their intellectual powers, and refine their tastes. But coming down to the region of fact, we find that the best appointed libraries do this only in exceptional cases. The educational influence which they exert is generally in accordance with the previous tastes of those who use them. It is probably true that the great majority of books drawn from our public libraries belong to the category of "light reading." The better class of books are left to gather dust on the shelves, while the ephemeral productions of the hour are worn out by constant use. A prominent reason for this is found in the fact that the minds of our youth are continually subjected to influences that vitiate the taste and promote superficial and hasty habits of reasoning, destructive to patient thought and appreciation of the higher order of literature. These influences proceed from the innumerable newspapers, magazines, and the like, which come up, like the frogs of Egypt, into every dwelling, but find no Moses to exorcise them. The present generation of Sunday-school books are, to a great extent, worthy of

the same condemnation. The best selected library can do little to counteract this evil, for the possessors of a taste which prefers Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. to Scott, or some clap-trap history-manufacturer to Macaulay, will be very sure to let those better authors severely alone.

It appears, then, that in order to secure the benefits which libraries are capable of bestowing, our youth should receive some kind of training, in order to forestall, if possible, the bad influences of which we have spoken. Parents may do much, by care in the selection of books for the entertainment of their children, and by taking pains to awaken their interest in something besides "stories." School-teachers of the right kind can aid in the same direction. The practice of debating in clubs is also an important adjunct to the library, as the disputants must draw upon its volumes for the materials of argument, and thus come in close contact with books worthy of study.

CHESHIRE, Dr. M. N. Chamberlin.—A well selected miscellaneous library is a valuable means of public education. A library of reference is also valuable.

CHESTER, Dr. S. W. Turner.—As an educational force, the public library is second only to the public school. "The Americans are the most generally educated and intelligent people on the earth," *because* common schools, books and newspapers, are within reach of all. A well selected library in every village of the State, open to every inhabitant on terms which would enable the poorest boy to avail himself of its advantages, would increase a hundred fold the virtue and intelligence of the people.

DANBURY, Rev. H. Powers.—There is not now any public library in this town. A native of Danbury, however, recently deceased in New York, has left by will the sum of \$10,000, which will be available in five years for a library fund. It is proposed to organize soon a free library association, and to raise money by a popular subscription to put it into operation.

ENFIELD, Rev. C. A. G. Brigham.—If books of a trashy, fictitious character may be kept out of public libraries, and solid instructive ones kept in and used, such libraries are very desirable and useful. I am, however, of the opinion that many minds have been abused and ruined through the facility which public libraries have afforded for dissipating on very poor, if not the worst kind of reading.

ESSEX, Dr. C. H. Hubbard.—A public library is one of the great wants of this community. I have great confidence in a well selected and well managed public library as an educational force.

FARMINGTON, Julius Gay.—A catalogue was published in 1861, since which time there have been quite large additions of really

good books. With the exception of some trash, introduced mostly twenty or thirty years ago, the books were purchased with reference to their lasting value, and not to please any ephemeral taste. Hence, when worn, they are worth re-binding, and the library is sound and in good order, from No. 1. to the latest book purchased. They are such books as the histories of Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Grote, Hume and Gibbon.; the essays of Addison, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Lamb, DeQuincey, and Froude; the art volumes of Ruskin, the geological writings of Hugh Miller, and for the children, such books as the histories of Jacob Abbott.

Of theological books there is a heavy load, such as might be expected to collect in a New England village library, dating back to 1795.

Alongside of the "Whole Bodies of Divinity," now stand some few of the better class of novels,—Scott's, Dickens', Thackeray's, Cooper's, Charlotte Brontë's. This library, with a tax so small as to render it well nigh free, has furnished, in years past, almost the only reading of many households, and even in these days of multifarious periodicals, it supplies no small part of the useful reading matter of the community. *The large majority of patrons now are school boys and school girls, who would otherwise have access only to the dime novel or the New York Ledger.*

Were it not merely a local matter, I think a very interesting chapter of town history could be made from the records of this library, as we read what books found favor in the eyes of the worthy founders of this institution, and how the public taste successively changed as events forced now this, now that subject most prominently upon its attention; what books were prized by the young misses of other days, taught, as they were, by the lines appended to all the book labels of the time:—

"Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
Charms strike the sense, but merit wins the soul."

Nor were the boys less appreciative of books. An old gentleman, one of the few survivors of his time, tells me, that the first idea of a town library originated with his school mates, who met under the Church horse-sheds, and then and there contributed each ten cents,—a large sum in their estimation,—and therewith purchased the little volumes of "The World Displayed," one of which has come down to our times, and still retains its place upon the shelves. To these they added "Robinson Crusoe," and thus the collection grew, until it suggested to older minds the idea of a town library.

GRISWOLD, Rev. B. F. Northrop.—There is such a vast amount of worthy and unworthy reading matter issued from the press and largely diffused through the country towns, that the people do not feel the need of libraries as formerly. Yet my impression is, they are really more needed than if the country were not flooded with the poisonous trash which goes by the name of light literature.

GUILFORD, Henry B. Starr.—I consider the two libraries in this town of great value to the community, but think there should also be a school library in every district. Something more should be done to encourage the young to acquire a taste for reading, and to spend their leisure hours and evenings over some useful books, rather than to spend them at the village stores.

HARTLAND, Rev. J. B. Doolittle.—The library here has not been a success, but I am confident that the causes are not in the reading public, so much as in the management of the concern. By all means, let each town have as good a library as it can contrive to obtain. What we here need is an elementary library, such as will attract, interest, and instruct the young, and foster in them a taste for more substantial literature.

HARWINTON.—The only libraries, except S. S. libraries, to which our children have access, are school district libraries, established a few years ago, through the coöperation of the State. So far as I can judge, these have been read and highly appreciated.

The importance of supplying our children and youth with sound reading can hardly be over-estimated.

KENT, Rev. X. A. Welton.—The value of a public library as an educational force cannot but be very great, provided, of course, it be carefully selected, and judiciously managed. I regret that there is not such an one in this town.

LEDYARD, N. S. Gallup.—It is believed that the "Bill Library" will largely advance the cause of education in this town, first, by increasing the interest felt therein by those of mature years, and thus benefiting them; next, by their influence upon the young; and lastly, by interesting and instructing the young directly. It is thought, also, that a library of this kind is far more useful to the people of a country town, and will be far more generally used by them, than the same would be in a city.

MANSFIELD, Rev. C. L. Ayer.—I have very much desired to begin a public library here, but have not had the courage to embark in the enterprise. Such a library is needed in every town.

MERIDEN, Rev. J. H. Farnsworth.—Well selected libraries are undoubtedly of great importance as an educational force, but in this town there is not as yet such a library as a town of this importance demands.

MIDDLEBURY, Rev. C. Clark.—Since the absorption of the public mind in the late war, and subsequent events, interest in the library has greatly waned. Periodicals and S. S. books also occupy the reading time of our people more and more. Nevertheless, I think it is manifest that this library has done a great deal to promote the intelligence of the better part of this community.

MILFORD, H. O. Pinneo.—Though our Lyceum library is not in the most flattering condition, still it has done and is doing great good. It has been sustained by a few individuals. As long as the use of the churches for lectures was permitted, it received considerable additions to its funds, but now it depends upon subscriptions, which are few.

NEW HAVEN.—The "Mechanics Library Society" was formed Feb. 1793, each member to pay nine shillings entrance fee and fifty cents a year. The "Social Library Society" was formed in 1807. These two libraries were united, May 1815, under the name of the "Social Library Company."

The "Apprentices Literary Association" was formed in 1826. This name was changed to the "Young Mechanics' Institute," in 1828, and to the "New Haven Young Men's Institute," in 1840, by which name it was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1841. This "Association" or "Institute" began the formation of a library at the commencement of its existence,—the germ of the present library of the N. H. Y. M. Institute. In 1840, the library of the "Social Library Company," then containing about 2,000 volumes, was purchased by the Y. M. Institute, "in consideration of five hundred dollars and other valuable considerations." This library has received valuable additions nearly every year, and for several years a reading-room was maintained in connection with it, which has recently been closed.

NORFOLK, Riley Stillman.—There has been some interest manifested in the library by a certain class, and there is no reason why it should not increase. It certainly furnishes a greater amount and variety of reading, than can be obtained in any other way for one dollar a year, and if one hundred or one hundred and fifty persons can interest themselves annually, it furnishes the means for quite a respectable addition from year to year.

Why may not every town enter into a similar arrangement?

NORTH BRANFORD, (NORTHFORD,) J. H. Linsley.—A properly selected library is one of the best educational forces. The influence of the right kind of books in forming and fixing the principles and character of individuals at critical points in their history, is no doubt incalculable.

OLD SAYBROOK, Rev. S. M'Call.—There is but one serious question with reference to the usefulness of libraries, and that has respect to the *character* of the books. If a library is selected by and for the popular taste, there is likely to be an undue proportion of light reading. Novels are the general favorites.

ORANGE, (WEST HAVEN,) L. H. Northrop.—Our Institute was opened last October, and of course is yet in its infancy, but we hope to be able to report hereafter a large and well selected library. Our leading men are taking considerable interest in the mat-

ter, and we shall probably be in a more flourishing condition a year hence.

POMFRET, Rev. D. Hunt.—There is no public library here. There was for two or three generations, in the history of this town, a "Proprietor's library," of considerable value. So early as 1737, sixteen men raised the sum of two hundred and fifty-four pounds for the establishment of a library. After the formation of the society, others quickly joined it, and paid an additional sum of one hundred and eighty pounds; with these funds, a valuable collection of books was purchased in London. Presents of books were also received from gentlemen in England. There is a vote of thanks on the Records of the Society to Rev. Dr. Guise of London, for a set of his published works. To this Association Gen. Israel Putnam was admitted, August 27th, 1753, and paid sixteen pounds, "old tenor."

The influence of this library was great upon the generations that used it. It gave them strength and enlargement of mind, a knowledge of men and things and breadth of view, which we cannot find now, as a common possession among the youth, or even in those whom we examine to be the teachers of our schools. It contained the best religious works of the age, the best histories, geographies and treatises on the manners and customs of ancient countries, the English classics and scientific works to some extent, and, as the relics of that library now in my possession show, its volumes were thoroughly read. It was no centre table institute.

This was not a public library, but its arrangements were such that it amounted to about the same thing. It ought to have been kept up by constant replenishing, and brought down into these times, with all its benign and far-reaching influences. But with the increase of newspapers and magazines, and the overflowing of the country with light and fictitious reading, with other causes, the library went down, and now I know not as there is anything like a public or social library in the place. There ought to be; nothing could be better, in an educational point of view, than such a library and reading-room as we are well able to have. There are private libraries in many of the families of this town, some of them large and valuable, but they do not supply the public want; they do not furnish those "forces" which it is the object of your labors to promote.

PRESTON, Alex. Yerington.—We have no library in this town, and perhaps there is not the necessity for it that there might be elsewhere, since we have had access for some years to the Otis Library of Norwich, for \$1.00 a year, and that contains a larger number and variety of books than we could expect to have in a library. There was, fifty or seventy-five years ago, a small library here owned by proprietors.

As to the utility of the library as concerns education, I have supposed it might be useful, were it composed of the right kind of books. Our public libraries are, as all well know who are ac-

quainted with them, composed, in no small part, of mere trash, the reading of which is worse than useless. A library made up, to a considerable degree, of such materials, so far as a good and solid and useful education is concerned, may well be dispensed with.

PUTNAM, Rev. C. Willett.—There is no public library in this town, though there is a very small circulating library, composed mostly of trash. A good library ought to be a great blessing to any people, but the intelligent reading class in these manufacturing communities is so small, and so given to business, that but little good could be hoped for from a library of useful books. What with slavish business habits, two or three evening meetings, each week for the religious, and daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, could be hoped for in the way of reading? Doubtless while it was a new thing, some little use would be made of library books, but my experience elsewhere in small communities has not tended to make me at all sanguine in the matter.

SALISBURY, Dr. H. M. Knight.—Our Lakeville library was established by a few citizens to try to draw some of our young men from frequenting the tavern and groceries so much when not at work. The books bought *at first* were not first class, but novels and anything which would interest and were not bad; but *now* good books are read, requiring attention and thought. In an annual report two years ago, it was found that *one boy, who had been a sort of village pest, in forty-five weeks had drawn and read forty books. Our library has made quite a man of him.* Though not very extensive, it is doing a good work.

Forty years ago there was a very fine library in this town, but it is now gone.

The Rev. Dr. Adam Reid communicates the following extract from the Historical Address of the late Hon. Samuel Church of Salisbury, Chief Justice of the State, delivered at the Centennial Celebration in that town:

“As connected with our public schools, and the subject of education, I may advert to our libraries. Before the Revolutionary War, successful measures were adopted to establish a public library in the town. Mr. Richard Smith, an English gentleman of respectability, was a proprietor of the Furnace, and felt a deep interest in the welfare of the town. Through his agency, and from funds raised by several public spirited individuals, a library, consisting of about two hundred volumes, was procured from London, and received the name of ‘Smith Library.’ It was judiciously selected, and contained works of established excellence. For many years it flourished and increased; but within a few years, and by reason of the flood of light and ephemeral books, with which the reading public for some time has been deluged, this library has become neglected, and many of its volumes dispersed and lost.

In January, 1803, Mr. Caleb Bingham, of Boston, a native of this town, influenced by a generous regard for the youth here, presented a small library of one hundred and fifty volumes to the town, for the use of the young, and appointed a board of trustees for its management, consisting of Rev. Joseph W. Crossman, Samuel Lee, Luther Holley, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Farnam, Phineas Chapin, Timothy Chittenden, Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton, Jr., and Benajah Bingham. These trustees had power to fill vacancies in their own board.

At that time, when books especially useful to youth were comparatively scarce, this donation was of peculiar value, and gratefully received by the town. The library received the name of the 'Bingham Library for Youth.' It was a small beginning, but it infused into the youthful population a new impulse; and a taste for reading before unknown was soon discoverable among the young. The books were sought for and read with avidity. *The town, from time to time, by grants from its treasury, has contributed to its enlargement,* and generous individuals too have made to it valuable additions. Among the benefactors of this cherished institution, have been the late Professor Averill, of Union College, and the late Caleb Ticknor, of New York,—a nephew of its founder,—and both natives of this town, and who, in common with many others, have acknowledged their obligations to this library for much of their success and distinction in after life. The influence of our common schools and our libraries upon the character of our citizens, has been very visible and salutary. A general taste for reading has been diffused among all classes."

SOUTHINGTON, Rev. E. C. Jones.—A public library, if properly used, might no doubt be an educational power of much importance in towns like this; but good private libraries, with a suitable supply of standard reference works, would, I think, be better, both because people generally have but little time for reading many books, and because the habit of careful and thorough investigation, which is apt to be found where the means are at hand, is worth far more in educating the mind than a mere smattering of various knowledge. "*Multum non multa,*" is a good maxim on this point.

It is a lamentable fact that the time and attention of young people especially, are so much occupied, in these days, with various Associations, Lectures, Concerts, and the like, that they have very little leisure for connected and solid reading. There is scarcely an evening in the week in which there is not something to call them from home, and from books, to spend the hours in what is often little else than mental, if not moral dissipation. The consequence is, that while they appear intelligent in regard to the current topics and interests of the day, they are really very ignorant of the great facts and principles which are essential to a sound and progressive education. They learn to think, as they read and hear, only by snatches and paragraphs. The reasoning powers, the un-

derstanding, the judgment, are not cultivated. They become flip-pant, but not wise,—knowing much, but usually knowing nothing as they ought to know.

If public libraries could have the effect to change the tastes and habits of the people in this respect, by keeping them at home to spend their leisure hours in substantial and profitable reading, they would, in my judgment, be an invaluable blessing. But as things now are, I fear that the popular and exciting novelties of the day would present an attraction too strong for them.

STAMFORD, John Day Ferguson, Esq.—There is, at the present time, no public library in Stamford, though a “Lending Library and Reading Room,” under the auspices of the Episcopal Churches, is just established.

In addition to this, “The Stamford Lyceum,” a literary association, incorporated last year, has subscriptions towards its library-fund of nearly \$1,200, but will not probably call them in, or begin the purchase of books, until eight hundred or a thousand dollars more shall have been subscribed.

This library, when established, will belong to the Association, and will be similar in its character and general management to Lyceum or Institute Libraries in other places.

St. John's, one of the Episcopal parishes, has a library of some two hundred volumes, (chiefly theological,) presented by a friend of the parish, in London, in the latter part of the last century. It is valuable for reference, but as may be supposed, not *popular* in its character.

Some years ago there was a circulating library of several hundred volumes in Stamford, the property of an unincorporated association, but the company falling into difficulties, the books were sold and scattered. Some of them were purchased for the First School District, which had a small library, but this was destroyed by fire, with the school-house, in Nov., 1865.

I have no doubt of the great advantage of a public library to any community.

STONINGTON, Rev. S. S. Griswold.—Respecting “libraries as an educational force,” my opinion is decidedly in their favor, if a good selection of books be made. For why may not the reading of scientific works be made nearly as efficient in the cause of education as school study, since study is only thoughtful reading. A library, judiciously selected, properly conducted, and having a free circulation, might be made a very efficient aid in the cause of general education. At the present day there is such a flood of reading poured upon us that it doubtless vitiates the taste for library reading. Yet with all this detracting influence, a library of standard works would be appreciated by many. Such reading would lead to inquiry, which always awakens interest, and this must certainly carry forward the education of the community. Such, I believe, would be the general result of libraries in all places.

TORRINGTON, (TORRINGFORD,) R. C. Barber.—In Jan., 1865, a proposition was made that our three district libraries be united in one, which was immediately adopted. It was named "The Torrington Union School District Library." The Library meetings are held the first Monday evening in each alternate month. The books are loaned at auction singly, for two months, to the highest bidder. The money received is appropriated for the purchase of books, for our expenses are very small, merely for lights, &c., one dollar per year covering the whole.

The character of the books is good; they comprise Histories, Scientific works, books of a Religious character, Biographies, Travels, &c., &c., with a proportion of the best class of works of fiction, great care being exercised in their selection. We frequently sell books that have become damaged by use, or for which there is no call, (always excepting reference books, or those of a high standard character,) so that while we have probably *had* some 400 different books in the whole, we have *now* about 150 volumes; we wish to have no more books on hand than we can loan at the different meetings. We can loan more books, and therefore *have* more during the winter months than during the summer months. We receive from \$7 to \$17, at each meeting, from the loan of books. This is a reading community; more so, probably, than almost any other *country* place in the State.

The people here are *all* interested in the library, and knowing, as they do, that the money is faithfully applied to the purchase of books, they give freely at the meetings.

TORRINGTON, (WOLCOTTVILLE,) H. R. Morrill.—I have always regarded a public library in any community as an important auxiliary to any system of public instruction. Working upon general principles, this is the only conclusion to which we can arrive; for, under a Republican government, our free institutions must depend upon the general thought and intelligence of the people, not only in the State or Nation at large, but in the separate villages and cities.

This conviction, based on fundamental principles, is also the result of experience, especially in this place, where we have a small but valuable library for general circulation. The library is sustained by memberships and the voluntary contributions of our citizens. The various manufacturing companies and business men have, previously, and especially during the past year, contributed largely to its support. They say that they are thus enabled to secure a better and more intelligent class of laborers.

The influence of the library and reading-room has been good; the public schools have been well sustained, and a good degree of interest has been manifested in them.

VERNON, (ROCKVILLE,) J. N. Stickney.—We have a reading-room association, subscription \$2½ a year, 15 or 20 papers and magazines. We hope this will grow into a library association, which we esteem of great value as an educational force. The young peo-

ple of such a place as Rockville, would be greatly benefitted by having the free use of a well selected library, and we indulge the hope that the time is not very far distant when such an institution will exist here.

WATERBURY, F. J. Kingsbury, Esq.—In reply to your inquiry concerning the Bronson Library, I beg leave to say, that Mr. Silas Bronson, of New York, has left to the City of Waterbury, two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000,) for founding and maintaining a public library for the use of the inhabitants of said city.

The city is vested with full powers to make its own regulations in regard to the library.

Steps have been taken to draw up proper by-laws, and obtain any necessary legislation; but as the funds will not be received for some months yet, the matter has not assumed a very definite shape, beyond what is indicated above.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion seems to meet with favor, that this library should make a speciality of the Mechanic Arts, and aim at completeness on that subject.

WATERFORD, N. A. Chapman.—There is no public library in this town, but a large number of books are obtained from the library in New London, and read by the inhabitants of Waterford, as this town bounds New London on two sides. The people derive a great deal of useful information from that library, and it would be well if a greater number of them interested themselves in reading.

REPORTS CONCERNING PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

I have tried to present full statistics from the entire State, in reference to the number of public libraries and volumes in each, whether supported by legacies and donations, as the Bill Library in Ledyard, the Watkinson Library in Hartford, or the Cheney Library in South Manchester, or by annual payments of shareholders, rent of books, or private subscription. The statements given as to the methods of supporting libraries, and their usefulness, embody the results of a wide and varied experience, and will be suggestive to those towns now embarking in a similar enterprise.

ASHFORD.—A free library, formed in 1863, by bequest of Archibald Babcock, called the "Babcock Library." Income, \$171. No. of volumes, about 385.

BARKHAMSTED.—A Library belonging to an association.

BERLIN.—Two libraries belonging to associations, formed, one in 1828, the other a little later; supported by subscription, tax on members, and bidding on books. Income \$50. No. of vols., 500 and 800.

BETHLEHEM.—A library, formed 1857, belongs to the Bethlehem Library Association. No. of vols., 752. Funds from membership fees of \$2, and from biddings on the books drawn. Income last year \$147.

BRANFORD.—A library formed 1796, reorganized 1857, belongs to an association, supported by taxes on the members. Now kept in Centre School, contains about 600 volumes.

BRIDGEPORT.—The Bridgeport Public Library was formed in 1848, by subscription; belongs to an incorporated association; members' fee, \$2 a year; is kept up by donations, winter lectures, and tickets of admission. Income about \$1000 a year. No. of volumes, nearly 1,200.

BRISTOL.—The Y. M. C. A. have just come into possession of a lately private circulating library, numbering about 200 volumes. It will be added to at once by private subscriptions, and perhaps by public contributions.

BROOKLYN.—A library in this town was incorporated in 1824; belongs to an association; contains 920 vols.; is supported by taxes and fines.

CANAAN.—There is no library in *this* town; but the "Douglass Library," in North Canaan, is for the benefit of both these towns.

CHESHIRE.—A library was formed here about 1858, belonging to an association, members paying \$1.10 for life-membership. Funds were derived from this source alone, but there are now no funds on hand. Original number of vols., 300. Some now lost.

CLINTON.—A library was formed here some 40 or 50 years ago. It belongs to an association, contains 65 or 70 volumes, and is sustained by premium bids for books, when they are drawn.

DERBY.—Two circulating libraries; one formed this year, the other nine or ten years ago. They belong to individuals, and contain, one about 1,200 vols., the other several hundred, and rapidly increasing. Terms, \$3 a year.

DURHAM.—A library formed in 1855, connected with a Lyceum. Funds from membership fees of fifty cents a year, and from fines. Income, sometimes \$50 a year. No. of vols., 450.

EAST HARTFORD.—A library formed in 1858, belongs to an association; contains 425 vols.; derives its funds from yearly subscriptions and social gatherings.

EAST WINDSOR.—A library formed, 1848; belongs to an association; contains 700 vols. Members' fee \$2 a year; total income about \$40.

FARMINGTON.—A library formed in 1795, belonging to the "Farmington Library Company;" contains 1,789 vols. Sources of funds; *a.* a tax of \$1 a year on proprietors; *b.* a tax of \$1 a year, or 25 cts. a quarter, on non-proprietors; *c.* fines; *d.* an occasional subscription. Average yearly income, for the last eighteen years, \$46.16.

GLASTENBURY.—A library association was formed here several years ago, and it may still have a *nominal* existence. There are now few books, little used, and no funds.

GOSHEN.—'The Goshen Library' was formed in 1834; belongs to an association. Shares cost \$2; yearly use, 25 cts. Income, \$5 a year; 520 volumes.

GUILFORD.—Two Libraries; the Union Library, and the Social Library; both belonging to associations:

1. The Union Library was formed in 1815, from two previous libraries, (hence its name). Source of funds; *a.* membership fees of \$5; *b.* tax on members; *c.* tax paid by non-members for use of books. No. of vols., between 400 and 500; few books drawn; members decreasing yearly. This library is composed of standard works of great value, and adapted to mature minds.

2. The Social Library was formed about 1845. Funds, derived from membership fees and taxes on members, amount to \$40 or \$45 yearly. No. of vols. about 400. The reading in this library is better adapted to younger minds than that in the Union Library, and it takes the place, in a great measure, of school district libraries.

HAMPTON.—A library founded in 1856; belongs to an association; supported by fees of membership; funds \$25 a year, expended for books; No. of vols., 317.

HARTFORD.—1. Trinity College Library. No. of vols., 11,000. Library fund, \$22,500, the income of which is almost entirely devoted to the purchase of books.

2. College Society Libraries, 5,000 vols.

3. The library of the Hartford Young Men's Institute, formed in 1838. Funds partly from interest on money, and partly from membership fees of \$3 a year. No. of vols., 19,000.

4. The library of the Theological Institute of Connecticut (at East Windsor Hill) about 1834; transferred to Hartford, 1864.

5. The Watkinson Library is a public library of reference, no books to be taken away. It was founded by a bequest of \$100,000 from David Watkinson, and was opened for use September, 1866. Income, \$6,000 to 7,000 a year. No. of vols., 17,000.

HARTLAND.—A library formed 1847; belongs to an association; its funds derived from increase of its stock; hence, it is virtu-

ally useless. No. of vols., 160; a good selection of solid works, but for that very reason not much read. Life-membership \$3; annual do., 75 cents.

KILLINGLY.—Two libraries. One, formed Sept., 1854, belonging to 'Young Men's Library Association.' Funds derived from donations and fees of membership. Annual membership fee, \$1. No. of vols., 830. It comprises a good selection of works of American and Standard Literature, History, Biography, Travels, Belles Lettres, etc. It contains very little of the vitiated, sensational literature, (so-called,) of the day. The existence of a private circulating library, composed solely of novels and light reading, has done much toward withdrawing public patronage from this.

2. A library owned by a private individual, established Feb. 21st, 1862; funds derived from letting books; contains 881 vols.; consists mainly of light literature, with some historical and biographical works.

LEDYARD.—The "Bill Library," incorporated by the Legislature in 1867, established by gift of \$1,000 and 500 or more volumes from Henry Bill of Norwich, Feb. 20th, 1867. It is in charge of trustees, and is free to all inhabitants of Ledyard, on payment of 25 cts. a year, or for single vols., 5 cts. for 8 weeks. No. of vols. 1,044, about 250 of which constitute a S. S. Library. It was opened for use the first week of October, 1867. The total value of Mr. Bill's gift is between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

LYME.—A library established in 1865, belonging to the "Hamburg Library Association;" funds from membership and taxes; No. of vols., 76.

MANCHESTER.—Two libraries. 1. One formed in 1850, free to the families of the operatives in the Silk Manufactory of "Cheney Brothers," by whom it was established, and is still owned; income estimated at \$400. No. of vols., 470. Formerly there was a small charge for the use of it, but for the last 8 or 10 years, it has been free, as stated above.

2. One formed in 1857 by ladies, by means raised at a public fair; supported by a small tax for use of books; has cost \$179. No. of vols., 220.

MARLBOROUGH.—A library established in 1844; belongs to an association; funds from membership fee of \$1 to become a member, and 25 cts. for yearly renewal of membership afterward; whole income, \$140. No. of vols., 214; not much interest taken for a year or two past.

MERIDEN.—A library belonging to an old association, by whom it is loaned to the Y. M. C. A. Books to be drawn on payment of \$1 a year; funds from these yearly subscriptions, and from donations. No. of vols., about 900.

MIDDLEBURY.—A library was formed here in 1794; belongs to an association; funds derived from yearly tax of 20 cts. per member, and bids for choice of books; income since the war only about \$5 a year. No. of vols., 670.

MIDDLETOWN.—1. The library of the Wesleyan University was founded 1831; contains about 17,000 vols. Library Fund amounts to \$27,603; the interest applied to the purchase of books.

2. The libraries of the Berkeley Divinity School; No. of vols., 7,000.

3. The library of the Y. M. C. A., formed 1867; most of the books formerly belonged to the now extinct "Young Men's Lyceum." Funds from membership fees of \$2 for gentlemen, \$1 for ladies, and interest of seven shares of Bank Stock, given for that purpose. No. of vols., 791; 118 added since January 1st, 1868.

MILFORD.—A library, formed about 1843, reorganized May 4th, 1858. Belongs to the "Milford Lyceum;" funds now derived from subscription; income about \$50 a year; contains 1,310 vols.; membership \$1 a year.

NEW BRITAIN.—A library formed about 1848; belongs to an association; supported by fees of members; contains about 2,000 vols.; membership \$1 a year.

NEW HAVEN.—1. Yale College Library, founded 1703. No. of vols., about 50,000; permanent fund about \$27,500.

2. Linonian Library; formed 1769. No. of vols., 13,200; funds from taxes on undergraduate members and an occasional subscription.

3. Brothers' Library; formed 1769. No. of vols., 13,200; funds from tax on undergraduate members and an occasional subscription.

4 and 5. Yale Law Library, and Yale Medical Library. No. of vols., 5,000.

6. Library of American Oriental Society; 2,500 volumes.

7. Library of the Young Men's Institute; formed, 1826. No. of vols., 10,000. Annual membership, \$3. A fund of \$5,000 given 1856; the income for replenishing the library; no income from this fund at present; amount received from it to this time, \$2,838.77; books thus purchased, 2,832.

8. Library of the First (Centre) Church and Society; formed, 1859, by voluntary contributions; funds from collections in church. No. of vols., about 1,000; free to all who regularly attend the services of the Centre church.

NEW LONDON.—A library formed in 1840, belongs to the "Young Men's Library Association;" originated from subscriptions; was once burned, but being insured for \$1,000, began anew with that sum; is sustained by fees of members, \$2 a year; 3,500 volumes.

NEW MILFORD.—The Congregational and Episcopal Societies have each a library free to all who choose to draw.

NORFOLK.—The “Norfolk Circulating Library,” formed, 1866, by membership subscriptions of \$1 each, is sustained by yearly subscriptions of that amount; contains about 150 vols.; open to all at \$1 a year.

NORTH BRANFORD, (NORTHFORD).—There was a library formed here in 1829, belonging to an association. It was sustained by tax on members. Contains about 225 volumes; very few are now drawn, and it is practically dead.

NORTH CANAAN.—The “Douglass Library,” formed a bequest of \$1,300 from ——— Douglass, in care of the Selectmen. No. of vols., 1,560. Free to inhabitants of Canaan and North Canaan.

NORWALK.—Two libraries, one in Norwalk, the other in South Norwalk, both formed the past year; belong to Christian Associations; sustained by voluntary contributions. No. of vols., Norwalk, 1,050; South Norwalk, 150. Membership fees, \$1 a year.

NORWICH.—(No report received). 1. The Otis Library, containing 5,000 to 6,000 volumes.—2. The library of the Free Academy.

OLD SAYBROOK.—A circulating library, formed in 1854; belongs to the “Ladies Library Association;” funds, about \$60 a year, from renewal of memberships and charges to non-members for use of books. No. of vols., 750.

ORANGE, (WEST HAVEN).—A library opened Oct. 10th, 1867, belongs to an association; funds from membership tickets at \$2 a year; income, thus far, about \$200. No. of vols., 455.

PLYMOUTH.—There are two circulating libraries in this town; one in Thomaston, about 400 vols.; the other in Terryville, about 350 volumes.

PORTLAND.—There are two social libraries, not now much used, and a church [or parish] library, established in 1866; sustained by subscriptions and contributions; income about \$50 a year. No. of vols., 200. No charge for use of books.

ROXBURY.—A library, formed March, 1860; belongs to an association; sustained by tax on the members. No. of vols., 119.

SALISBURY.—A public library in Lakeville, established in 1864; belongs to an association. Funds derived from—*a.* a fee of \$1 for annual membership; *b.* voluntary subscriptions; *c.* fees of 5 cts. for each loan of books to members; 10 cts. to non-members. Income, about \$100 a year. No. of vols., 339.

SCOTLAND.—A library was established here in 1834; belongs to an association; members pay 25 cts. a year; non-members, 50 cts. No. of vols., 346.

SHARON.—A library established, January, 1868; belongs to an association; fee for membership, \$1.50; annual tax, 50 cts.; funds from these two sources. No. of vols., about 125.

STAMFORD.—The "Church Reading Room and Lending Library," opened, April 14, 1868, belonging to the two Episcopal parishes of the town. Subscription, \$2 a year.

STRATFORD.—1. A public library, formed, 1866; belongs to an association. Funds from voluntary contributions and yearly fees of members. No. of vols., 200.

2. A library and reading-room, open to all every evening, in which all the leading papers are to be seen, and a library of 150 vols. None to be taken from the room. This was started for the use and benefit of young men.

SUFFIELD.—There was a public library in this town, which became extinct twenty-five years ago. There are libraries in the "Connecticut Literary Institute," also church [or parish] libraries, in this town.

THOMPSON.—A library formed in 1852; belongs to an association; funds from fines and rent of books; income \$8 to \$10 a year. No. of vols. about 500.

TORRINGTON.—A public library and reading-room formed Dec., 1864, belonging to the "Wolcottville Library Association." The reading room is free; the library is not. Funds derived from membership fees of \$2 a year, and voluntary contributions. The association has 156 members. No. of vols., 850. The reading-room contains about 20 daily and weekly papers; also several magazines.

WATERBURY.—A library belonging to the "Young Men's Institute," which was organized in 1862. Funds from subscription, and the yearly fees of members; income over \$200 a year. No. of books, 2,950. Membership fee of \$2 a year for gentlemen, \$1.50 for ladies.

WATERTOWN.—A public library, formed in 1865; belongs to an association; funds, originally from subscriptions; sustained by membership fees of \$1 a year, and donations; income about \$200. No. of vols., 740.

WESTBROOK.—There is a very small library here, formed in 1862, belonging to an association; its funds derived from subscriptions and rent of books. No. of vols., 115.

WEST HARTFORD.—A library formed in 1857; belongs to an association; funds from a membership fee of \$1 a year; income \$150 to \$160. No. of vols., 924.

WETHERSFIELD.—About two years ago Mr. Chauncey Rose, a native of this town but now a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., made a donation of \$2,500 for the purchase of a free library for the town. The donation was made on condition that the people here should raise \$500 more for the same object, and nearly a thousand dollars more was actually raised. About half of these funds has been expended; and we have a library, formed March 27th, 1866, belonging to an association; has an invested fund of \$1,500; an annual income of about \$200. No. of vols. about 1,500. Membership fee \$2 a year; life-memberships, \$25. A reading-room is connected with the library, open day and evening, where may be found the leading dailies and monthlies.

WINDHAM, (WILLIMANTIC).—A library, formed in 1854, belongs to the "Willimantic Library Association." Funds derived from contributions and avails of public lectures; income about \$100. No. of vols. about 1,000; yearly membership, \$2.

WOODSTOCK.—A library, belonging to an association; funds from subscription; income about \$50 a year. No. of vols., 600.

TOWNS NOT REPORTING.—(Those in *italics* are known to have public libraries). Avon, Bethany, Canton, Colchester, Colebrook, *Cromwell*, Darien, *East Haddam*, Ellington, Greenwich, Huntington, Killingworth, Litchfield, Madison, Monroe, Morris, New Fairfield, *Norwich*, Old Lyme, Plainfield, Salem, Sherman, Southbury, Voluntown, *Wallingford*, Washington, *Westport*, Windsor, *Woodbury*.—29.

REPORTS CONCERNING SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

BERLIN.—One district library, about 300 volumes.

BRIDGEPORT.—Good libraries in three districts: Bridgeport, Golden Hill, and Barnumville; 200 volumes added.

BRISTOL.—One library in the High School in fair condition.

CHAPLIN.—One in North Centre district, 28 volumes.

CHESTER.—One in South district.

COVENTY.—One in No. 9.

DARIEN.—One at 'Fitch's Home,' contributed by benevolent persons in England; has not yet been used.

EAST GRANBY.—One in district No. 1; 30 volumes.

EAST HAVEN.—One in No. 4, or South District.

GREENWICH.—One in Peck's Land district.

HAMDEN.—Only one district, No. 8, has done any thing for many years to increase their library.

HARTFORD.—Some school libraries in fair condition.

HARTLAND.—In Centre district, West H., in good condition; additions at least ten dollars a year for several years.

LEBANON.—None has over 15 volumes.

LITCHFIELD.—Extensive libraries in Harris Plain and Chestnut Hill districts. A few others, small.

MADISON.—Neck district, 191 volumes; additions every year. East River 80 volumes. Woods 50; 15 added last year.

MANSFIELD.—One library of 48 volumes.

MERIDEN.—Several; some good, some poor.

MIDDLEFIELD.—One in each of the four districts; best in North and East.

MORRIS.—One in each of the six districts; best in No. 3, 180 volumes; 19 added last year.

NAUGATUCK.—In the High School, 500 volumes on the catalogue; some lost; 40 added last year.

NEW BRITAIN.—In Centre district a good reference library.

NEW HAVEN.—Several copies of Webster's smaller Dictionary, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Mitchell's Maps, added last year.

NEW HAVEN.—(Fair Haven.)—400 volumes; 200 added last year. The Superintendent says, "I do not think a very large amount of good is accomplished by that part of our library circulated to pupils. I think if reference books, apparatus, and works on teaching, &c. for a teachers' library, were purchased, it would be better."

NEW LONDON.—Libraries in six districts. 300 volumes added last year.

NEW MILFORD.—In districts Nos. 1 and 9.

NORTH HAVEN.—Libraries in districts Nos. 2 and 6; 35 volumes added last year.

NORTH STONINGTON.—In district No. 5, 116 volumes; No. 9, 42 volumes.

NORWALK.—"Centre School," 600 volumes; 300 added last year.

PLYMOUTH.—One in No. 5.

PORTLAND.—School libraries a failure, except as books of reference, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Atlases.

POMFRET.—No. 4, 20 volumes; No. 7, 35 volumes.

SPRAGUE.—Two libraries in good condition.

STAMFORD.—Library of Centre district was burned with the school house two years ago; not yet replaced.

STONINGTON.—The 2d, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th 13th, and 18th districts have libraries in good condition.

SUFFIELD.—South East, and West Suffield Centre.

TOLLAND.—Three libraries; best in No. 2.

TORRINGTON.—The three Torrington districts have a Union library of about 150 volumes; expend about \$25 apiece every year. Wolcottville, 1st district, 95 volumes; Torrington, 4th district, 50 volumes.

TRUMBULL.—Our common school libraries I regard as a valuable auxiliary in the work of education. and to a considerable extent they supply the wants of the juvenile classes.

UNION.—In districts Nos. 1 and 4. Added in No. 4 last year, 4 vols. Encyclopedia, etc.

VERNON.—In the two Rockville districts.

WATERBURY.—High School, a good library. One in Saw Mill Plains district.

WETHERSFIELD.—District No. 3, 57 volumes.

WINDHAM.—Natchaug district, (Willimantic,) containing Encyclopedia Americana complete, Guyot's Wall Maps, three sets or grades, etc. Six Webster's Dictionaries added in 1867.

WINDSOR LOCKS.—One library of 96 volumes; 41 added last year.

WOODBURY.—“All efforts to establish school libraries have failed, and we have none to report.”

The School Visitors' Reports abound in expressions like these: “libraries small and seldom used;” “books mostly missing;” “some books lost;” “little used;” “neglected;” “some libraries good, some poor;” “of no account;” “not much attended to;” “one remnant;” “very small, and in poor condition;” “none worthy of the name;” “worth little.”

The following circular was recently sent to school visitors and district committees, in order to aid them in the judicious selection of books and facilitate their purchase at the lowest rates. In personal conferences with committees, I have recommended the use of the State appropriations for reference books, maps and apparatus, rather than for a circulating library. This circular has greatly increased the number of applications and the demand for reference books and maps. The suggestions of the circular seem to meet with general approval, and the money is now used almost exclusively to procure that which will directly facilitate the work of the school room.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
 NO. 16, CITY HALL, NEW HAVEN, MARCH 13, 1868. }

By the law of the State of Connecticut, the sum of ten dollars is appropriated from the State Treasury to every School District which raises a like amount for the purchase of library books and apparatus;—and the sum of five dollars is appropriated every subsequent year, on condition that the District raises in addition the like amount.

SECT. 113. The Treasurer of the State, upon the order of the Secretary of the Board of Education, is hereby authorized and directed to pay over the sum of ten dollars, out of any moneys that may be in the public Treasury, to every school district which shall raise by tax or subscription a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such district a school library, and to procure philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the further sum of five dollars annually, upon a like order, to the said districts, upon the condition that they shall have raised a like sum for such year, for the purpose aforesaid.

SECT. 114. The selection of books for such libraries shall be approved by the Board of Visitors of each town.

SECT. 115. The Board of Visitors of each town shall make proper rules and regulations for the management, use, and safe keeping, of such libraries.

Any school district which numbers more than one hundred scholars in actual attendance upon the common schools thereof, may draw the appropriation now made by law for the purchase of library and apparatus, at the rate of one appropriation for every hundred of such scholars, *provided*, that no allowance shall be made in any case for the fractional part of a hundred.

Any town which constitutes a Union School District, is entitled to receive, upon the like conditions as are now prescribed for school districts, a sum not exceeding the aggregate amount which the former districts of said town might have received.

To facilitate the drawing of this money, orders on the State Treasury will be sent *promptly*, to all district committees who comply with the conditions of the law.

Districts desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should therefore send at once to the undersigned a certificate corresponding to the requirements of the case as directed in the School Law. Blank certificates are furnished, upon application.

The money thus received by the district, must be expended for books or apparatus, approved by the School Visitors of the town. It is not intended to provide entertaining reading for the neighborhood, but to procure standard works of reference for the school room. A few such publications are mentioned in the subjoined list.

Special efforts have been made to procure these maps and reference books at the lowest rates. Most of them are furnished through this office, *for schools only*, at less than the wholesale prices.

Connecticut is offering a very liberal bounty to all her districts, and it is believed that they only need to be reminded how easily they may thus increase the efficiency and usefulness of the schools, to be induced to secure these gifts from the State.

The coöperation of School Visitors is respectfully solicited in commending this subject to Teachers and District Committees.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP,
 SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOOKS AND APPARATUS RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary, latest edition, at \$8.	Regular price,	-	\$12.00
Webster's New Octavo Dictionary, (Pictorial,) \$4.	Regular price,	-	6.00
Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, \$6.50.	Regular price,	-	10.00
A good General Atlas.			
A Biographical Dictionary.			
A Classical Dictionary.			
A Cyclopædia			
Dana's Smaller Geology.			
Tenney's Natural History.			
Brocklesby's Views of the Microscopic World.			
Wickersham's Methods of Instruction.			
Northend's Teacher's Assistant.			
Object Teaching.			
Trumbull's or Hollister's History of Connecticut.			
A standard History of the United States, of England, France, Germany, &c.			
History of the Constitution of the United States.			
Histories of English and American Literature.			

APPARATUS.

Wall Maps—Guyot's series, of three sizes.

The two larger sizes to be had at 20 per cent. discount from regular prices.

Guyot's Outline Maps, at \$12.00.	Usual price,	-	-	-	\$18.00
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Mitchell's new Outline Maps, at \$8.00.	Usual price,	-	-	-	10.00
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Wall Map of Connecticut.

Wall Map of New England.

Simple Apparatus for illustrating the Phenomena of Natural Philosophy.

Holbrook's School Apparatus, (including a Globe, small Orrery, Geometrical Solids, etc.)

A Terrestrial Globe (to be had of various sizes and prices. Perce's Magnetic Globe is a favorite.)

A Celestial Globe (used chiefly in the higher schools.)

An additional charge of 10 or 15 cents for expressage may, in some cases, be added to the prices above mentioned.

Clark and Tackabury's Topographical Map of Connecticut is furnished at \$4.25. I have "the refusal" of all the edition now remaining. The publisher in Philadelphia informs me that they could not *now* be printed at less than eight dollars a copy. Some fifty copies only remain. It is an elegant wall map, six feet by five, and would be an ornament to any school room. The geography of our own State should be made more prominent.

A statement of the Library Orders issued during the year ending March 31st, 1868

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install-ments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install-ments.
Hartford,-----	First,	2d,*	Bridgeport,-----	Barnum,	6th,*
Berlin,-----	No. 7, N. E.,	2d,	Danbury,-----	Great Plains,	4th,
Enfield,-----	No. 1,	2d,	Fairfield,-----	Division St.,	1st,
"-----	No. 3,	2d,	Huntington,-----	Wain't T. Hill,	1st,
"-----	No. 8,	2d,	Norwalk,-----	{ Middle Five	1st,
Hartland, (West,)--	Centre,	11th,	"-----	{ Mile River,	2d,
New Britain,-----	No. 1, Centre,	10th,	"-----	Over River,	3d,
Simsbury,-----	E. Weatogue,	7th,	Ridgefield,-----	Centre,	2d,
South Windsor,-----	No. 1,	6th,	Stamford,-----	No. 10,	5th,*
Suffield,-----	South East,	11th,	Westport,-----	No. 1,	1st,
" (West,)-----	Centre,	9th,		W. Saugatuck,	1st,
West Hartford,-----	North,	1st,	8 towns; 10 districts; 4 1st install-ments; 2, 2d; 1, 3d; 1, 4th; 1, 5th; 1, 6th.		
"-----	South East,	1st,	Canterbury,-----	No. 6,	2d,
"-----	Centre,	2d,	Chaplin,-----	No. 6,	1st,
Wethersfield,-----	No. 3,	5th,	Plainfield,-----	No. 11,	1st,
Windsor,-----	No. 5,	2d,	Windham,-----	No. 1,	3d,
Windsor Locks,-----	North,	2d,	"-----	No. 2,	3d,*
12 towns; 17 districts; 2 1st install-ments; 8, 2d; 1, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th; 1, 9th; 1, 10th; 2, 11th.			4 towns; 5 districts; 2 1st install-ments; 1, 2d; 2, 3d.		
New Haven,-----	New Haven,	5th,*	Bridgewater,-----	No. 1,	3d,
"-----	Fair Haven,	7th,*	Morris,-----	No. 3,	8th,
Branford,-----	Mill Plain,	2d,	"-----	No. 4,	2d,
"-----	Stony Creek,	2d,	New Hartford,-----	North,	6th,
East Haven,-----	No. 4, (Sou.)	9th,	New Milford,-----	No. 1,	11th,
Hamden,-----	No. 8,	10th,	"-----	No. 9,	8th,
Madison,-----	No. 3,	8th,	Plymouth,-----	No. 1,	2d,
"-----	No. 4,	11th,	"-----	No. 4,	1st,
Meriden,-----	Prattsville,	5th,	Sharon,-----	No. 4,	3d,
"-----	Railroad,	5th,	Torington, (Torri'n rd)	North,	5th,
"-----	Hanover,	6th,	"-----	Centre,	5th,
Naugatuck,-----	Union Centre,	4th,	"-----	South,	5th,
N. Bran'd, (Northf'd.)	West,	1st,	7 towns; 12 districts; 1 1st install-ment; 2, 2d; 2, 3d; 3, 5th; 1, 6th; 2, 8th; 1, 11th.		
North Haven,-----	No. 2,	8th,	Middletown,-----	City,	4th,*
Orange, (W. Haven.)	Union,	1st,	Cromwell,-----	Centre,	1st,
Waterbury,-----	East Farms,	3d,	Middlefield,-----	East,	2d,
"-----	Hopeville,	3d,	"-----	South,	6th,
"-----	Centre,	8th,*	"-----	North,	7th,
11 towns; 18 districts; 2 1st install-ments; 2, 2d; 2, 3d; 1, 4th; 3, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th; 3, 8th; 1, 9th; 1, 10th; 1, 11th.			3 towns; 5 districts; 1 1st installment; 1, 2d; 1, 4th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th.		
New London,-----	No. 1,	6th,	Coventry,-----	No. 9,	6th,
"-----	No. 2,	10th,*	Ellington,-----	No. 2,	1st,
"-----	No. 4,	6th,	Mansfield,-----	No. 11,	1st,
"-----	No. 7,	4th,	Union,-----	No. 4,	4th,
Sprague,-----	No. 1,	1st,*	Vernon,-----	South East,	1st,
"-----	No. 3,	5th,	"-----	Rockville East,	7th,*
Stonington,-----	No. 3,	1st,	5 towns; 6 districts; 3 1st install-ments; 1, 4th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th.		

SUMMARY.—53 towns; 80 districts; 17 1st installments; 16, 2d; 7, 3d; 5, 4th; 9, 5th; 8, 6th; 4, 7th, 8th; 2, 9th; 3, 10th; 4, 11th. Total amount drawn from the State Treasury, \$230.

The districts marked * received increased appropriations, in accordance with Chapter CLIX 1867.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

As our Normal school was closed soon after my connection with your Board, and as its history and claims are fully discussed in former Reports, and in the Circular of the Board on page CLVIII, of the Appendix, you properly expect me to speak of the working of the system in other States.

These institutions are now growing rapidly in number and favor with the people of this country, south as well as north. Many new ones were established the last year. Still more are likely to be organized the next twelve months. Already there are thirty-nine in operation in this country, not counting ten or twelve just starting in the southern States. Throughout Europe, they have been long sustained, and are liberally supported, as an essential part of every system of public instruction.

The first Normal School in America began in Lexington, Massachusetts, twenty-nine years ago, with only three pupils, in the face of so much opposition, that it was for some time feared that it would die at its birth, or be stifled in its cradle. It not only survived, but continues to flourish, and four other Normal Schools are liberally supported in that State. In 1844, the State of New York established a Normal School in Albany. The annual appropriation for its support is \$12,000. The expectations of its friends have been so fully realized by the results of this school as to place "the fitness and necessity of such institutions beyond a doubt," and lead to the organization of seven other kindred institutions in different parts of the State.

The effects of Normal School training prove its usefulness in the preparation of teachers. The experiment has been tried on a scale so wide, under circumstances so diverse, and with results so uniformly favorable, as to prove its necessity. In the other States, the Normal School is no longer regarded as an experiment. The prejudice and hostility once so wide-spread, have given place to general confidence and cordial coöperation. It is not to be expected that all opposition should cease, so long at least as some of "the wounded" in early conflicts, or those who would "prefer a graduate of the Reform, rather than of the Normal School, for a teacher," survive. Enemies they have always had and must still expect. Our Colleges have not even yet survived opposition, as the following recent philosophizing,

from a zealous opponent of the Normal School, will show. "Colleges are a nuisance; there are already too many learned men; the State is oppressed with them; the professions are over-crowded; knowledge is a power to do evil; the possessors of superior knowledge employ it to fleece those who have less, and every graduate becomes a burden to the community, incapable of rendering a substantial equivalent for his support, and yet eating up the over-produce of five ordinary men." Such arguments in disparagement of learning plainly carry with them their own refutation, while they as clearly show the necessity of the most efficient agencies for the wider diffusion of education.

The general estimate of the Normal School in Massachusetts was drawn out, during my connection with the Board of Education of that State, by a circular sent to the school officers of every city and town, inviting the free and full expression of their views as to the success or failure of the Normal graduates. The replies, which were published, were most satisfactory. Governor Boutwell thus sums up from these letters the generally admitted benefits of the Normal System, "which, as tested by experience, needs no longer to be defended:

1. The graduates of the Normal Schools have disseminated better ideas of education, and they have stimulated the people to increased exertions in behalf of learning.

2. They have essentially aided in elevating the professional standard among teachers.

3. They have excelled in thoroughness, and introduced many improvements in methods of teaching.

4. They have been distinguished for enthusiasm, devotion to their calling, system in teaching, and for ability to elucidate clearly the subjects presented."

Equally conclusive is the testimony respecting the success of the graduates of our own Normal School. In 1862, the Joint Standing Committee on Education was instructed to investigate its affairs. At the May Session of the next year, this Committee presented a carefully prepared Report, in which they say:

"Testimony has been received from members of Boards of Education, District Committees, Principals of large Public Schools, and others interested in educational pursuits, from

every county in the State—testimony which is confirmed by a careful investigation of all seeming opposition—that, as a class, the graduates and under-graduates of our State Normal School are more sought for as teachers, pass better examinations, are stricter disciplinarians, are more thorough and systematic in teaching, waste less time in educational experiments, are more ready to improve by suggestions, have more laudable pride in their profession, show larger results, and give to school committees, parents and guardians, better satisfaction than teachers from other sources.”

Of the large number of statements then received from the school visitors in the towns of Connecticut, only *one* was unfavorable to the Normal teachers.

After extensive observation of schools of all grades, and consultations with school visitors and friends of education widely through all the New England States and New York, I am satisfied that the Normal School has greatly improved the condition of a large number of schools, introduced greater independence of text-books in recitation, and better methods of teaching, of influence, and of discipline, and promoted greater permanency in the office of the teacher. The dissemination of Normal methods of teaching, by the graduates, has been much wider than the circle of their direct labors. Their schools are often regarded as models, and extensively visited by other teachers, and their processes introduced into the neighboring schools. Their enlightened views have reached beyond the school-room. As citizens, voters, school-visitors, or legislators, they are always found the friends of wise improvements in education. I do not remember ever meeting a Normal graduate who was an advocate of the district system. On the other hand, I have occasion to tender them my cordial thanks for their efficient coöperation in my efforts in behalf of free schools and the union of districts.

The prevailing sentiment of the friends of education throughout the State, on this subject, may be fairly inferred from the following report of the experienced and judicious Acting School Visitor of Litchfield, Dr. J. G. Beckwith:—

“I have often alluded to the extraordinary action of the Legislature in suspending the operations of the Normal School, as being in direct violation of the spirit of the age, and contrasting very disgracefully with this age of progress in all matters of education which render the people more intelligent and worthy

of their position ; with the harmonious action of the States ; with the State of New York, which has made education free to all classes and colors ; with Michigan, with her magnificent Literature Fund, and with Free Universities and Schools ; with Massachusetts, with four Normal Schools, and graded schools in all her principal towns, with more than 4,000 schools impartially free to all. Connecticut has responded by closing the doors of her only Normal School, to save the State the expenditure of a few thousand dollars annually, *while in a single attempt to convict a man of murder, in Litchfield county, a few years ago, more was expended than for the education of 200 Normal pupils in that year, and the prisoner was acquitted at last.* It is a fact for the Legislature to notice, that the judicial expenditures of the State are enormous, and they might be very much reduced by a proper education of the people."

VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT FOR POPULAR EDUCATION.

The importance of awakening public attention to the subject of improving our public schools, and the desirability of diffusing through the State a correct understanding of the principles which underlie the established educational system, have led to repeated conferences within the last year, in Hartford, New Haven and Meriden, and as one result of these interviews, the following Committee was appointed to stand as the representatives of the friends of public schools ; viz :—Hon. L. P. Waldo, Chairman, His Excellency James E. English, Chairman of the State Board of Education, Gen. J. R. Hawley, Messrs. John D. Ferguson and Henry M. Cleveland, of the general Assembly, Hon. Francis Gillette, Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., F. F. Barrows, Pres. State Teachers' Association, Hon. Henry P. Haven, Rev. J. Cummings, D. D., Pres. Wesleyan University, Prof. William W. Niles, Trinity College, Prof. D. C. Gilman, late Secretary of the State Board of Education, and Mr. Henry E. Sawyer, Principal of the High School, Middletown.

At a meeting of this Committee held in Meriden, Nov. 8, 1867, the following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee : D. C. Gilman, New Haven, H. M. Cleveland, Brooklyn, J. Day Ferguson, Stamford, H. E. Sawyer, Middletown, F. F. Barrows, Hartford, B. G. Northrop, *Secretary*, New Haven ; and it was determined, to request the clergymen, of all denominations, in the State, to address their congregations on the principles of Public Education.

This request was very generally complied with. Many of these discourses were printed, or repeatedly delivered. So far as known, all of them avoided any sectarian aspect of the subject. In our schools we stand on broad and common ground.

Without infringing on the liberty of conscience, or introducing any denominational tenets, the clergy have special opportunities of awakening popular interest in behalf of schools, aiding in the enforcement of a pure morality, and enlisting popular sympathy and effort in behalf of neglected children. I would respectfully but earnestly invite their aid in repressing the great evil of truancy and absenteeism. In our early history, the clergy were active in establishing and sustaining common schools. As advisors and visitors, they now exert in many towns a salutary influence. The prayer of John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians," in a Synod of ministers in Boston, expresses the fervent desire of many ministers in our State to-day: "Lord, for schools everywhere among us! That our schools may flourish! That every member of this assembly may go home and procure a good school to be encouraged in the town where he lives! That before we die we may be so happy as to see a good school encouraged in every plantation of the country."

"This was the spirit of the early ministers, and their conduct was in accordance with their spirit."

After a full discussion in the conferences of the friends of education, two of which were publicly called, a paper comprising a platform and resolutions was agreed upon, as embodying the sentiments of the friends of public schools. The names of some of those who took part in these deliberations will indicate the character of the gentlemen concerned in the preparation of this paper:—The Hon. Loren P. Waldo, the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Professor William C. Fowler, Ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley; Messrs. Ferguson, Cleveland, and Fessenden, of the General Assembly; Professor Thacher and Mr. Coit, of the State Board of Education; Ariel Parish, Esq., and M. L. Scudder, D. D., the Superintendents of Schools of New Haven and Hartford; the Rev. Messrs. Willard, Paine, and Rockwell; the three gentlemen who have lately been State Superintendents of Schools, viz: Hon. Henry Barnard, now United States Commissioner of Education; Hon. D. N. Camp, and Prof. D. C. Gilman;

F. F. Barrows, President of the State Teachers' Association; A. A. Morse, Esq., of Hartford; W. L. Kingsley, Esq., and Professor G. P. Fisher, Editors of the New Englander, and others.

Several other gentlemen who were not personally present, wrote letters expressive of their approval and coöperation.

This platform, unanimously adopted by the State Teachers' Association held at Meriden, deserves a place among the permanent educational documents of the State, and may justly claim the attention of all who are interested in the enlightenment of the people:

TEN PLANKS IN THE COMMON SCHOOL PLATFORM OF CONNECTICUT.

FOUNDATION LAID, 1636. STRUCTURE NOT YET COMPLETED, 1867.

1. *The State must protect itself against Ignorance.*—"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind," the Selectmen of the Town shall have a VIGILANT EYE over their brethren and neighbors, to see that none of them suffer in their families, THE BARBARISM OF IGNORANCE. (See the Connecticut Law from 1650 to 1792.) "Intelligence and virtue are the foundations of the republic."

2. *A System of Public Schools Essential.*—The education of the Public cannot be secured without a well organized and well supported system of Public Schools;—private schools, charity schools, parish schools, and endowed schools having been proved, by the experience of many lands and many years, unequal by themselves to the task of instructing all the people, and of training them for good institutions and for a fraternal life under a Republican Government.

3. *No "Pauper Schools," but "Schools for All."*—The Connecticut system, now in vogue throughout the land, and advocated by many European statesmen, provides "COMMON SCHOOLS," that is "SCHOOLS FOR ALL," without respect to creeds, classes, or political parties; and insists that when "good enough for the best," these schools are "none too good for the humblest." It knows neither caste nor class, rich nor poor, native-born nor foreign-born, Protestant nor Roman Catholics,—but only the BOYS AND GIRLS OF CONNECTICUT.

4. *Property justly taxed for Education.*—The right to tax property for education has been recognized from the earliest colonial days until now, and it rests upon the same principle as the right to lay taxes for any other public benefit.

5. *High Schools Important.*—A well arranged system of Public Schools now requires, as truly as it did in colonial times, that the elementary schools should lead to a higher grade of schools, maintained by districts, towns, counties or neighborhoods,—so that the door to higher education may be freely open to all who are disposed to enter.

6. *A Normal School Essential.*—Teaching is an Art which may be imparted by experienced teachers to beginners. Institutions for training teachers have been found in the most enlightened communities, efficient auxiliaries in the support of a good system of education. OUR STATE SHOULD PROVIDE SUCH TRAINING FOR THE TEACHERS IN OUR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

7. *Union of Small and Feeble Districts recommended.*—The Town, being the rightful superintendent of the school system of the town, should avail itself of the "Enabling Act of 1867," to unite the districts, whenever by so doing the evils of weak and impoverished school districts can be abolished, and the wealth and intelligence of the more favored be brought to bear on the enlightenment of the whole community.

8. *The State Board of Education commended.*—The institution by the Legislature of a Board of Education, with a Secretary or Agent, and a public office constantly open, designed to promote the improvement of schools in every portion of the State,—deserves the commendation and support of all friends of Education.

9. *Protection for the Neglected.*—Every effort should be put forth to arouse Public Opinion to the reformation of vicious and neglected youth, and to the enforcement of the laws for preventing truancy and for restricting the improper employment of minors in factory work.

10.—*Agitation by Organized Effort Needed.*—These democratic principles having been recently attacked by a few able and persistent opponents of a good system of Public Schools, the friends of education should arouse and organize, and by means of public meetings, lectures, sermons, discussions, newspaper articles, and all other lawful means of influence, see to it that right principles are understood and advocated in every town, village, and school district of the State; and THAT CONNECTICUT BECOMES AGAIN THE BANNER STATE OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY FRIENDS OF UNIVERSAL EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Resolved,—1. That a Committee of thirteen persons, to be known as a "Committee of the Friends of the Public Schools," be designated to represent us, as the advocates of a good system of public instruction, with power to call public meetings, collect and disburse funds, prepare and distribute documents, and in general coöperate with the State Board of Education and the Secretary of the same, in efforts to promote the improvement of Connecticut Common Schools.

2. That an effort be made to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of public meetings, and to warrant the publication of educational tracts and hand-bills.

3. That at least one address on Public Schools be given in every village and neighborhood of the State; and that the committee above referred to secure a correspondent in every town, through whom the local arrangements may be made for such addresses.

4. That clergymen, lawyers, teachers, and other public speakers, be requested to prepare addresses on special educational themes, which may be announced by the agency of this Committee, and repeated in different places.

5. That the conductors of the public press be invited to continue to lend their influence in the promotion of popular education by calling attention to educational news, by discussing educational topics, and by reporting school addresses and conferences.

6. That the improvement of schools should not be mixed up with any partizan or sectarian controversies, and that our hope of progress rests in the enlightenment and arousal of men in all political parties, and in all educational denominations.

RELATION OF COLLEGES TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

I have reason to present my grateful acknowledgments to gentlemen connected with each of the three Colleges of Connecticut, for their practical sympathy and cordial coöperation in the efforts now making for the progress of our Schools. Most valuable assistance has come to our Institutes and Teacher's Conventions, during the last year, from these Institutions. Their help has been gratefully appreciated by the teachers and friends of education throughout the State. At the close of the Water-

bury Institute, a resolution, tendering special acknowledgments to the College professors who had given lectures, closed as follows:—"we gladly receive their assistance in elevating the common school, as an indication that the Colleges of the country regard their work and ours as one, and that we hope to make fruitful use of the methods and suggestions we have received here, and thereby to make our schools more nearly what schools should be."

The same sentiment has been reiterated all over the State. Gratefully acknowledging, then, the obligations of the School to the College the last year, I would respectfully, but earnestly ask for the still more general espousal of the cause of popular instruction on the part of the professors in our higher institutions of learning. The weakest point in the whole system of American education ever has been, and still is, the want of thoroughness in the rudiments, as taught in the primary schools. The culture of our Colleges answers in no small degree, to the condition of our public schools. They reciprocally influence each other. You may elevate the public schools by improving the Colleges no more surely than you improve the Colleges by elevating the public schools. Let the schools deteriorate, and the fountains which supply the Colleges will dry up.

My duties give me the privilege of mingling freely with all classes of society. Among the masses I often find a prejudice against the College, which no wise man will ignore or treat with disdain, because, however unfounded, it proves injurious alike to the people and the College. No institution in this country can afford to treat public sentiment with indifference. The people are honest and open to conviction. No man can do so much to conciliate public feeling in behalf both of the highest and the humblest educational agencies and institutions, as the instructors in our Colleges, and in no way so directly as by evincing a hearty sympathy with the people's College,—the common school. In our early history, the College and school were in closest sympathy. So should it ever be. If, in later times, there has been less recognition of their inter-dependence, a better day has now come, when the chasm that has seemed to separate the two is well-nigh bridged over. The more general recognition of the fact, that the aim and interest of the two are practically one, is a hopeful sign for the future.

A TABLE

Showing the residences of Students now connected with Connecticut Colleges, not including Professional Schools.

STATES.	TOTAL.	YALE.	TRINITY.	WES- LEYAN.
Connecticut,-----	185	129	30	26
New York,-----	190	134	14	42
Massachusetts,-----	77	49	4	24
Pennsylvania,-----	45	39	3	3
Ohio,-----	31	28	1	2
New Jersey,-----	31	18	2	11
Illinois,-----	23	20	1	2
Maine,-----	15	8	2	5
New Hampshire,-----	14	4	1	9
Vermont,-----	12	6	2	4
Tennessee,-----	10	10	0	0
Missouri,-----	9	7	2	0
Rhode Island,-----	9	3	5	1
Michigan,-----	8	7	1	0
Maryland,-----	8	5	2	1
Kentucky,-----	6	4	0	2
Wisconsin,-----	6	5	0	1
Indiana,-----	5	2	1	2
California,-----	4	2	0	2
Delaware,-----	4	4	0	0
Louisiana,-----	4	3	1	0
District of Columbia,---	3	3	0	0
Georgia,-----	3	2	1	0
Texas,-----	3	3	0	0
Minnesota,-----	2	2	0	0
Arkansas,-----	1	1	0	0
North Carolina,-----	1	0	1	0
South Carolina,-----	1	0	1	0
West Virginia,-----	1	0	0	1
OTHER COUNTRIES.				
India,-----	4	4	0	0
Quebec,-----	1	1	0	0
Chili,-----	1	1	0	0
England,-----	1	1	0	0
TOTAL,-----	718	505	75	138

COLLEGES.		Yale Law School,-----	16
Yale College, (Academic,)-----	505	Yale Medical School,-----	24
Trinity College,-----	75	Sheffield Scientific School,-----	122
Wesleyan University,-----	138	Grand Total,-----	960
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.		<i>Conn. Students in Colleges in other States.</i>	
Yale Theological Seminary,-----	35	Brown University,-----	8
Theo. Inst. of Connecticut,-----	23	Amherst College,-----	7
Berkeley Divinity School,-----	22	Williams College,-----	7
		Harvard University,-----	2
		Michigan University,-----	2
Total Theological Students,-----	80	Total,-----	26

HIGH SCHOOLS.

High Schools, or an advanced department in a large graded school, have been recently established in the following places: Danbury, Windsor Locks, Meriden, Stamford, Norwalk, Derby, (Birmingham,) and Branford. Excellent and commodious school-houses have been built within the last year in the first four named of these towns. In Hartford and Birmingham new High School edifices are to be erected the present year. The Hartford High School is one of the first of these schools planted in the State. It has yielded rich and ample fruit. Its graduates are now among the most influential citizens and business men of Hartford. Years have strengthened its hold upon the people, who sustain it with great unanimity. When invited to attend the anniversary of this school, a few weeks since, I expected to see the school-room well filled by parents and visitors. But, to my surprise, I found a large church crowded to its utmost capacity, and learned that many were unable to get within the doors. Such an ovation to the graduating class of a public school I have never witnessed, though I have annually attended many kindred celebrations. That crowded and brilliant audience fully attested the deep interest of the citizens of Hartford in their excellent and admirable school, which long has been, and well deserves to be, the pride and glory of the city. The just fame of its schools, as I have occasion to know, has drawn many desirable residents to Hartford, and thus added to its wealth, as well as its population.

In other places, the High School has been the source of attraction to those seeking a new home, or a residence in the country. The Free Academy of Norwich, with its munificent endowment, with the continued gifts of its princely benefactors and with its choice library,—virtually a free High School of the very highest order,—has already drawn many desirable residents to that beautiful town. It has more than realized the sanguine expectations of its founders. According to their wish, it has become closely linked to the public schools. Though independent of them, it is exerting a wide and happy influence upon the other schools, by the training of their teachers, by illustrations of

thoroughness in teaching, known and read of all, and by the stimulus it gives to the studious and aspiring in all the lower schools, to prepare for its higher privileges. It is justly appreciated as a source of thorough discipline and refined culture to all classes in that queenly town; to the children of the poor, because it is without money and without price; to the richest, because wealth can no where else procure better opportunities.

It benefits all classes thus to mingle together. Those whose temptation and weakness come from undue reliance on rank or riches, may learn a needful lesson of humility and energy, as they wrestle with some bright and studious sons of poverty. The boy, all his life pinched by penury, dispirited by his hard lot, his humble parentage, plain home and plainer garb, gets a lesson of hope and encouragement, as he wins the prizes for scholarship. The High School is truly democratic, it is a leveler, and the best of it is, it always levels *up*. Money and station no where count less than in the recitation-room. Here caste is unknown. The children of the rich and the poor sit side by side, and work hand in hand, forgetful of all social distinctions. That privilege, to my certain knowledge, has cheered and gladdened many an obscure household. The richest prizes I have sometimes seen carried to the humblest home. Had a recent writer known more of the necessities, struggles, and aspirations of the poor, he would have been less inclined to ridicule what he calls "the clap-trap declamation about the children of the poor sitting on the same seat with the children of the rich."

The High School is appreciated by none more than by the poorest who share its privileges, and who well know that without it, they would be condemned to an inferior education, both in quantity and quality. Whatever may be possible in large cities, in our country towns, where are found the majority of our people, and at whose benefit, therefore, our school legislation should largely aim, but one system can be successfully carried out. One uniform system secures a better and cheaper education for all classes, than the plan of maintaining two distinct, if not rival agencies, the private and the public school. When the rich transfer their children to a private school, they give to it their heart, and purse. They no longer visit the common school, or consent to serve on the school committee, or attend the district meeting,

unless it be to discourage and defeat liberal appropriations. The educational resources of the town or district are "thus divided into two parts. Neither of the halves does a quarter of the good which might be accomplished by a union of the whole. One party pays no adequate price and has a poor school; the other has a good school, but at more than four-fold cost. Were their funds and their interest combined, the poorer school might be as good as the best; and the dearest almost as low as the cheapest."

This theory of poor and cheap common schools and costly private schools, would not only divide the sympathies of the people, but would degrade the schools, diminish the attendance, and ensure ultimate failure, as was amply illustrated by the trial of the pauper system in Pennsylvania, in South Carolina, and in other southern States.

There are towns in Connecticut where the multiplication of private schools, and the consequent withdrawal of the sympathy and patronage of the wealthy, has already crippled the common schools, and endangered their vitality.

The economy of the system is a strong argument in favor of High Schools. The cost of an ordinary High School ranges from one to two thousand dollars, according to its size, and the number of teachers employed.

The expense of maintaining a pupil in a private school, away from home, is from \$300 to \$500 per year. In one of our villages recently visited, I found that the expense of educating four children out of town, was over \$2,200: enough to procure equally good advantages at home for sixty children, who are now denied any such privileges.

It is objected, that High Schools are patronized mostly by the sons of the rich, who ought rather to be educated in private schools, or, in the language of a New Haven paper, the High School is provided for "the sons of men who live luxuriantly, and spend in increased extravagance what they save in schooling."

My confident impression, in visiting our High Schools, has been quite different. But wishing to present positive facts rather than impressions, I have collected, by the aid of the Principals of these Schools, the following

STATEMENT

Of the occupations of the parents of children attending the High Schools in 26 towns ; being, with four or five exceptions, all the High Schools in the State.

Farmers,.....	275	Millers,.....	4
Mechanics,.....	140	Bankers,.....	3
Laborers,.....	135	Boarding House Keepers,.....	3
Manufacturers,.....	84	Barbers,.....	2
Carpenters,.....	83	Dyers,.....	2
Merchants,.....	82	Engineers,.....	2
Machinists,.....	46	Hatters,.....	2
Overseers,.....	42	Policemen,.....	
Grocers,.....	40	Postmasters,.....	
Mill Operatives,.....	33	School Officers,.....	2
Physicians,.....	30	Sheriff & Deputy Sheriff,.....	2
Clergymen,.....	27	Ship Builders,.....	
Sea Captains,.....	27	Stone Cutters,.....	2
R. R. Employees,.....	25	Teamsters,.....	2
Insurance Agents,.....	24	Watchmen,.....	2
Masons,.....	24	Artist,.....	1
Tailors,.....	24	Architect,.....	1
Traders,.....	24	Baker,.....	1
Carriage Makers,.....	22	Bill Poster,.....	1
Moulders,.....	20	Brewer,.....	1
Clock Makers,.....	19	Building Mover,.....	1
Clerks,.....	17	Cigar Maker,.....	1
Seamen,.....	17	Civil Engineer,.....	1
Butchers,.....	16	Coal Dealer,.....	1
Painters,.....	16	Cooper,.....	1
Blacksmiths,.....	14	Druggist,.....	1
Teachers,.....	14	Editor,.....	1
Hotel Keepers,.....	13	Express Agent,.....	1
Shoe Makers,.....	13	Gunsmith,.....	1
Cabinet Makers,.....	12	Gravestone Maker,.....	1
Tanners,.....	12	Hack Driver,.....	1
Lock Makers,.....	10	Jeweler,.....	1
Lawyers,.....	9	Liquor Dealer,.....	1
Stable Keepers,.....	8	Pattern Maker,.....	1
Dentists,.....	7	Plater,.....	1
Spring Makers,.....	7	Stone Dealer,.....	1
Saloon Keepers,.....	6	Tax Collector,.....	1
Bookbinders,.....	5	Tea Agent,.....	1
Booksellers,.....	5	Undertaker,.....	1
Boot & Shoe Dealers,.....	5	Watch Repairer,.....	1
Custom House Officers,.....	5		
Printers,.....	5	Gentlemen,.....	4
Quarry Agents,.....	5	Retired from Business,.....	3
Book Agents,.....	4	Not known,.....	9
Book Keepers,.....	4	Widows,.....	46
Whole number,.....			1,576
Professional men,.....			87
Non professional,.....			1,489

My interest in High Schools has grown from long sympathy and familiarity with the industrial classes. For their children there is no other hope of a higher education. To them the private school is not open. Many graduates of our High Schools, against whom penury would have barred the temple of knowledge, now fill positions of commanding influence. The graded system naturally culminates in the High School. When, in any district, one school overflows, and another is demanded, the division should always be made on the ground of scholarship. The same principle applies, as the number of departments increases. The division embracing the most advanced pupils is a High School, compared with the others.

The smaller districts of many towns can in no other way gain the advantages of the graded system, than by establishing a central High School, thus relieving the district schools of the higher studies, and securing more thorough instruction of those who continue in the rudimental branches.

High Schools discover and develop what otherwise would continue latent talent. Many a gifted, but modest and discouraged boy, has thus been made conscious of his powers. Superior minds are brought, by this means, into positions of usefulness and prominence, whose talents would otherwise have been buried in obscurity. In this connection, I quote a paragraph from a letter of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., to the Joint Standing Committee of the last General Assembly, on Education:—

“It is a wise and just policy for the State to take care that no child under its jurisdiction is permitted to grow up without a humanizing and civilizing education. The right of a State to institute and maintain a system of common schools is little else than its right to defend itself against the breeding and bringing up of savages to constitute a degraded and dangerous class in society. It is for the interest of the State that no talent which God gives to any child in the State should be lost. Therefore the State, in its care for the general welfare, should maintain a liberal system of education for the whole people. If a poor boy,—the child perhaps of a dependent widow, or an unfortunate immigrant,—has any extraordinary talent, which, being developed, would add to the wealth and welfare of the State,

and if that talent, for want of opportunity to discover itself, is lost, 'like a gem in the unfathomed caves of ocean,' the State is the loser. Such talent, if we generously maintain a well-devised and liberal system of public schools, will hardly fail to be discovered and made available to the State."

ACADEMIES.

The following account of Academies is designed as supplementary to the accounts given in the two preceding Reports. See Report of 1866, pages 47—54, and Report of 1867, pages 54—66.

BERLIN.—The Academy is practically dead, though a private school of 30 to 40 scholars was taught in the old Academy building a few weeks the past winter, by a student from Middletown.

BLOOMFIELD.—The Bloomfield Academy building was built about twelve years ago, at a cost of \$2,500. There are no permanent funds belonging to the institution. The number of scholars the past year has been between 30 and 40.

This Academy has done good, but has hardly paid its expenses, and has been supported with difficulty, as there is not sufficient interest to support it well. A few persons feel great interest, and have done much for its support, but their number is too small to render its existence certain.

EASTON.—"Staples Free School." Only one teacher, a graduate of Yale. Greatest No. of scholars at any one time, 55. No. of different scholars, about 70. At least one-third studied Latin; nearly as many Algebra; a few Geometry.

ESSEX.—Hill's Academy has four teachers; about 100 pupils the past year. Funds, not increased, about \$2,000 in Bank Stock, an equal amount invested otherwise.

FAIRFIELD.—The Academy is in a flourishing condition, numbering nearly 60 scholars, with three teachers.

GLASTENBURY, (SO. GLASTENBURY).—An Academy owned by a Joint Stock Company. Average No. of scholars about 35. Two teachers in the winter term, one the other terms. Supported by tuition only.

GOSHEN.—No. of scholars in winter, from 40 to 60; only one teacher. Fund, \$1,000; building in good order; apparatus recently replenished.

GREENWICH.—The Greenwich Academy was incorporated in 1827, and has been in active operation since that time. For the past four years it has been under the charge of Mr. Frank Shepard, Principal, assisted at present by four female teachers. Whole No. of

pupils, 80; average No. 65. Within the past year, all accrued funds have been expended in repairing the old building, and adding to it a new one. The building is now in fine condition, and the school flourishing. The studies pursued comprise the common and higher English branches, a classical and commercial course, the modern languages, drawing, painting, and vocal and instrumental music. The pupils range from 9 to 19 years of age. The beginning of a library has just been made.

GUILFORD.—The number of teachers in the "Institute" the past winter has been four; for the current summer term, three. No. of pupils for the winter term, 80; the Institute is considered in a prosperous condition.

HADDAM.—The Brainerd Academy was formerly in a flourishing condition, and attracted many pupils from abroad. For several years the school has been suspended during the summer, or taught by a female. The number of scholars at present is about 30. The amount of funds in the hands of the Trustees is \$2,500. They have not been increased from the first.

HARTFORD.—The Hartford Female Seminary was founded in 1823; incorporated in 1827. Whole No. of instructors, 18; about 13 of whom are engaged in teaching every day. No. of pupils the current year, (ending June 25, 1868,) 205. Average No. each quarter, 180. For the last four years, the number of pupils has been greater than during any similar period since the commencement of the Institution. No funds available.

MADISON.—Lee's Academy. All its funds consist of a building for school purposes, with furnished room for school. The funds for purchase of the building were provided by individual subscriptions. For two years past, a finely educated young lady had charge of the school. No. of scholars, 40 to 50 in winter, fewer in summer. No school the past winter, but one to be maintained this summer, taught by a young man.

NEWTOWN.—Two teachers have been employed in the Academy the past year, and an additional one for drawing. Average No. of pupils, 60.

ORANGE.—Four month school during the year, taught by Rev. A. C. Raymond. About 20 pupils. No fund.

SOUTHINGTON.—Lewis Academy. The same teachers as last year. Scholars registered 1st (fall) term, 102; 2d term, 89. From the "Sally Lewis" fund, of about \$2,300, no income received for nearly two years, and may never be again.

STRATFORD.—The 21st year of the present Principal's connection with the Academy will be completed in July, 1868. One assistant employed; a second occasionally. Average No. of pupils, 50 to 60. A fund of \$1,000; the interest applied in part payment of the bills of indigent pupils.

SUFFIELD.—The Connecticut Literary Institute, Rev. E. P. Bond, Principal; six other teachers. The No. of students this year has been :

Fall term, Gentlemen, 84, Ladies, 69, = 153.

Winter term, Gentlemen, 111 Ladies, 45, = 156.

Spring term, Gentlemen, 62, Ladies 49, = 111.

Of this number, from four-fifths to five-sixths are from abroad ; the remainder from this town. The present year will close July 1st. The property of the Institution consists of its three school buildings and the Principal's residence, together with 22 acres of land. Value of the whole, \$20,000, or more.

WATERBURY.—The Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, established 1865. Rev. R. G. Williams, Principal. No. of teachers regularly employed, twelve, beside several regular lecturers. No. of pupils last year, 135 ; this year, to April 8th, 125. The summer term will increase this number to that of last year. The Library and Apparatus, and the cabinet, mainly Geological, are gradually increasing. A very good beginning of an Entomological collection has also been made. A fine six and a half feet telescope has been added.

The amount of funds invested for buildings, etc., is said to be \$60,000.

WATERTOWN.—Principal of the Academy, Rev. C. C. Adams, with an instructor in music, and an assistant part of the time. Pupils about 40.

WESTBROOK.—Two terms of eleven weeks each in the Academy building, taught by different teachers. Average attendance about 20. The advantages in this school are not essentially greater than in the district schools ; hence, in part, the small attendance.

WILTON.—The 'Wilton Academy,' (so-called,) is in every sense a private enterprise, and always has been, having never been incorporated nor endowed. The buildings, grounds, etc., belong to the Principal, Mr. Edward Olmstead. Average No. of pupils the past year, 46 ; two-thirds of them from out of town.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

During the last year, an Evening School was started in New London at the expense of the town, and under the direction of the School Visitors. This school has been every way a success. Such schools have been, occasionally, maintained in other towns by some benevolent association. I do not learn of any other instance where an evening school is now made a regular part of the free public school system. I commend this example of New London to the favorable consideration of other towns.

Such a school in each of our cities and manufacturing villages would accomplish great good.

In order to illustrate the usefulness and economy of such a plan, and secure its wide adoption, I have requested the Hon. Henry P. Haven, the originator of this school, the recognized friend alike of all the teachers and scholars in New London, and long an honored and active member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, to give its history :

My Dear Sir:—I will cheerfully place before you such facts as I think will be interesting and useful, and which, when combined with a statement from Mr. Fuller, the Principal, will give you all the main features of the Evening School.

At the Annual Town meeting in October, an appropriation of \$500 was asked for to establish an evening school for four months from Nov. 1st, to be held in the Bartlett High School room, to be free to male residents *over* 14 years of age, and to be under the control and direction of the Board of School Visitors. The appropriation was unanimously granted.

No definite plans or arrangements had been made for the establishment of such a school. It was a new thing in our community, and there was no general conviction among the citizens of the necessity or probable success of the undertaking.

The attention of the Board of Visitors was called to the matter at their meeting in October, and a sub-committee of three appointed to make the necessary arrangements for opening the school.

Advertisement of the time and place, with the general principles of management, was given out Nov. 4th, and the number of pupils was limited, in the notice, to 70. It was not supposed that over one half that number would avail themselves of the privileges of the school. Five sessions of two and a half hours each were held weekly, and the term was sixteen weeks. A tax of fifty cents was placed upon each pupil towards the expenses of coal and gas.

No qualifications were required for admission. A sense of ignorance, and a desire for self-improvement, were the best recommendations to any applicant.

Some who entered found it harder work to study than they had expected, and soon fell off. At the close of the school, there were 66 members. There were two rooms occupied by the school, and 72 sessions. In the Senior room, 5 were not absent a single session; Junior room, 11.

The school commanded the sympathy and support of all our best citizens, and it has been suggested that arrangements should be made another winter for a free female school.

The expenses of the school somewhat exceeded the appropriation, but as the Instructors all entered into their work with a true desire of usefulness, and not from mercenary motives, very economical arrangements were easily made with them.

Members of the Board made frequent visits to the school, and one of them was present 23 evenings, from one to three hours each evening.

All the pupils were required to read, spell, and attend to mental arithmetic; other studies were optional.

Nothing like discipline or punishment was attempted, and any one not conforming to the rules, was requested to cease his attendance. This was necessary in only one case.

The following statement is from Mr. N. Fuller, the Principal:

The Evening School opened in Nov., with 73 pupils; owing to the urgency of many applicants, the number was increased to 86 during the first week, although 70 was the highest number contemplated in the organization of the school.

The average age of the school was 20 years, ranging from 15 to 50. Seventeen were married men,—26 were employed in manufacturing establishments,—17 mechanics,—12 clerks,—7 grooms, besides draymen, laborers, and newsboys.

The grades of scholarship were so varied, that several weeks were requisite to bring the school into proper classification. It was finally reduced to seven classes, varying from a *Class* of ten, (with an average age of 24 years,) which commenced Worcester's Primer, and Primary Arithmetic, to an advanced class in Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. The school was divided into two departments, viz: Senior and Junior, the latter consisting of those who required instruction in the rudiments of education, ranging from the first elements of reading to thoroughness in the ground rules in Arithmetic, with reading and spelling to correspond, the Senior consisting of those of various degrees of advancement above the Junior.

The Principal, with two Assistants, were at first employed, but the unexpected number, and the great diversity in the attainments of the students, necessitated the employment of two more, besides whom, voluntary help added much to the welfare of the school.

The school commenced with a weekly attendance of 86, and closed with a membership of 65, the average attendance for the term being 64, seventeen having made full attendance, and many others only prevented by unavoidable circumstances. The interest and spirit of some soon abated, but a large majority of the students worked with an untiring energy, which met the highest expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the en-

terprise, and overcame the prejudices of its opponents. The influence of the school on the moral and social, as well as intellectual welfare of its members, was quite marked, changing, in one instance at least, the whole atmosphere of social intercourse in a certain manufacturing establishment, from frivolous and silly jesting, to more manly and ennobling thought, and laying, in most cases, we think, a foundation for a higher manhood and truer citizenship. As individual instances will illustrate the power and success of the school better than general facts, we will give one of the many that will interest and encourage like enterprises elsewhere. One young man, eighteen years of age, whose life had been mostly upon the water, came and took his place with those commencing the first elements of reading. Holding in check his natural pride, he manfully acquired Worcester's Primer, and advanced therefrom to a free use of the Fourth Reader, as well as mastering the three first rules of Practical Arithmetic.

The ability of the school was thoroughly tested during the first week of its session, and the percentage of each student marked. A similar but severe test was given in the last week, exhibiting a real and positive progress. The percentage, in many cases, being doubled, and even more.

The matched exercises in spelling and arithmetic caused so much interest, that during the last two weeks, prizes were kindly offered by some half dozen citizens, contributing much to the zest and energy of the exercises.

The contest on spelling for Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, was very close and exciting, necessitating a second trial, to decide between three of the most powerful competitors. The order, courtesy, and manly respect of the students, were highly commendable to themselves, and gratifying both to the teachers and to the Board of Education.

PAUPER SCHOOLS.

Much has been said in Connecticut during the last year in favor of maintaining public schools exclusively for the poor. There is little danger that our legislation will favor those distinctions of caste and aristocracy which have long been the bane of English society. This caste system has been tried on a wide scale and under varying circumstances, and the results nowhere recommend it. Pennsylvania thoroughly tried "pauper schools." The result was, poor houses, poorer teachers, and poorest schools. To attend them was a disgrace. Even the poor washerwoman

scorned to send her children to the pauper school, proudly saying, "I have n't come to that—indeed I have n't."

Virginia tried the plan of pauper schools, and therefore never had a general operative public school system. Her far-seeing statesman, Thomas Jefferson, prepared with his own hand a bill for a free school system, of which he said: "By this bill for general education, the people would be qualified to understand their rights and to maintain them, and *to exercise with intelligence* their parts in self-government; and all this would be effected *without the violation of a single natural right* of any one individual citizen." On another occasion, speaking of the same measure, he said: "One provision of the school bill for all children generally, rich or poor, was, that the *expenses* of these schools should be borne by the inhabitants of the County, in proportion to their general tax-rates." How different would have been the history of the Old Dominion had she heeded this counsel. But the long trial of only pauper schools has, in the end, made poor indeed that State, so rich in natural resources. How sad the contrast between her and other States far less favored in all the elements of material prosperity.

Instead of Jefferson's bill for free schools, quite another sentiment became popular, as thus expressed in a leading Virginia paper: "We have got to hating everything with the prefix *free*, from free negroes down and up through the whole catalogue,—free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children and free schools,—all belonging to the same brood of damnable sins. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of free schools. The New England system of free schools has been the cause and prolific source of the infidelities and treasons that have turned her cities into Sodoms and Gomorrachs and her land into the common nestling places of howling Bedlamites. We abominate the system because the schools are free."

South Carolina adopted pauper schools, and of their results Gov. Hammond, in 1843, spoke thus: "The free school system has failed. It does not suit our people, or our government. *The paupers for whose children it is intended* but slightly appreciate the advantages of education; *their pride revolts at the idea of sending their children to school as 'poor scholars,'* and besides, they

need them at home to work." Just before the war, South Carolina had learned the folly of schools for the poor alone, and was inaugurating a system of free schools for all classes of her white population. A large and very successful Normal School was organized in the city of Charleston. I conferred with Col. Memminger, when he was in New England for the purpose of inspecting the best free schools of the north. The first year after the inauguration of the new system in Charleston, Col. Memminger, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, said, "we exhibit to you a truly common school, in which every class of society is represented, and which now speaks for itself its own complete vindication. Before you now stand an assembly of children, whose good manners and attainments have already cast to the winds *all doubts about the intermixture of classes*, all uncertainty as to the value of common school education."

The remarks of an eminent educator of Connecticut—a member of this Board—at the Bridgeport Teachers' Institute, as reported in the Daily Standard, bear strongly upon this point:

"Our school system, which we have inherited from our Fathers, is in danger. That system which opens to all, the rich and the poor, the great advantages of education, some able men among us are seeking to overthrow. These revolutionists say the State has no right to educate any but paupers. All others should be excluded from the public schools. Instead of being common schools, that is, open to all, they would have 'pauper school' written over the entrance to the public school. Men are now busy at work in this State to disseminate these views. Now the State cannot afford to falter in the support of good common schools. The State needs the addition to its value—to its wealth producing power, which the common school alone can bring. But that is unjust, say these revolutionists. You have no right to tax me to educate my neighbor's children. I reply, it is essential to the interest, the prosperity, the thrift, the virtue and morality of the people, that all be educated. That which lies at the foundation of the State, that which is a vital necessity of the State, must be maintained. If I live half a mile beyond the limits of the gas pipes in our city, shall I refuse to pay my tax, because *my* house and street are not lighted by the gas. Shall I pay for lighting the streets and grudge my part to illuminate the mind, to give a good education to the children of all classes? Because I never travel, shall I refuse to help build the roads? The State may do that for an individual which cannot be done in any other way. If the State can do that which will double

its property, it is bound to do it. We are told the rich should withdraw their children from the common schools. Now the public schools are better, as well as far cheaper, than private schools. But the revolutionists say it is dangerous to bring the children of the poor into contact with those of the rich, because poverty and immorality are generally associated. Now I deny this. I affirm that my child is in greater danger of being led into temptation by association with the son of affluence, than of humble labor and poverty. I believe the morals of children are better guarded in public than in private schools. I speak from wide observation as to the influence of the two systems upon the morals of the pupil. For the sake of virtue and good character, I advocate the training of the children of all classes together in the public school."

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The following statement shows the number of private schools, as reported to me, in the several counties and in the State:

Counties.	No. Schools.	No. Pupils.
Hartford,	35	1,880
New Haven,	92	3,183
New London,	34	1,017
Fairfield,	90	2,458
Windham,	10	388
Litchfield,	50	1,101
Middlesex,	24	506
Tolland,	15	390
Total,	350	10,923

Fairfield County maintains the largest number in proportion to the population. Many of these are expensive boarding-schools of a high order, drawing their patronage largely from New York City, and from other cities and States.

Probably no other State, in proportion to its population, has attracted so many pupils from abroad to its private schools. No where in New England, or the Middle States, do the scenery, climate, accessibility, and the unsurpassed excellence of the schools combine to present greater attractions. I wage no war against private schools, but rejoice in their success. I have reason to present my grateful acknowledgments to their proprietors, as a class, for their cordial sympathy and coöperation in

the efforts now employed for the improvement of common schools. They are, generally, the warm friends of public schools.

At the dedication of a beautiful and costly school-house, a few months since, four proprietors of private schools were present, to witness the completion of the work which they had helped by voice and vote and purse. Said one of these gentlemen on that occasion, "For this house I pay over two hundred dollars, and I never paid a tax in my life more cheerfully, though I do not expect that a child of mine will ever attend here." Said another: "Though my students come chiefly from abroad, I always have some pupils from this town, and I doubt not the graded system, to be here adopted, will so much improve this school as to lessen my home patronage; but if from any such selfish and mercenary motives I should falter in my support of common schools, I say in all sincerity, 'Let my right hand forget her cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.'" None will be more ready than these gentlemen to admit, that such schools, whatever their excellence, cannot meet the wants of our own people. They are expensive, and therefore exclusive.

However much our common schools may improve, there will also remain room for first class Academies, like the Literary Institute at Suffield, the Bowen Academy at Woodstock, the Hopkins Grammar Schools at Hartford and New Haven, and the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire. The youth from many small towns, where High Schools cannot be expected, can here secure excellent advantages at a very moderate cost. But were public schools throughout the State what they should be, the number of "select schools" would be speedily lessened. Many school visitors have often said to me, "Private schools are growing up among us, which detract more and more from the interest in public schools."

Prof. Noah Porter, in his prize essay, strongly condemns the opposition to High Schools, got up by the cry of "a school for the rich," and in regard to many villages, adds: "Is it not true that select schools are sustained by the rich and reputable, both for older and even for very young children?—that in consequence, the common schools have been abandoned more or less generally, to the poor and the neglected, and have de-

generated, because the rich do not care for them? Is it not true that the degeneracy of the common schools in the best and largest towns of Connecticut may be traced to the time when select schools were introduced? Is it not true, moreover, that by this separation of intercourse, of sympathy and of acquaintance, begun in infancy, matured in childhood, and hardened in youth into contempt and scorn on the one side, and into jealousy and malice on the other; there has been commenced in Connecticut a permanent and anti-republican division of society, on the one side of which social oppression shall gather strength, and in the other shall lurk the incendiary and the murderer? * * * This bad and unequal system is sustained from two causes,—the opposition of many tax-payers to a system of property taxation,—and what is more unaccountable, the opposition of those who are *tax-voters*, but not *tax-payers*, who are set against such a system, because it tends to build up schools for the rich. More than one instance can be named, in which this doctrine has been industriously circulated by some cunning miser among his poorer neighbors, and they have gone to the school-meeting to vote against all expense, not dreaming that their advisors were trembling in their shoes, for fear of a petty rate-bill. And so they voted against any change, and saved their neighbor all expense, literally, and brought down the tax upon their own heads. This is unequal, anti-republican, and wrong; and it ought to be made odious. It should be held up in all its unfairness.”

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

It will be seen by the following table, that more was expended last year for school houses than in any former year, and with a single exception, the amount is more than double the sum thus expended in any one year. While the wages of male teachers have nearly doubled in thirteen years, the wages of female teachers have increased but \$7.67 per month. Female teachers have been paid less than one half the wages of male teachers. When female teachers are well qualified, this difference is unfair. I do not learn that any schools are openly put up at auction to the lowest bidder, but in some districts there is more inquiry for *the cheapest* than the best teacher. In many other States, female teachers

command higher wages than in Connecticut. Their average wages in Illinois is \$26.19; in Indiana, \$26.20; Wisconsin, \$26.34; Kansas, \$26.41; Massachusetts, \$26.44; Pennsylvania, \$27.51; not embracing Philadelphia, where still higher salaries are paid.

A statement of the number of new School Houses built, and the amount paid for building and repairing School Houses; also, the average wages per month of male Teachers and female Teachers; for each year from 1855 to 1867.

Report of the Year	New School Houses.	For new School Houses and Repairs.	Teachers' Wages per Month. Male,	Female.
1856	41	\$138,267.00	\$28.75	\$17.25
1857	40	Not given.	29.00	17.25
1858	64	122,337.00	30.00	16.00
1859	74	86,868.00	30.84	16.66
1860	52	69,770.00	30.05	16.59
1861	44	84,806.00	31.20	17.34
1862		85,060.00	32.02	16.14
1863	24	51,623.00	28.12	15.80
1864	11	33,536.00	28.74	16.82
1865	26	95,817.00	33.00	18.00
1866	20	91,869.37	43.08	22.61
1867	22	112,001.97	45.21	23.14
1868	43	245,925.12	52.05	24.91

BAD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

I take pleasure in announcing, authoritatively, that the sale of the "Boston Illustrated Police News," the "New York National Police Gazette," or any immoral books or papers, is now strictly prohibited on the cars or in the stations of any and every Railway Corporation in Connecticut. Having sometimes found them on sale by newsboys in the cars, I addressed the following letter to the President or Superintendent of each of our Railroads:

Dear Sir:—In view of the demoralizing influence upon youth, of papers like the New York Police Gazette, and the Boston Illustrated Police News, I desire to state, *authoritatively*, in my forthcoming Report to the General Assembly, that the sale of immoral papers is not permitted in the cars, or stations of any Railroad in Connecticut. Such an announcement would tend to discountenance the sale of this sort of publications in other places, and especially in all respectable news offices. May I make this statement in behalf of your Road?

Yours truly,

B. G. NORTROP.

I have reason to thank these gentlemen for their cordial replies, and unanimous and earnest purpose to do their part in the suppression of this great and growing evil. The brief and ex-

pressive answer of one, "Yes, with all my heart," of another, "You have my authority for saying, after to-morrow, that the sale of such papers is strictly forbidden on our road. I will most cordially unite with the proper authorities to suppress all such publications;" of another, "I fully appreciate the view you take of this matter, and most heartily concur in your wish. It shall always be my aim to prevent the introduction of such papers and books as are injurious to the youth of our land," will fairly indicate the spirit of all these replies. Obscene books, papers and pictures, are the worst of outlaws. The most indecent of this class are sold clandestinely, and with every precaution against detection. But there are others, sold openly, which, if less filthy, are more corrupting, if not more infamous than the most lecherous issues of the Parisian press. The poison which nauseates, by an overdose, may be its own antidote. Professing to be illustrated histories of the week, they are in fact chroniclers of, or contributors to, the bar-room and the brothel. The safety of our youth now demands the utmost effort for the exclusion of such contamination. In behalf of the children of the State may I be permitted to invoke the aid and coöperation of the officers of justice, the public press, and of all good citizens, in efficient measures for the suppression of this evil?

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Since my connection with your Board, six Teachers' Institutes have been held at the following places and times:

At Norwich,	April 8th, 1867,	5 days.	No. attending,	209
" Waterbury,	" 22d,	" "	" "	176
" Danbury,	" 29th,	" "	" "	157
" Salisbury,	Sept. 30th,	" "	" "	89
" Bridgeport,	Nov. 11th,	" "	" "	220
" Rockville,	" 18th,	" "	" "	102

Whole number,	-	-	-	-	-	953
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This gives, I am told, a larger average, (159,) than ever attended any series of six sessions in the State. For the interest awakened, much is due to the special efforts of school visitors, and to the press of the State. The papers of all parties and denominations alike, have called attention to the importance of these

meetings, or published Reports of the proceedings. The Waterbury American, for example, published daily full reports of the lectures, occupying two or three columns in each issue, and at the close of the session, the Editor gave the following comment:

"We consider the meetings of this Institute a complete success. They have been, without exception, intelligent and interesting. We have had some of the very best lecturers and teachers who are to be found in New England, and many single exercises have been worth the time and trouble the whole have required. The number in attendance has been large, and our citizens have filled the hall day and evening. The constant presence of nearly every member of our City Board of Education from first to last, has aided in creating and maintaining a public interest in the meetings. Clergymen and business men have found it profitable to be present, and we hope and believe that the teachers of the Naugatuck Valley have received information, and suggestions about teaching, and most of all a healthy stimulus in the right direction, which will show themselves during the coming term of school. We shall be much disappointed if our ministers do not preach better, if our Sunday school officers are not more enthusiastic and more devoted to their work, and if the teachers in our public schools are not *much more* "*apt to teach.*" We shall judge of this Institute "by its fruits."

The papers in Norwich, Danbury, Bridgeport and Rockville, and (for the Salisbury Institute) the Litchfield County papers, were equally cordial in their encouragement. The Journals of both parties throughout the State have rendered essential service. Indeed, it has been a pleasant thing to meet all parties, denominations and nationalities, on common ground, in the promotion of this great public interest, equally dear to all.

The exercises were conducted by the following persons:—Lewis B. Monroe, Geo. A. Walton, of Boston; Rev. W. L. Gage, and J. C. Bodwell, D.D., Hartford; Rev. Francis T. Russell, Trinity College; Hon. David N. Camp, Dr. B. N. Comins, and Col. Homer B. Sprague, New Britain; Prof. Henry B. Buckingham, Waterbury; H. K. Greene, Worcester; Col. W. S. Clark, President Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; Professors Thomas A. Thacher, D. C. Gilman, and Wm. H. Brewer, of Yale College; Ariel Parish, City Superintendent of Schools, and R. W. Wright, Esq., New Haven; E. A. Hubbard, Super-

intendent of the schools of Springfield, Mass; J. K. Lombard, Bridgeport; Mrs. Mary H. Smith, of the State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. M. J. Warren, Philadelphia; Wm. M. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts; Prof. Henry N. Day, of New Haven; and by the Secretary.

The expenses of the Institutes have been, on an average, \$240 each. The amount for the Institutes held in Norwich, Waterbury and Danbury, (720,) was drawn from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending April 1st, 1867. The annual appropriation for this purpose is \$960. This amount was drawn for the year just closed, and the usual amounts paid out for the Institutes held at Salisbury, Bridgeport and Rockville. The Institute which I had intended to hold during the month of April last in Windham County, was postponed till the autumn, for local reasons. The amount drawn for that session remains in my hands unexpended. Judge E. Carpenter, the Auditor of the Board of Education, has examined the vouchers and approved the accounts for the Institute expenses.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association, was held in Meriden, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8th and 9th. The attendance of teachers, both male and female, from all parts of the State, was very large. F. F. Barrows, Esq., of Hartford, presided. Lectures and addresses were given by Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D., President of Yale College, F. F. Barrows, the President, Rev. Wm. Pettee, of Meriden, Ariel Parish, Superintendent of schools of New Haven, H. E. Sawyer, of Middletown, Rev. Lucien Burleigh, of Plainfield, A. Morse, of Hartford, B. F. Whittemore, Samuel C. Johnson, and Captain H. C. Davis, of New Haven, Prof. D. N. Camp, of New Britain, M. A. Warren, of Rockville, John Day Ferguson, of Stamford, H. M. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, E. A. Hubbard, of Springfield, Dr. E. W. Hatch, Principal of the State Reform School, Rev. J. Cummings, D. D., President of Wesleyan University, Professors Thacher and Gilman, of Yale College, Rev. John H. Farnsworth, Rev. F. P. Tower, and Dr. Grove H. Wilson, Meriden. Excellent readings were given by

Mrs. M. J. Warren, of Philadelphia. The topics discussed were, Moral and Political Instruction in Public Schools, School Discipline, Primary Schools, and methods of teaching the different Studies, the Normal School, Truancy, and "What sort of Schools ought Connecticut to maintain."

A. Morse, Esq., of Hartford, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association the highest good of the Commonwealth, as well as the direct interest of common schools in Connecticut, demand the establishment of one or more institutions, with experienced practical educators at their heads, in which such persons as desire to qualify themselves for the business of teaching as a profession, shall find all the needed facilities for acquiring a complete and thorough knowledge of all the subjects deemed essential to the teacher; also a practical familiarity with the art of teaching, together with such training and general discipline, as are requisite to successful labor in the great work of elementary education.

Mr. Morse read an able paper on this subject, after which his resolution was unanimously adopted.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

The variety of Text books on the same subject, which I find in very many schools, is a great hindrance to classification and progress. Each new teacher is allowed to introduce his favorite authors. New scholars from other districts, towns, or States, retain their old books. In one school I found seven classes in Geography, where, with uniformity of books, they would be reduced to three, to the great improvement of the school. In another school, with nineteen scholars, there were six classes in spelling, seven in reading, five in Arithmetic, and seven in Geography. The result is "confusion confounded," the embarrassment of the teacher, and discouragement of the pupil. Instead of system, classification, and thoroughness, the teacher's time is wasted on a medley of text books. When no two have the same book, the recitations of each individual by himself must be hurried and superficial.

The remedy is with the school visitors. They not only have the authority, but it is their duty to prescribe the books which alone may be used in all the schools of each town. The law is imperative. "The Board of Visitors *shall* prescribe rules and regu-

lations for the studies, books, and classification of the schools" in the town. There is still occasion for the complaint made by Prof. Camp, four years ago, as to the neglect of this plain duty, where consequently "the studies of the children of the same capacity and attainments are entirely diverse, and the schools are continued, with little attempts at classification, and *with little real benefit to the children or the State.*"

It is asked, "Why may not the Board of Education prescribe the books which alone shall be used throughout the State?" I answer, experience does not favor a coerced State uniformity. In each town, this result can be easily reached in the method now prescribed by law. The results of this experiment now on trial in Vermont, do not commend it to our adoption. Such a book-sellers' war as recently raged there over this question, would endanger the harmony and coöperation now increasingly prevalent among the friends of education throughout our State. In another, and larger State, the interests of education have been suffering for many years from an unfortunate dictation as to text books. With the individualism and independence peculiarly characteristic of the people of Connecticut, this system would tend to endless controversies and alienations. To guard against trouble in this direction, I have repeatedly announced, that our Teachers' Institutes "must not be connected with book-fairs for the benefit of authors or publishers, and that not one minute of Institute time should be perverted to the advocacy of their school books." While shrinking from no responsibility which public duty enjoins, I would not court the conflicts of antagonistic book-publishers. The advantages of a proper classification can be secured in a better way, and that is, by the exercise of the authority which the law gives to the school visitors of each town.

Classes are needlessly multiplied by studying too many serial books on the same subject. In some cases the prescribed list includes a series of four geographies, six arithmetics and three grammars. I question the wisdom of requiring scholars to pursue the same branch in from three to six different books, to learn the same rules and facts in so many different forms of statement, involving waste of time, if not confusion of ideas. Instead of working through the Primary, Intermediate, Com-

mon School and High School books, whether Geography, Grammar or Arithmetic, let them early give more time to reading and spelling, to object lessons and Natural History, to counting, to rapid additions and the simple exercises in Mental Arithmetic, till they are prepared to take up one sufficient and substantial text-book on these several topics. If Colburn's Arithmetic, or its equivalent, is in due time thoroughly mastered, I see no necessity for more than one text-book in written Arithmetic to insure full preparation in this department for the practical duties of life.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

By the kindness of his Honor L. W. Sperry, Mayor of New Haven, the large room, No. 16, in the City Hall, has been opened without charge as the office of the Secretary. Already, much has been done towards accomplishing the purpose stated last year, viz: collecting,—

1. Documents, printed and manuscript, in respect to the history of education in Connecticut, so that accurate and full information can readily be obtained on all subjects pertaining to our public schools and colleges, and other literary establishments.

2. The printed reports and school laws of other States and countries.

3. Text-books of the most approved character, for the convenience of those who are called upon to make selections.

4. Educational literature, files of school journals, works on pedagogics, school histories, biographies, &c.

5. Examples of school desks, chairs, blackboards, globes, maps and diagrams.

6. Plans of new school-houses.

7. School registers, and all other blank forms required in this State.

There are now in the office about 150 State School Reports from twenty different States, and about the same number of Annual Reports from twelve different cities. There are about 325 volumes of text-books and works on the history and philosophy of education. These 325 volumes, estimated at wholesale rates, would cost over \$400. They have all been obtained

since the organization of the Board of Education, and without expense to the State.

The office is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., except on Saturday afternoons. The various duties of the Secretary do not permit him to be regularly in the office, but the Clerk of the Board, Rev. John G. Baird, intends to be always there during office hours. His scholarship, experience as a teacher, and familiarity with our schools and school laws, specially qualify him for the position. The room is already a place of frequent resort for Teachers, School Visitors, and Committees. I invite all friends of Education to visit this office with entire freedom. It is the duty and the desire of the Clerk and the Secretary, to give all possible aid and encouragement to those who are laboring, in whatever way, for the improvement of the public schools.

The office of the New Haven City Board of Education on the same floor, but open at different hours, is often confounded with that of the State Board, No. 16. By reason of this mistake, visitors have frequently failed to secure the interview desired.

The tables and statistics of this Report have been prepared by Mr. Baird, whose patience and accuracy were fully tested on similar work in the two previous Reports of the Board. Of the 2,200 letters sent out last year, full 1,400 were written by Mr. Baird. During the sixteen months of my service, over 25,000 documents have been distributed, including registers for all the schools, blanks for committees and for school visitors, notices of Teachers' Institutes, copies of school laws, posters as to lectures of the Secretary, various circulars, and the annual Report of the Board of Education. These documents have been distributed through members of the Legislature, at Teachers' Institutes, and through the mails. The correspondence of the office has greatly increased within the last three months.

The new Registers, prepared in accordance with the law of the last General Assembly, have been sent to all the towns of the State, and are now in general use. It is believed that they will facilitate the keeping of the daily records, secure increased accuracy in the returns, and greater punctuality and regularity of attendance.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AT HARTFORD, retains the same Principal, Rev. Collins Stone, under whose judicious and efficient administration, it fully maintains its high standing and usefulness.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AT MERIDEN, continues its good work. The number of the boys has ranged, during the last year, from 264 to 280. The school-room shows its most interesting work. I have witnessed here some admirable exercises in rapid and accurate addition, which might well be imitated in all our schools, until the pupils are perfected in this most essential and influential part of arithmetic. There is here an intermingling of study, work, and play. The skill in labor and the habits of industry thus formed bear both on the mental and moral training of the boys. Work is itself an important part of education.

THE SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES, AT LAKEVILLE, under the direction of Dr. H. M. Knight, has had forty pupils during the past year. The new building is pleasantly situated on the borders of a beautiful lake, and cost \$8,000. No pupils require greater patience and skill than these. After repeated interviews with the teachers of this school, I am satisfied that they are well adapted to their difficult work.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Liberal donations have been made during the last year for the establishment of this Institution. The feasibility of the plan proposed by Rev. Thos. K. Fessenden is fully endorsed by his Excellency Jas. E. English, ex-Governors Buckingham and Hawley, Bishop Williams, President Woolsey, and many other prominent men. I am indebted to Mr. Fessenden for the following statement:

"For the past two years, much interest has been felt in an effort to create a Connecticut Industrial School for Girls. The

movement originated with the City authorities of New Haven. Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to inquire as to the necessity and proper method of creating such an Institution, and an extended Report on the subject was made to the last Legislature. Various considerations led to its postponement to the Session of 1868. Meanwhile, its friends became convinced that a private Corporation, receiving State aid, would conduct the enterprise more successfully than a State Institution, and they have entered earnestly and with encouraging prospects of success, on the work of procuring \$50,000, with which to commence a school for 60 girls.

"It is proposed to ask of the State to appropriate \$3 per week for each girl committed to the school, to defray its current expenses. It would seem that none could object to an expenditure to save such girls, equal to that which is now made for branding and ruining them, by committing them to the jail as felons, especially when the result of the one is to transform them into virtuous, industrious, and useful women.

"Certainly, it is to be hoped that the good people of the State, as well as the Legislature, will extend to this most humane and needed Institution their sympathies and liberal aid."

CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME, NORTH MANSFIELD.

The following statement is furnished for this Report by one of the Trustees:

"The beautiful new building presented by Mr. Edwin Whitney was formally dedicated, Nov. 21st, 1866. Thirty children were already gathered under its sheltering roof, to enjoy the comforts and blessings of a Christian family.

The death of Mr. Whitney in July, 1867, cast a shadow over the prospects of the Home. But fortunately the Directors were able to secure the services of Mr. J. B. Carpenter and wife, to take charge of these twice orphaned children. There are now fifty children in the Home. They have good and abundant food, and comfortable clothing. They are carefully taught in school, and they enjoy continually the benefits of a well-ordered family. The Home is partially supported by the State, but in large part is dependent on private charity."

“Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”

The Homes at Cromwell and Darien I have not yet visited.

PRINTED REPORTS.

Printed Reports of the School Visitors were received from the following towns and districts:—Canton, Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown City District, New Britain, New Haven City, Fair Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich Central District, Preston, Southington, Stafford, Waterbury, Windham, Woodstock.

This practice should be more common, if not universal. Compared with the benefits, the cost is trifling. In those States where the town reports are printed for home circulation, they are carefully prepared, and going to every family, discussing local questions of the most vital importance, they exert a great and happy influence. In no other way, surely, can right sentiments be carried so directly to every house, and to every individual in each town.

Extracts from the Reports of School Visitors will be found in the Appendix, and also a list of the School Visitors in all the towns, the circular of the Board of Education on the Normal School, the school laws recently enacted, and a timely article on “What sort of Schools ought the State to keep?” by my predecessor, Prof. D. C. Gilman, by whom the excellent Report of the last year was gratuitously prepared, three months after his retirement from the office, and to which this Article is a fitting sequel. My grateful acknowledgments are also due to Mr. H. M. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, who, without compensation, has lectured very acceptably to the people in many towns of eastern Connecticut.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

As the law provides that the Secretary of the Board of Education shall be one of the Visitors of the Sheffield Scientific School, I have observed its operation, both as a matter of official duty and of personal interest. The Institution is in a most

satisfactory condition in every respect but one. Liberal as have been the benefactions of its founder and of other friends, its endowment is still inadequate. In the number, zeal and eminence of its Professors, and in the substantial advantages proffered to its students, it is believed not to be surpassed by any similar Institution in this country. The number of students the last year has been 125, of whom 46 are residents of Connecticut. In constituting this Institution the State Agricultural College, Connecticut made provision for the instruction of from thirty to forty young men, citizens of this State, in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Mining, and the other departments of the School.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

I have no sympathy with those who disparage our School Fund. It has been a great power for good, though in some instances, districts are now relying too exclusively upon its aid. As the number of children increases, the amount distributed per child steadily diminishes. In 1849 and 1850, the amount per child was \$1.50, and during the last year, \$1.10. The School Fund Commissioner informs me that the next year it cannot be more than \$1 per child. With this diminution of the amount, and the depreciation in its value, the necessity for liberal taxation is evident.

NO. OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARIES. THE OTIS LIBRARY.

The following statement in regard to the Otis Library of Norwich, received too late for insertion in the proper place, is given here, to complete the sketch of the libraries of our State. The reports from 97 Libraries, including 20 District Libraries, give the total number of volumes in them as 222,100. This does not include 58 District Libraries, which are probably small, and send no definite returns; nor 11 additional Public Libraries:—

The Otis Library was founded by Dea. Joseph Otis, in the year 1850, and placed in the hands of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, seven in number. Besides erecting the building and furnishing it with books, he left a sum of \$7,000, to be kept as a

permanent fund, the interest of which is used for the purchase of new books.

The Library is free to all upon the payment of a subscription fee of \$2 per annum in advance. Our present number of volumes is about 7,000; number of subscribers, 500, with a steady increase. We hope to increase the list to 800 or 1,000 during the year. Mr. Charles Boswell, of West Hartford, recently made us a donation of \$1,000, the income of which is to be appropriated to the purchase of standard works. Total number of works issued since Oct. 8th, 1867, 12,839. Periodicals, 1,189.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

The new register has a blank page for recording the names of parents, school officers and others, who may visit the school. I would earnestly request the parents and friends of education generally, in all our towns, to see to it that their names are thus enrolled. In no other way can they so easily and effectively contribute to the interest of the children and the improvement of the schools. Such visits exalt the children's estimate of the importance of the school, stimulate them to studiousness and good conduct, and encourage the teacher.

C. S. Bushnell, Esq., the Acting School Visitor of Fair Haven, well says:—"I doubt if the Governor of the State, in time of peace, could do a greater service to the State, than by visiting the public schools, and thus encouraging the friends of education, by showing a personal interest in the work. All that is necessary is, to make the public *think* how important it is that the public schools be well sustained. They will then see that it is done."

The voluntary work of a single individual illustrates the usefulness of this kind of labor, and affords a noble example for general imitation. Many years ago, Gen. William Williams of Norwich commenced the systematic visiting of the schools in New London County, which he continued for nearly twenty years, visiting from 150 to 165 schools every year. After completing New London County, he extended his labors into Windham County, and some other portions of the State. He became known to the children generally in those towns, and was everywhere gratefully recognized as their friend and benefactor.

I have had occasion, more than once, to observe with what interest and affection he is greeted and cherished by the children. On the twelfth of March last, I made a journey from New Haven to Norwich, to congratulate him on the eightieth anniversary of his birth-day, and express my grateful appreciation of his services in behalf of schools. His long and practical sympathy with children has largely helped to keep this venerable octogenarian vigorous in body, clear in mind and young at heart. He said to me on that day, "My visits to the schools have given daily joy to my heart, and added years to my life."

Would that those who are pining from "nothing to do," would follow this noble example, and grow young and useful by visiting schools.

The able superintendent of schools in one of our cities said to me: "A few words which I heard in my boyhood from Horace Mann, changed the history of my life, and first inspired me with a desire and determination to secure a liberal education." Similar traces of his great personal influence in stimulating children to studiousness, I often found, when serving as the Agent of the Board of Education of Massachusetts.

Permit me to mention one of many similar facts in my experience, illustrating the susceptibility of youth to good impressions, and the encouragement to effort in that direction.

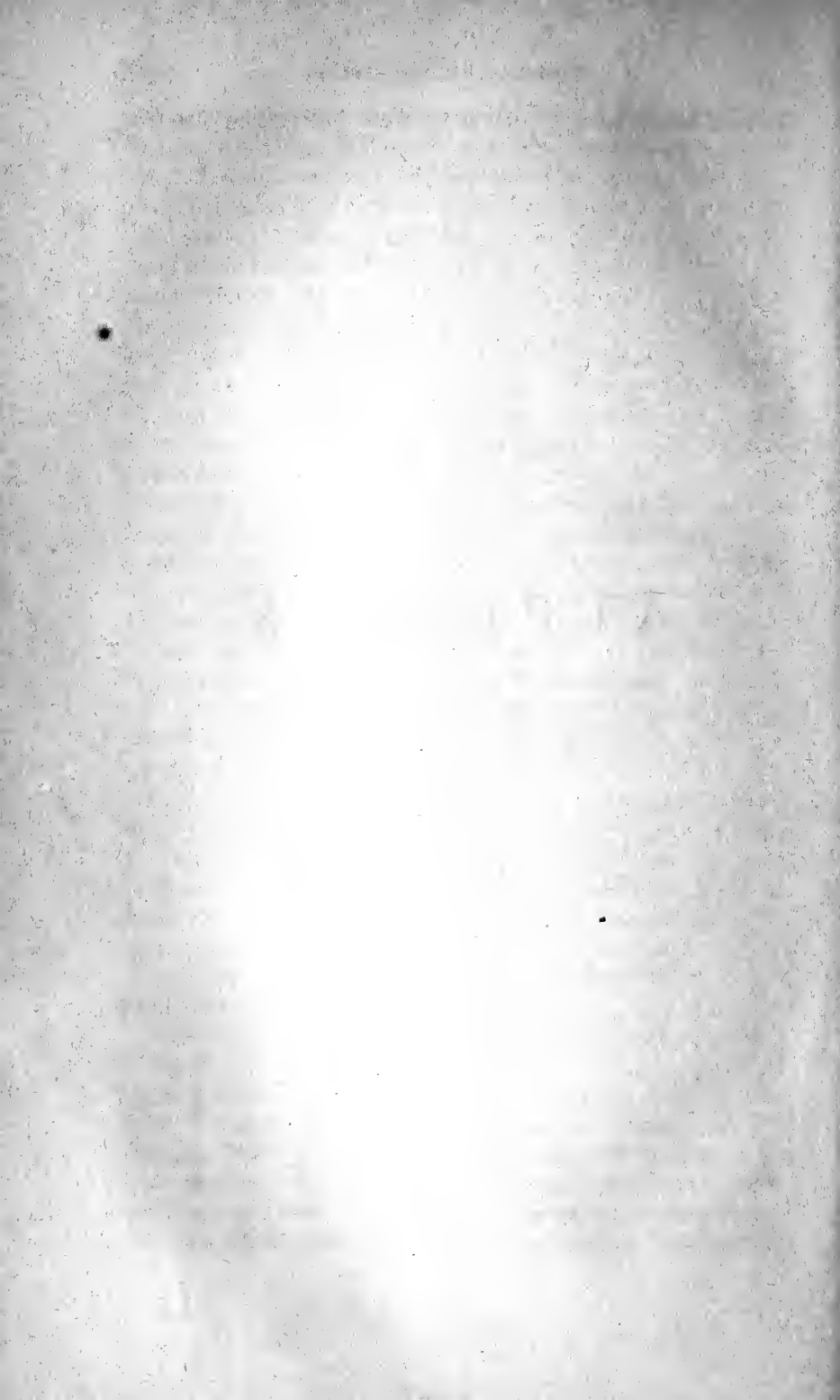
A fellow-passenger in a stage coach, a young man whom I did not recognize, after some free conversation, inquired if I "remembered addressing a school in the town of — four years ago, and afterwards conversing freely with one of the boys on the door-steps? That interview," he added, "turned the scales, and inspired me with a desire and a full determination to get a liberal education, and I owe it to those words of encouragement that I am now a member of College."

Gratefully remembering the impulse given my own mind when a lad of ten years, in the district school in Kent, by a brief address to the school, and still more by a few words of personal encouragement from our then pastor and school visitor, Rev. Dr. Hickok, I have tried for years to pay that debt of gratitude, not indeed to the honored President of Union College, but to every child whom I could reach, in public or private, in the schools and the streets, the stage-coach and steamboat and rail-car.

Fifteen years ago I resolved, according to my ability, to make the noble sentiment of Dinter (who revolutionized the schools of Prussia) my motto: "I promised God that I would look upon every Prussian child as a being who could complain of me before Him if I did not use my utmost endeavors to provide for him the best education, as a man and a Christian, which it was possible for me to provide." The desire and hope of leaving a lasting impress upon the plastic mind of childhood, have been a constant impulse and inspiration, in labors which have been neither few nor light.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP.

NEW HAVEN, May 9th, 1868.



A P P E N D I X .

STATISTICAL TABLES

*Compiled from the returns of the Acting School Visitors in order to
show the condition of*

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT

During the year ending August 31, 1867.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The following figures can not be taken as absolutely correct, but great pains have been exerted to make them as nearly so as possible, and on the whole they may be regarded as giving a just and true view of the condition of common schools. The tables are based upon the returns which the law requires the school visitors of every town to submit each year to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. The school visitors receive their information to a considerable extent from the district committees, and they again from the teachers whom they employ. The new School Register which has been appointed for the use of the schools of the State, in accordance with the law, is intended to facilitate the annual collection of these returns, and its general use is urgently recommended. Copies may be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

EXPLANATION OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Column No. 1. The towns in each county arranged alphabetically, county towns being placed first. In the towns of New Haven, Norwich and Middletown, there are districts which make independent reports, and these reports are given separately.

No. 2. The population of each town, according to the United States census of 1860.

No. 3. The Grand List of each town, October, 1866. These figures are taken from the report of the State Treasurer to the General Assembly in May, 1867.

No. 4. The number of school districts in each town.

No. 5. The number of public schools in each town.

No. 6. The number of departments in the public schools, counting each school-room of a graded school as one department.

Nos. 7 and 8. The average length, in weeks and decimals of a week, of the schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 9. The number of children between four and sixteen, enumerated in each town in January, 1867; the basis of distributing the income of the School Fund. These figures agree with those in the report of the Commissioner of the School Fund to the General Assembly in May, 1867.

Nos. 10 and 11. The number of children registered as attending public schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 12. The percentage of those registered in the winter of 1866-7, as compared with the number enumerated in January, 1867. Thus in East Windsor, enumerated 714, registered in winter 532, or $74 \frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

Nos. 13 and 14. The average attendance in winter and summer respectively.

No. 15. The percentage of average attendance in winter as compared with the number registered in winter. Thus in Naugatuck, registered in winter 558, average attendance in winter, 436, or $78 \frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

No. 16. The percentage of average attendance in winter as compared with the number enumerated. Thus in Newtown, enumerated 988, average attendance in winter, 493, or $49 \frac{9}{10}$ per cent.

No. 17. The number of those registered over 16 years of age.

Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21. The number of male teachers and female teachers employed in winter and in summer respectively.

Nos. 22 and 23. The average wages per month of male and female teachers, including cost of board, when that is supplied by the district.

No. 24. The number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.

No. 25. The number of teachers who were teaching for the first time.

No. 26. The amount of money received by each town from the School Fund.

No. 27. The income from the town deposit fund in each town.

No. 28. The amount of money raised for public schools by town tax in each town.

No. 29. The amount of money raised for schools by district tax.

No. 30. The amount of money raised for schools by tuition or rate-bills.

No. 31. The amount of money raised for school purposes from other sources than those previously mentioned.

No. 32. The total amount of money raised for public schools from all sources.

No. 33. The average amount of money raised for public schools in each town, for each child between the ages of four and sixteen. Money for new school-houses is not included in this computation.

No. 34. The amount expended for teachers' wages, including board.

No. 35. The amount expended for fuel and incidental expenses.

No. 36. The amount expended for repairs of school buildings.

No. 37. The amount expended for other objects than those previously mentioned.

No. 38. The total amount expended for public schools.

The totals in column 38, include money expended for new school buildings, also the small amount expended for libraries and apparatus. The columns containing these amounts are omitted from these tables for want of room, but may be found on pages xxiv-xxvii.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Sch- ools.	Ar. Length.		SCHOLARS.				TEACHERS.				Per cent		Per cent	Av. Attend'ce		Male, Female.		Wages per Month.		Per cent		
					W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.										
																		Registered.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent
Hartford,-----	29,152	\$36,948,305	10	16	62.21.	21.	7,355	4,160	4,024.566	2,826	3,067.	679.	384	217	16.15	79	80	\$139.78	\$33.45	72	6					
Avon,-----	1,059	535,548	7	7	71.6.	16.6	258	152	164.589	106	122.	697.	411	0	1	0	5	7	30.00	19.93	1	3				
Berlin,-----	2,146	1,093,900	9	9	10.17.2	15.	545	406	324.745	275	207.	677.	504	0	1	1	8	8	32.00	26.47	1	1				
Bloomfield,-----	1,401	854,727	9	9	9.14.3	13.8	361	238	240.659	172	153.	723.	476	6	0	0	9	9	-----	24.37	6	3				
Bristol,-----	3,436	1,752,466	12	12	16.17.7	15.4	904	585	596.647	412	414.	704.	456	12	2	1	15	16	74.16	22.47	6	2				
Burlington,-----	1,031	433,832	9	8	8.15.6	15.	310	195	233.629	151	157.	774.	487	2	2	0	6	8	30.00	19.50	6	3				
Canton,-----	2,373	1,337,793	8	8	10.14.9	18.6	600	468	481.780	353	351.	754.	588	40	3	1	10	12	53.00	21.88	9	4				
East Granby,-----	833	500,872	6	6	7.15.1	14.	195	134	130.687	100	95.	746.	513	5	1	0	6	7	30.00	22.14	5	3				
East Hartford,-----	2,951	1,503,181	10	10	13.17.9	18.9	687	520	469.757	360	354.	692.	524	4	4	2	8	11	61.00	27.00	8	2				
East Windsor,-----	2,580	1,359,665	12	12	15.15.3	13.5	714	532	515.745	439	383.	825.	615	11	5	0	10	16	41.00	21.50	9	4				
Enfield,-----	4,997	2,649,172	14	16	28.19.1	15.3	1,478	1,139	1,151.771	861	864.	756.	583	17	6	3	22	25	50.17	25.61	20	8				
Farmington,-----	3,144	2,214,229	11	11	15.16.7	14.4	881	563	548.639	395	369.	702.	448	4	1	15	14	100.00	26.18	7	4					
Glastenbury,-----	3,363	1,514,377	18	18	19.16.7	15.5	812	542	479.667	419	368.	773.	516	15	3	0	16	19	32.67	22.17	8	3				
Granby,-----	1,720	610,003	10	10	10.14.	14.4	409	259	229.633	187	149.	722.	457	7	1	0	10	10	36.00	23.56	5	3				
Hartland,-----	846	363,204	9	9	9.12.6	15.1	199	168	143.844	112	87.	667.	563	12	2	0	7	8	35.00	20.37	6	5				
Manchester,-----	3,294	1,709,683	9	9	13.16.3	15.6	892	545	588.611	371	379.	681.	416	13	1	0	11	13	40.00	26.95	10	5				
Marlborough,-----	682	299,424	4	4	4.18.	13.3	124	87	49.702	56	38.	644.	452	1	1	0	3	3	24.00	13.50	3	4				
New Britain,-----	5,212	2,897,976	6	6	21.18.8	15.4	1,633	1,271	1,179.778	844	827.	663.	517	66	2	2	19	19	105.00	27.33	4	2				
Rocky Hill,-----	1,102	463,579	4	4	4.17.	17.	238	152	131.639	113	79.	743.	475	0	1	0	3	4	28.00	25.75	2	2				
Simsbury,-----	2,410	1,305,610	12	12	14.16.	15.6	710	458	447.645	317	202.	692.	446	5	3	0	11	13	50.33	22.50	5	5				
Southington,-----	3,315	1,566,224	11	11	13.18.5	17.7	989	554	555.560	379	388.	684.	383	0	6	2	7	11	34.14	25.64	7	7				
South Windsor,-----	1,789	1,272,739	11	10	10.15.3	15.	378	284	242.751	227	201.	799.	601	3	0	0	10	10	-----	21.72	5	5				
Suffield,-----	3,260	1,897,587	11	11	14.15.4	18.6	740	565	495.764	432	390.	765.	584	8	7	0	7	14	43.59	29.70	5	4				
West Hartford,-----	1,296	1,367,014	8	8	9.17.6	15.4	339	249	217.735	199	180.	799.	587	2	1	0	7	9	45.00	25.50	6	4				
Wethersfield,-----	2,705	1,740,729	10	10	10.15.7	21.	530	344	321.649	259	204.	753.	489	11	1	0	9	10	35.00	23.50	9	10				
Windsor,-----	2,241	1,502,407	10	10	10.15.6	17.	584	402	395.688	302	271.	751.	517	11	5	0	6	10	42.60	27.70	5	2				
Windsor Locks,-----	1,624	720,342	2	2	6.20.	19.	606	402	330.663	310	334.	771.	511	0	3	3	4	3	47.00	30.92	6	0				
27 TOWNS.	89,962	\$70,414,588	252	262	366.	16.7	16.2	23,471	15,374	14,775.	655	10,977	10,597	714.	468	472.	79	31	323.	369	\$74.50	\$26.40	236	105		

TOWNS.										RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.				
School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.							
Hartford, ----	\$8,090.50	1,331.31	23,507.55	72,914.62	1,065.60	24,071.74	130,981.32	a10.86	48,867.81	11,988.81	2,886.53	18,645.82	*153,979.70						
Avon, ----	283.80	232.20	223.50	70.68	157.25	118.68	1,086.11	4.21	1,122.50	103.76	25.47	95	1,252.62						
Berlin, ----	599.50	219.41	519.36	1,181.71	210.45	91.28	2,871.71	5.18	1,790.55	265.08	79.94	778.37	*2,933.94						
Bloomfield, ----	397.10	241.67	247.80	505.45	-----	-----	1,392.02	3.86	1,299.00	162.45	5.00	-----	1,396.45						
Bristol, ----	994.40	307.39	667.50	536.74	2,820.35	6,654.92	11,981.30	b8.77	4,322.15	661.74	1,467.67	1,121.61	*11,639.77						
Burlington, ----	341.00	200.48	124.00	715.12	-----	80.25	1,460.85	4.71	965.00	161.00	452.00	-----	1,578.00						
Canton, ----	660.00	222.19	542.10	3,373.72	587.77	-----	5,385.78	8.98	3,221.63	556.34	16.58	-----	*3,814.55						
East Granby, ----	214.50	131.03	182.54	150.00	300.00	22.50	1,000.57	5.13	919.00	65.00	153.25	-----	1,137.25						
East Hartford, ----	755.70	313.20	508.38	2,187.33	312.50	3.00	4,080.11	5.94	4,070.85	429.85	211.10	-----	4,711.80						
East Windsor, ----	785.40	210.02	534.00	745.23	927.00	58.68	3,260.39	4.57	2,749.00	339.17	178.68	-----	3,266.85						
Essexfield, ----	1,625.80	328.02	880.90	7,013.48	-----	247.30	10,095.50	6.83	7,168.67	1,038.86	768.24	1,447.93	*10,482.06						
Farmington, ----	969.10	292.94	970.50	1,300.41	439.04	571.09	4,543.08	5.16	4,322.02	456.28	81.93	81.74	*4,943.97						
Glastenbury, ----	893.20	461.19	605.75	2,308.68	1,208.65	182.63	5,660.10	c5.68	3,510.29	471.71	233.05	57.20	*5,331.34						
Granby, ----	449.90	296.26	186.80	130.69	873.12	27.00	1,963.77	4.80	1,786.19	131.65	38.40	7.53	1,963.77						
Hartland, ----	218.90	188.42	138.16	337.62	202.40	24.26	1,129.76	5.08	1,024.24	45.55	64.97	4.00	*1,148.76						
Manchester, ----	981.20	262.61	1,032.62	871.18	417.29	40.00	3,604.90	4.04	2,926.74	266.63	1,176.85	41.37	4,411.59						
Marlborough, ----	136.40	108.45	107.25	-----	-----	137.16	489.26	3.95	466.07	23.19	-----	-----	489.26						
New Britain, ----	1,796.30	562.24	1,571.26	4,695.09	462.85	557.22	9,644.96	5.91	7,036.23	361.92	163.83	1,048.93	*8,645.41						
Rocky Hill, ----	261.80	172.36	311.07	168.35	222.50	6.00	1,142.08	4.80	866.46	103.15	27.21	4.00	1,000.82						
Simsbury, ----	781.00	220.20	736.00	1,479.79	255.83	65.00	3,537.82	4.98	2,794.19	569.98	174.23	99.00	*3,660.40						
Southington, ----	1,087.90	280.72	635.14	778.89	704.54	23.20	3,510.39	3.55	3,133.45	343.45	316.36	-----	*3,808.26						
South Windsor, ----	415.80	340.43	330.11	536.26	75.74	136.00	1,834.34	4.85	1,656.12	187.88	281.80	3.50	*2,134.30						
Suffield, ----	814.00	466.26	1,186.62	1,928.89	48.75	594.83	5,039.35	6.81	2,839.15	611.19	661.74	735.57	*4,557.85						
West Hartford, ----	372.90	100.00	564.88	922.38	305.11	279.78	2,545.05	7.51	2,216.70	254.95	51.88	1.94	*2,794.47						
Wethersfield, ----	583.00	304.39	914.71	1,445.15	102.20	182.49	3,531.94	6.66	1,999.87	246.53	1,296.19	32.00	*3,589.59						
Windsor, ----	642.40	186.88	766.00	403.32	43.00	163.90	2,205.50	3.78	2,867.00	265.69	161.72	-----	*3,294.41						
Windsor Locks, ----	666.60	78.17	322.99	1,431.80	-----	-----	2,499.56	4.12	2,173.25	234.36	53.14	-----	*2,494.78						
	\$25,818.10	8,058.44	38,317.49	108,152.64	11,741.94	34,338.91	226,427.52	9.65	118,054.13	20,346.11	111,026.76	24,111.66	*250,761.97						

a. Not including \$51,114.85 for new school houses, (see last year's report.)

b. Not including \$4,056.60 for new school houses.

c. Not including \$1,049.09 for new school house.

* Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii.
 For explanation, see pages iii--v.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Dep'ts.	Ar. Length.		SCHOLARS.				TEACHERS.													
						W.	S.	Registered.		Per cent	Av. Attend'ce.		Per cent	Per cent	Female.		Wages per Month.		Terms.						
								W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.	Male.	Fem.							
																				Enum. Jan. '67	Per cent	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
New Haven, City.	35,526	32,672,608	1	19	88.20	20.	20.	9,067	5,361	5,361	592	4,136	4,136	771	456	108	10	10	91	166.50	45.65	80	9		
" Fair Haven.	2,647	677,733	1	2	9.20	20.	20.	914	548	572	599	433	457	790	474	1	1	1	8	105.00	35.00	9	1		
" Westville.	1,094	1,173,713	1	4	4.21	21.	21.	306	210	210	686	163	163	776	533	0	1	1	3	75.00	28.67	4	0		
" complete.	39,267	32,672,608	3	25	101.20	20.	20.	10,287	6,119	6,143	595	4,732	4,756	773	460	109	12	12	102	153.75	44.22	93	10		
Bethany.	974	677,733	7	6	6.13	17.3	17.3	234	147	144	628	100	93	680	427	0	1	0	5	30.00	32.80	4	1		
Branford.	2,123	1,173,713	7	7	10.18	16.9	16.9	658	490	437	745	299	280	610	454	10	3	1	7	48.33	25.55	6	3		
Cheshire.	2,407	1,238,639	12	12	12.16	17.	17.	594	392	380	660	272	237	694	458	11	4	0	7	38.12	23.83	3	6		
Derby.	5,443	3,214,076	6	6	19.27	13.5	13.5	1,613	1,039	1,066	644	756	785	728	469	33	3	3	17	103.33	35.06	14	8		
East Haven.	2,292	1,516,082	7	7	8.21	16.3	16.3	625	344	279	550	255	222	741	408	0	1	0	8	66.00	27.90	8	0		
Gulford.	2,624	1,494,583	15	15	17.17	13.3	13.3	571	454	360	795	383	286	844	671	20	3	0	14	17	28.75	17.53	11	9	
Hamden.	2,725	1,508,751	12	12	13.17	16.	16.	709	342	385	482	252	276	737	355	5	0	0	14	13	26.00	10	8		
Madison.	1,865	864,027	13	13	13.16	19.	19.	460	348	280	757	263	205	756	572	6	6	0	7	12	29.67	20.46	10	5	
Meriden.	7,426	4,554,345	13	13	21.21	15.2	15.2	1,922	1,362	1,324	709	989	924	726	515	35	3	4	19	20	30.00	30.81	16	0	
Middlebury.	664	377,775	6	5	5.13	18.	18.	160	134	112	893	101	63	754	473	11	3	0	2	5	37.00	17.20	4	3	
Milford.	2,828	1,024,338	12	13	13.16	16.3	16.3	634	440	414	694	339	323	770	535	12	2	1	11	13	60.00	23.33	13	0	
Naugatuck.	2,590	1,132,233	6	7	12.30	12.	12.	718	558	470	777	436	353	781	607	17	2	1	10	11	71.00	37.60	9	0	
North Branford.	1,050	549,219	7	7	7.15	14.5	14.5	250	164	140	656	114	90	694	456	4	1	0	6	7	46.00	22.00	6	1	
North Haven.	1,499	730,611	8	7	7.19	14.8	14.8	351	207	222	590	145	154	700	413	9	1	0	6	7	38.00	24.92	7	3	
Orange.	1,974	1,056,623	7	7	8.15	16.1	16.1	537	298	287	555	218	201	732	406	3	1	0	7	8	28.50	23.43	7	8	
Oxford.	1,269	615,679	13	12	12.15	15.4	15.4	253	196	197	775	141	137	719	557	4	6	0	6	12	28.50	23.43	7	8	
Prospect.	574	215,534	5	5	5.12	12.8	12.8	149	77	68	517	67	56	870	450	0	1	0	4	5	30.00	23.20	2	0	
Seymour.	1,749	938,643	6	6	7.22	12.3	12.3	500	346	315	692	254	250	734	508	3	1	1	7	7	95.52	35.39	2	0	
Southbury.	1,346	865,493	9	9	9.19	19.5	19.5	291	262	188	900	209	142	798	718	10	2	0	7	9	30.00	21.67	9	0	
Wallingford.	3,206	1,967,030	9	11	11.15	16.7	16.7	774	555	506	717	379	349	683	490	11	6	1	8	12	39.00	25.00	3	8	
Waterbury.	10,004	6,348,216	10	21	32.14	17.3	17.3	3,192	1,920	1,877	602	1,461	1,587	761	458	38	4	2	35	38	75.91	22.91	37	1	
Wolcott.	574	297,892	6	6	6.16	15.8	15.8	120	87	78	725	53	40	609	442	2	1	0	5	6	46.00	28.05	6	4	
Woodbridge.	872	614,183	6	5	5.15	19.2	19.2	229	140	132	611	108	93	771	472	2	1	0	4	5	34.00	26.30	2	5	
24 TOWNS.	97,345	65,648,026	205	237	359	17.9	16.4	25,821	16,421	15,804	636	12,326	11,902	751	477	355	68	26	317	361	\$79.96	31.17	285	84	

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.							
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New Haven, City, -	\$9,973.70	930.00	8,648.40	123,000.00	296.83	12.56	142,861.49	a9.46	54,302.38	2,630.02	6,138.05	18,455.63	*95,143.73
" Fair Haven, -	1,005.40	85.00	871.80	4,735.00	-----	910.19	7,607.39	8.10	3,874.15	279.00	40.00	3,214.24	*7,607.39
" Westville, -	336.69	30.44	291.88	1,160.00	-----	147.26	1,966.18	6.43	1,666.65	117.50	42.26	103.78	1,930.19
" complete, -	11,315.70	1,045.44	9,812.08	128,935.00	296.83	1,070.01	152,435.06	a9.25	59,843.16	3,026.52	6,220.31	21,773.65	*104,681.31
Bethany, -	257.40	166.58	192.34	1,923.68	836.68	7.00	4,490.00	6.24	1,332.00	128.00	-----	-----	1,460.00
Branford, -	723.80	190.00	518.44	2,888.65	534.82	106.20	4,961.91	7.54	3,078.27	577.22	200.00	300.00	*4,240.49
Cheshire, -	653.40	246.51	495.45	1,197.62	-----	-----	2,592.98	4.37	2,498.62	205.91	10.25	26.00	2,740.78
Derby, -	1,774.30	241.10	411,988.81	2,929.77	971.94	126.75	14,002.24	8.68	9,240.40	603.56	1,372.67	2,770.51	*14,002.14
East Haven, -	687.50	197.80	599.91	2,929.77	971.94	126.75	5,513.67	b4.34	2,291.00	245.31	95.15	2.00	*5,444.96
Guilford, -	628.10	361.21	571.88	1,105.00	941.63	60.81	2,563.63	4.49	2,285.00	218.71	14.07	35.60	*2,556.38
Hamden, -	779.90	256.73	603.50	2,456.00	1,105.00	123.63	5,324.76	c4.27	2,856.00	315.00	22.00	4.00	*5,502.00
Madison, -	506.00	300.26	378.54	1,750.00	1,528.86	36.60	2,925.26	6.36	2,499.75	190.96	196.37	-----	*2,918.88
Meriden, -	2,114.20	261.42	8,581.19	3,698.75	-----	258.04	14,913.60	d6.55	8,824.61	861.56	1,256.58	1,287.11	*14,635.03
Middlebury, -	165.00	127.96	147.98	1,166.00	408.55	8.92	2,024.41	e6.39	812.43	85.09	-----	-----	*2,063.52
Millford, -	697.40	350.00	436.04	357.66	1,567.75	120.00	4,138.85	6.51	3,423.25	246.29	408.74	-----	4,078.28
Naugatuck, -	789.80	74.40	4,505.80	-----	-----	70.00	5,440.00	7.58	4,510.00	255.76	230.00	374.24	*5,440.00
North Branford, -	275.00	165.37	216.15	-----	524.08	120.04	1,300.64	5.20	1,182.00	87.36	7.65	-----	*1,297.01
North Haven, -	386.00	197.53	288.94	28.01	813.50	37.50	1,751.18	4.99	1,603.70	160.74	3.81	1.85	*1,802.01
Orange, -	590.70	193.35	427.87	577.81	98.50	48.68	1,936.91	3.61	1,543.00	189.45	220.25	119.28	*2,084.08
Oxford, -	278.30	175.54	184.36	551.11	1,496.16	74.85	2,760.32	10.91	2,043.17	179.90	532.96	-----	*2,788.33
Prospect, -	163.90	90.56	64.66	900.00	223.96	279.44	1,722.52	f5.52	760.00	59.87	3.15	-----	*1,723.02
Seymour, -	550.00	110.00	1,107.00	350.00	693.53	-----	2,810.53	5.62	2,553.83	258.05	378.06	-----	3,189.94
Southbury, -	320.10	239.90	346.39	196.43	175.18	36.00	1,314.00	4.52	1,190.75	118.00	5.25	-----	1,314.00
Wallingford, -	851.40	352.38	786.81	2,211.97	445.18	75.98	4,793.72	6.10	3,320.72	466.06	852.28	22.55	*4,701.46
Waterbury, -	3,511.20	159.60	2,533.16	27,584.70	693.00	674.79	35,156.45	g6.49	15,127.28	2,190.93	1,852.12	1,580.57	*35,322.34
Wolcott, -	132.00	127.12	108.63	156.00	490.90	-----	1,014.65	8.46	974.00	226.05	19.30	49.24	1,268.59
Woodbridge, -	251.90	145.63	207.32	-----	613.36	89.55	1,307.76	5.71	1,179.90	117.70	1.40	-----	1,299.00
	\$28,403.10	5,776.39	45,101.28	176,920.48	14,459.01	3,424.79	274,085.05	10.72	134,972.86	11,014.00	13,902.37	28,346.80	*226,553.45

+ Town paid all bills, under the Act of 1866.

- a. Not including \$13,617.65 for new school house, and \$43,396.20 Cash on hand. e. Not including \$1,166.00 for new school house.
- b. Not including \$2,800 for new school house. f. Not including \$900.00 for new school house.
- c. Not including \$2,300 for new school houses. g. Not including \$14,445.64 for new school house.
- d. Not including \$2,324.72 for new school house. * Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii. For explanation, see pages iii--v.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	No. of Dis- tricts.	Av. Length.		Dep'ts.	No. of Sch'ols.	Enum. Jan.'67	Registered.		Per cent		Av. Attend'ce.		Per cent		Sch'ols.	Male.	Female.		Wages per Month.		Terms.	
				W.	S.				W.	S.	cent	cent	W.	S.	cent	cent	to		W.	S.	Male.	Fem.	2	3
New London, ---	10,115	\$5,620,473	7	9	26	21.	21.	2,326	1,832	1,764	788	1,341	1,284	732	577	20	6	6	25	25	100.83	31.33	25	0
Norwich Town, ---	---	---	1	1	3	21.	21.	244	182	170	746	118	108	648	484	6	1	0	3	4	66.67	16.00	2	2
" Central Dist., ---	---	---	1	5	22	21.	21.	1,366	967	974	706	766	795	792	561	22	1	1	24	25	152.38	43.88	21	4
" West Chelsea, ---	---	---	1	3	8	21.	21.	615	542	552	881	337	356	732	646	10	1	0	10	12	100.00	35.75	9	1
" other districts, ---	---	---	9	10	18	18.7	17.6	1,510	947	804	627	803	694	848	532	12	6	2	18	22	63.00	24.31	17	4
" complete, ---	14,048	10,970,435	12	19	51	19.8	19.3	3,735	2,638	2,500	706	2,084	1,953	790	558	49	9	3	55	63	81.29	34.07	49	11
Borah, ---	1,216	557,810	7	7	7	18.1	18.6	307	245	218	798	164	155	669	534	10	1	0	6	7	30.00	28.33	5	4
Colchester, ---	2,862	1,521,615	15	13	16	15.1	13.9	690	379	280	549	229	174	604	332	15	6	1	10	15	27.00	17.17	9	9
East Lyme, ---	1,506	520,382	9	9	9	15.8	14.3	406	362	268	892	222	174	613	547	32	4	0	5	9	41.50	24.22	3	3
Franklin, ---	2,358	479,204	8	7	7	16.	14.7	173	173	134	989	126	81	728	720	7	2	0	6	7	27.50	17.50	1	1
Griswold, ---	2,217	1,148,857	14	14	15	16.	10.	590	488	355	827	337	247	690	571	35	6	1	9	14	34.75	22.71	11	9
Groton, ---	4,450	2,429,872	11	11	17	20.3	18.2	1,277	886	774	694	632	561	713	495	19	10	3	7	14	46.95	18.62	7	5
Lebanon, ---	2,174	1,164,884	16	16	16	17.8	13.4	470	382	300	813	266	208	696	566	24	3	0	13	16	39.67	22.23	7	4
Ledyard, ---	1,615	608,436	14	14	14	18.4	11.1	386	333	227	863	241	157	724	624	26	12	0	2	14	28.40	15.40	14	5
Lisbon, ---	1,246	328,335	7	6	6	17.	11.7	194	155	107	799	98	76	632	505	1	1	0	5	6	40.00	13.5*	1	4
Lyme, ---	2,151	398,238	7	7	7	16.7	15.1	328	260	179	793	177	123	681	540	17	2	0	5	7	52.00	21.7	5	5
Montville, ---	1,913	1,261,241	13	12	14	17.	11.8	573	449	415	784	309	301	688	539	20	5	0	9	14	26.80	22.17	5	7
North Stonington, ---	1,304	545,727	8	8	8	13	12.5	380	324	247	853	219	180	676	576	17	8	0	6	12	26.65	17.33	6	6
Old Lyme, ---	2,092	866,669	12	12	13	16.5	12.8	541	435	379	804	318	238	731	588	16	9	0	4	13	35.56	20.12	3	8
Preston, ---	830	377,606	8	8	8	16.	11.7	192	171	125	891	122	74	713	635	6	1	0	7	8	28.00	17.25	6	2
Salem, ---	*	1,413,903	4	4	4	7	18.	931	543	538	583	316	281	582	539	23	2	1	5	5	50.50	21.17	3	0
Sprague, ---	5,827	5,378,732	17	18	29	18.	13.2	1,599	1,139	1,058	712	838	718	736	524	29	10	6	18	23	43.10	20.88	13	5
Stonington, ---	2,555	938,257	11	11	11	18.3	14.4	656	459	382	700	261	215	569	398	17	7	0	4	11	40.71	20.91	3	2
Waterford, ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20 TOWNS.	61,741	37,450,951	215	219	295	17.5	14.1	16,109	11,911	10,493	739	8,472	7,351	710	525	388	105	21	208	291	47.11	24.07	180	91

*New town, incorporated in 1861, chiefly from Franklin and Lisbon.

EXPENSES.													
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New London,---	2,558.60	758.43	7,175.00	6,238.77	240.00	448.81	17,419.61	7.49	12,755.88	1,565.06	4,250.19	929.96	*19,766.34
Norwich Town,---	268.40	51.24	231.80	128.06	-----	105.40	784.90	3.22	1,027.00	72.12	43.83	133.69	1,276.64
“ Central Dist.,---	1,502.60	286.86	1,297.70	20,850.00	-----	-----	23,937.16	17.52	2,569.18	964.38	2,450.34	5,235.61	21,219.51
“ West Chelsea,	676.50	129.15	584.25	4,800.00	-----	-----	6,189.90	10.06	3,774.44	354.70	183.17	1,951.41	6,263.72
“ other districts,	1,661.00	337.09	1,414.35	6,998.34	-----	142.47	10,553.25	6.99	7,445.82	1,379.18	693.42	1,016.74	10,535.16
“ complete,---	4,108.60	804.34	3,528.10	32,776.40	-----	247.87	41,465.21	11.10	24,816.44	2,770.38	3,370.76	8,337.45	39,295.03
Bozrah,-----	337.70	179.91	174.58	1,767.00	361.55	275.72	3,096.46	3.55	1,144.50	143.41	-----	-----	*3,012.91
Colchester,-----	759.00	346.26	597.52	579.53	10.80	313.53	2,606.64	3.78	2,357.00	191.11	12.02	.50	2,560.63
East Lyme,-----	446.60	166.50	151.42	26.00	497.00	-----	1,287.52	3.17	1,103.92	161.42	90.75	16.60	1,372.69
Franklin,-----	192.50	129.26	177.94	331.19	21.13	224.76	1,076.78	6.15	941.11	110.74	193.78	-----	*1,255.63
Griswold,-----	649.00	350.98	389.70	1,799.17	294.35	28.83	3,512.03	5.95	2,805.54	256.60	432.70	40.22	3,535.06
Groton,-----	1,404.70	412.53	575.40	1,724.43	1,999.89	272.26	6,389.21	5.00	5,489.11	416.72	497.54	508.39	6,911.76
Lebanon,-----	517.00	436.98	414.04	51.67	717.68	146.20	2,283.57	4.86	2,301.72	229.82	128.47	-----	*2,666.81
Ledyard,-----	424.60	361.99	120.66	-----	811.36	114.19	1,832.80	4.75	1,696.32	178.61	4.62	2.26	1,881.81
Lisbon,-----	213.40	84.82	131.33	128.60	99.02	29.52	686.69	3.54	670.00	66.35	28.25	-----	764.60
Lyme,-----	360.80	209.64	181.88	124.26	-----	280.70	1,157.28	3.53	1,194.00	115.96	2.59	2.00	1,314.55
Montville,-----	630.30	351.92	499.44	5,148.02	39.84	259.74	7,288.26	14.84	2,455.50	233.89	6.80	83.00	*7,296.19
North Stonington,---	418.00	461.84	283.80	-----	392.70	51.94	1,608.28	4.23	1,486.00	116.56	10.74	-----	1,613.30
Old Lyme,-----	388.30	231.51	168.00	30.00	154.26	-----	972.07	2.75	887.84	78.29	32.00	-----	998.13
Preston,-----	595.10	300.44	356.55	1,500.00	1,373.03	66.82	4,191.94	65.53	2,689.50	243.46	61.35	15.00	*4,209.31
Salem,-----	211.20	237.10	99.50	-----	-----	-----	547.80	2.85	547.80	-----	-----	-----	547.80
Sprague,-----	1,024.10	154.05	531.75	-----	178.12	229.21	2,117.23	2.21	1,639.13	158.07	20.00	4.87	*1,842.07
Stonington,-----	1,758.90	524.10	2,016.42	4,509.49	1,795.50	997.76	11,602.17	7.26	7,736.07	1,090.99	464.46	2,758.38	*12,060.15
Waterford,-----	721.60	358.02	266.86	354.94	863.46	-----	2,564.88	3.91	2,253.50	233.00	28.94	11.31	2,526.75
	17,719.90	6,860.62	17,839.89	57,089.47	10,208.69	3,987.86	113,706.43	7.06	76,970.88	8,360.44	9,635.96	12,709.94	*115,431.52

a. Not including \$1,700.00 for new school house.

b. Not including \$4,517.00 for new school house.

c. Not including \$1,200.00 for new school house.

* Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii.

For explanation, see pages iii--v.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
TOWNS.		Grand List, 1866.		No. of Schools.		Dep'ts.		Ar. Length.		Registered.		Per cent		Av. Attend'ce.		Per cent		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		H. S.	
Population. 1860.								Enum. Jan. '67	W.	S.	W.	S.	cent	W.	S.	cent	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.			
Bridgeport, -----	13,299	8,536,932	10	10	31.25.	15.5	3,926	2,169	2,360	552	1,635	1,799	754	416	10	7	7	35	35	91.40	26.76	14	3		
Danbury, -----	7,234	4,782,640	13	13	17.21.	20.9	2,081	997	974	479	712	723	714	342	14	6	2	17	21	58.20	25.00	8	8		
Bethel, -----	1,711	692,519	5	5	6.19.6	23.	383	231	217	603	168	131	727	439	5	2	1	4	5	37.25	20.50	5	0		
Brookfield, -----	1,224	701,175	7	7	7.18.1	20.1	296	212	180	716	132	117	623	446	3	1	0	7	7	40.00	21.14	3	5		
Darien, -----	1,705	1,240,920	6	5	6.22.2	24.2	451	311	262	690	187	183	601	415	7	2	1	4	5	57.50	28.00	4	1		
Easton, -----	1,350	649,495	8	8	8.17.3	18.6	283	214	163	756	126	105	589	445	5	4	1	4	7	25.00	14.50	1	6		
Fairfield, -----	4,379	3,364,101	17	17	20.19.2	17.6	1,399	833	719	595	536	450	643	383	14	8	5	12	15	46.67	20.50	9	3		
Greenwich, -----	6,522	3,497,255	21	20	22.21.2	17.6	1,970	1,125	1,132	571	693	634	616	352	26	3	1	0	8	9	24.57	21.53	3	8	
Huntington, -----	1,477	778,805	11	11	11.16.	18.	322	180	208	559	125	117	694	388	3	1	0	8	9	24.57	21.53	3	8		
Monroe, -----	1,382	653,355	7	7	7.20.	20.	307	249	201	811	154	123	618	502	3	2	1	5	6	31.00	20.75	2	4		
New Canaan, -----	2,771	1,275,217	11	10	12.20.	20.	699	440	411	629	263	244	598	376	3	1	1	11	11	61.27	21.36	6	2		
New Fairfield, -----	915	492,220	7	7	7.16.8	19.	229	162	133	707	105	78	648	459	8	4	0	4	6	37.00	18.00	2	4		
Newtown, -----	3,578	2,046,304	21	21	21.20.1	19.7	988	762	677	771	493	440	647	499	19	9	1	11	20	38.89	21.49	11	2		
Norwalk, -----	7,582	5,161,364	11	11	19.22.	21.5	2,220	1,219	1,203	549	752	707	617	339	25	7	6	13	14	61.86	24.64	16	3		
Reading, -----	1,652	1,159,300	9	9	9.18.3	18.3	392	250	213	638	175	140	700	446	2	5	0	4	9	29.60	21.78	6	5		
Ridgefield, -----	2,213	1,347,955	14	13	13.18.9	19.4	539	318	315	590	212	205	667	393	14	3	1	10	12	26.67	21.83	4	3		
Sherman, -----	911	424,274	6	6	6.15.7	23.	213	158	136	742	91	86	576	427	2	4	0	2	6	33.33	22.67	6	0		
Stamford, -----	7,185	5,154,119	15	15	22.20.5	17.1	2,013	1,053	1,069	523	651	770	618	323	20	5	4	20	21	59.40	25.00	12	4		
Stratford, -----	2,294	1,528,501	8	8	8.19.7	19.8	511	282	307	552	204	205	723	400	6	2	0	6	8	35.00	24.62	6	1		
Trumbull, -----	1,474	738,248	7	6	6.20.3	20.	285	228	222	800	167	155	732	586	7	2	1	4	5	44.50	24.20	3	2		
Weston, -----	1,117	589,222	7	7	7.17.	18.3	312	172	155	551	124	106	721	397	14	5	1	2	6	27.25	14.33	6	6		
Westport, -----	3,293	2,156,021	10	10	10.19.4	18.6	831	482	409	580	322	263	668	387	12	6	3	4	7	34.67	29.00	5	0		
Wilton, -----	2,208	799,412	10	9	9.19.4	19.6	453	307	263	678	179	167	583	395	7	3	1	6	8	28.00	21.39	5	7		
23 TOWNS.	77,476	47,769,354	240	235	284	19.9	19.2	21,103	12,354	11,929	585	8,206	7,948	664	389	229	92	42	212	261	\$48.33	23.57	155	78	

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TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.						Total.
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.					
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38					
Bridgeport, -----	4,318.60	513.09	2,619.76	19,530.14	152.00	10,858.44	37,992.03	9.68	15,432.75	2,319.07	717.12	10,796.15	*29,320.09				
Danbury, -----	2,289.10	696.06	2,074.40	1,487.73	3,528.09	11,830.29	21,905.67	a 7.76	8,201.71	756.26	455.51	7,198.32	*22,375.65				
Bethel, -----	421.30	158.70	335.37	118.39	546.56	26.48	1,606.80	4.20	1,349.87	241.63	1.50	12.60	1,605.60				
Brookfield, -----	325.60	191.36	213.12	-----	472.51	28.12	1,230.71	4.16	1,068.71	147.63	12.61	1.39	1,230.34				
Darien, -----	496.10	154.79	667.32	-----	718.16	58.51	2,094.88	4.64	2,175.91	165.69	8.25	5.00	*2,364.85				
Easton, -----	311.30	142.60	262.68	-----	676.31	89.36	1,482.25	5.24	1,303.00	121.16	12.49	-----	1,436.65				
Fairfield, -----	1,538.90	524.36	970.62	180.00	1,566.56	374.33	5,154.77	3.68	5,675.11	546.25	375.11	142.54	6,739.01				
Greenwich, -----	2,167.00	547.23	1,380.50	3,728.46	1,139.61	85.10	9,047.90	4.59	7,344.75	580.20	199.30	544.38	*10,767.48				
Huntington, -----	354.20	211.26	311.52	1,434.65	183.65	-----	2,495.28	b 3.51	1,179.00	98.95	-----	9.78	*2,652.73				
Monroe, -----	337.70	213.51	285.69	-----	545.38	42.00	1,424.28	4.64	1,243.20	161.53	19.55	-----	1,424.28				
New Canaan, -----	768.90	282.00	2,431.94	-----	-----	23.16	3,506.00	5.01	2,865.97	200.20	439.83	-----	3,506.00				
New Fairfield, -----	251.90	144.10	187.00	-----	786.94	-----	1,369.94	4.58	1,189.95	134.45	6.52	-----	1,330.92				
Newtown, -----	1,086.80	694.88	831.17	924.37	2,884.02	14.00	6,435.24	c 5.64	5,118.85	370.66	80.88	10.71	*6,445.47				
Norwalk, -----	2,442.00	460.62	2,064.55	1,598.00	3,543.39	213.50	10,322.06	4.65	8,440.00	620.62	347.43	189.45	*9,732.50				
Reading, -----	431.20	234.00	576.00	-----	682.83	17.36	1,941.39	4.95	1,927.00	145.68	67.30	1.00	2,140.98				
Ridgefield, -----	592.90	265.00	574.44	137.58	1,115.05	400.12	3,085.09	5.72	2,816.75	206.50	53.94	7.00	*3,094.19				
Sherman, -----	234.30	143.80	147.82	-----	344.98	-----	870.90	4.09	722.40	132.00	16.50	-----	870.90				
Stamford, -----	2,214.30	161.44	2,097.14	15,128.88	1,963.81	21,798.25	43,363.82	d 8.19	8,739.26	1,648.85	1,334.51	1,527.33	*40,168.21				
Stratford, -----	562.10	255.50	446.00	270.00	421.00	147.00	2,101.60	4.11	1,890.40	129.60	68.00	48.50	2,136.50				
Trumbull, -----	313.50	175.27	202.35	-----	1,088.89	47.97	1,827.98	6.41	1,647.00	156.20	3.88	-----	*1,827.08				
Weston, -----	343.20	132.30	160.94	-----	627.42	100.00	1,363.86	4.37	1,216.66	96.50	8.80	-----	1,321.96				
Westport, -----	914.10	350.00	761.25	122.25	505.17	127.12	2,779.89	3.35	2,764.11	192.09	18.40	11.89	2,986.49				
Wilton, -----	498.30	368.10	351.95	-----	762.00	5.77	1,986.12	4.38	1,746.27	158.13	27.05	54.67	1,986.12				
\$23,213.30	7,019.97	19,953.53	44,660.45	24,254.33	46,286.88	-----	165,388.46	7.84	86,058.63	9,329.85	4,274.48	20,560.71	*157,464.00				

a. Not including \$5,746.85 for new school house.

b. Not including \$26,879.76 for new school house.

c. Not including \$864.37 for new school house.

* Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv—xxvii.

a. Not including \$5,746.85 for new school houses.

b. Not including \$1,365.00 for new school houses.

c. Not including \$864.37 for new school house.

d. Not including \$26,879.76 for new school house.

* Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii.

For explanation, see pages iii--v.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TEACHERS.						23	24	25														
																	SCHOLARS.									TEACHERS.													
																	Ar. Length.		Dep'ts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Dist.	Popu- lation, 1860.				Grand List, 1866.	Enum. Jan. '67	Registered.		Per cent	Per Av.	Attend'ce	Per cent	Per cent	Male.	Female.	Wages per Month.	Male.	Female.
																	W.	S.										W.	S.										
Brooklyn, -----	2,136	1,086,009	9	9	11 16.	13.	495	385	342,778	274	246	712	554	18	4	1	7	10	45.40	22.45	5	6																	
Ashford, -----	1,231	478,260	10	10	10 12.3	12.3	313	247	186,789	180	128	729	575	24	5	0	5	10	26.20	17.20	6	6																	
Canterbury, -----	1,591	750,879	11	11	11 18.5	13.2	418	360	183,861	263	138	730	629	15	7	0	4	8	33.25	18.00	8	6																	
Chaplin, -----	781	298,018	7	6	6 15.	10.	176	141	69,801	96	52	681	545	11	1	0	5	5	25.00	17.08	2	2																	
Eastford, -----	1,005	327,673	8	8	8 12.	13.	296	233	165,787	156	107	670	527	12	3	0	5	7	29.33	20.54	3	3																	
Hampton, -----	936	458,007	7	7	7 15.	11.6	221	188	140,851	166	120	883	751	9	2	0	5	7	30.00	23.09	6	2																	
Killingly, -----	4,926	2,029,620	17	17	21 17.	13.8	1,392	866	742,622	580	518	670	417	34	12	4	9	16	39.58	21.45	12	10																	
Plainfield, -----	3,665	1,649,081	14	14	15 16.6	14.	1,084	657	657,606	409	361	623	377	10	10	0	5	16	29.52	17.33	5	6																	
Pomfret, -----	1,673	1,042,609	8	8	8 16.4	11.7	281	243	154,864	186	107	766	662	25	6	0	2	7	36.05	26.67	0	1																	
Putnam, -----	2,722	1,532,104	7	7	9 18.	13.1	905	485	534,536	331	343	682	365	17	3	1	6	9	39.25	25.00	3	4																	
Scotland, -----	720	397,578	5	5	5 16.6	12.	156	151	95,968	107	63	709	686	8	2	0	3	5	36.00	16.70	3	0																	
Sterling, -----	1,051	375,586	9	9	9 12.5	12.	277	211	188,762	144	121	682	520	9	1	0	8	9	35.00	18.44	5	1																	
Thompson, -----	3,259	1,909,933	13	13	13 14.7	15.5	893	542	520,607	405	366	747	454	18	7	0	5	13	40.70	25.96	10	2																	
Voluntown, -----	1,055	300,001	10	9	9 14.	10.	373	280	213,751	159	133	568	426	11	6	1	3	8	34.43	18.12	5	6																	
Windham, -----	4,711	2,482,123	11	11	17 18.1	13.5	1,252	906	832,724	635	583	701	507	69	5	2	16	19	78.80	21.27	14	5																	
Woodstock, -----	3,285	1,383,042	17	17	17 13.	12.6	717	593	513,827	436	367	735	608	6	13	0	4	17	41.22	22.71	1	5																	
16 TOWNS.	34,747	\$16,500,523	163	161	17 6	15.2	12.8	9,249	6,488	5,533,701	4,527	3,753	698	489	296	87	9	92	166	\$39.44	\$20.93	88	65																

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.						
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38				
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.				
Brooklyn, -----	544.50	223.59	442.47	502.99	1,233.39	50.65	2,997.59	6.06	2,465.50	316.23	204.57	-----	2,986.30				
Ashford, -----	344.30	199.60	163.98	37.52	153.14	.61	899.15	2.87	885.00	86.54	12.26	-----	983.80				
Canterbury, -----	459.80	287.00	210.80	166.00	417.71	195.10	1,736.41	4.15	1,376.81	205.30	160.76	-----	*1,747.87				
Chaplin, -----	193.60	124.36	122.04	139.02	12.00	57.79	648.81	3.69	684.40	41.00	.90	3.16	709.46				
Eastford, -----	325.60	205.22	133.94	213.99	-----	19.00	897.75	3.03	914.35	78.34	154.25	4.80	1,151.74				
Hampton, -----	243.10	181.30	193.20	27.00	233.23	26.19	904.02	4.09	763.13	102.52	39.49	-----	905.14				
Killingly, -----	1,531.20	461.85	835.03	2,232.92	808.67	333.08	6,283.75	4.51	4,827.03	507.83	897.33	61.72	*6,306.91				
Plainfield, -----	1,192.40	370.68	710.36	258.10	204.80	120.00	2,856.34	2.54	2,519.54	321.95	315.33	40.00	*3,209.32				
Pomfret, -----	309.10	317.84	332.70	417.36	149.12	65.49	1,591.61	5.66	1,406.83	93.94	301.62	5.51	1,807.90				
Putnam, -----	995.50	251.99	704.46	99.03	114.33	32.64	2,197.95	2.43	1,856.33	240.72	135.02	4.63	2,236.70				
Scotland, -----	171.60	60.63	153.18	346.38	-----	36.34	768.13	4.92	694.50	72.48	54.04	49.74	870.76				
Sterling, -----	304.70	180.59	157.25	93.29	246.00	12.16	993.99	3.59	929.97	126.83	50.50	.34	1,107.64				
Thompson, -----	982.30	196.29	729.57	1,440.90	1,065.58	43.34	4,457.98	a3.52	2,848.07	291.84	29.60	30.00	*4,512.50				
Voluntown, -----	410.30	180.25	200.95	25.78	120.60	577.90	1,515.78	4.06	1,416.50	49.00	11.80	-----	1,477.30				
Windham, -----	1,377.20	356.56	992.20	10,249.88	532.67	97.67	13,606.18	b 6.71	6,739.11	927.21	247.75	704.76	*14,012.15				
Woodstock, -----	788.70	407.40	560.82	224.70	404.34	108.22	2,494.18	3.48	2,320.52	232.72	42.59	5.95	2,601.78				
	10,173.90	4,005.15	6,642.95	16,495.86	5,755.58	1,776.18	44,849.62	4.85	32,627.59	3,694.45	2,657.81	910.61	*46,627.27				

a. Not including \$1,312.99 for new school house. b. Not including \$5,298.07 for new school house. * Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii.

For explanation, see pages iii--v.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	No. of Sch.	No. of Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '67	Registered.		Per cent		Av. Attend'ce.		Per cent	Scholars.		Teachers.		Wages per Month.	Male.	Female.	S.	W.	M.	F.
					W.	S.		W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.		W.	S.									
Litchfield, -----	3,200	\$1,625,147	20	20	20	15.2	15.1	708	439	355,620	359	261	818	507	24	4	0	16	20	33.25	20.75	8	7		
Barkhamsted, ---	1,272	543,206	10	10	11	13.	14.8	258	226	202,876	153	140	677	593	12	2	0	9	11	32.50	20.54	4	1		
Bethlehem, -----	815	548,080	8	8	8	15.2	17.	186	136	113,731	90	80	662	484	3	2	0	6	9	25.00	11.57	4	4		
Bridgewater, -----	1,048	548,407	5	5	6	15.8	25.6	299	194	201,649	128	137	660	428	4	0	3	6	9	31.75	19.40	2	2		
Canaan, -----	1,427	800,309	10	10	10	14.2	12.	387	288	211,744	233	168	809	602	0	3	0	7	9	31.33	21.50	1	4		
Colebrook, -----	1,375	655,670	10	10	10	12.3	14.2	318	264	205,830	196	144	742	616	20	3	0	8	9	35.33	25.04	3	5		
Cornwall, -----	1,953	853,732	17	17	17	15.5	16.7	527	384	307,729	291	202	758	552	36	8	0	8	15	31.06	18.20	8	10		
Goshen, -----	1,381	1,001,289	13	9	9	15.3	19.4	285	200	202,702	143	145	715	502	1	3	0	5	9	33.67	23.22	5	0		
Harwinton, -----	1,044	578,020	12	13	13	15.3	13.7	257	214	171,833	140	104	654	545	9	3	0	8	12	20.00	18.08	4	4		
Kent, -----	1,855	730,864	13	13	13	15.2	20.8	446	322	282,722	210	196	652	471	5	6	0	7	13	27.20	21.92	1	3		
Morris, -----	769	405,577	6	6	6	16.1	18.5	202	159	134,787	105	102	660	520	4	2	0	4	6	33.00	19.06	7	2		
New Hartford, -----	2,758	1,071,520	10	10	10	13.1	14.1	771	451	388,585	301	242	667	390	10	4	0	9	13	37.00	23.10	4	5		
New Milford, -----	3,535	2,010,164	18	18	19	17.2	22.3	868	639	612,736	405	378	634	467	12	9	0	9	19	37.22	21.63	2	2		
Norfolk, -----	1,803	937,913	13	13	13	12.6	15.2	400	269	235,672	169	160	628	423	7	3	0	10	13	34.00	18.08	7	6		
North Canaan, ---	1,407	819,390	5	5	5	16.4	16.5	360	201	198,558	113	110	562	314	4	1	0	4	5	37.00	25.50	5	0		
Plymouth, -----	3,244	1,931,686	13	13	20	16.2	15.8	955	671	627,703	499	487	744	520	14	5	1	13	19	52.50	24.79	8	9		
Roxbury, -----	992	516,674	7	7	7	15.	21.	252	176	143,698	124	87	705	492	13	0	0	7	7	-----	17.71	7	2		
Salisbury, -----	3,100	2,063,216	*1	14	14	19.	17.	925	627	587,678	477	446	761	516	0	1	0	13	12	44.00	32.00	7	1		
Sharon, -----	2,556	1,480,498	18	18	19	16.	20.4	691	513	409,742	346	277	674	501	41	8	0	12	19	33.23	21.47	10	5		
Torrington, -----	2,278	1,347,188	11	11	16	15.6	14.4	703	486	479,691	377	375	776	536	29	3	1	14	15	53.16	23.65	5	9		
Warren, -----	710	333,738	6	6	6	14.3	18.2	171	103	112,602	60	75	583	351	6	4	0	2	6	25.00	22.75	3	2		
Washington, -----	1,659	1,015,993	12	12	12	16.3	18.4	393	305	244,776	215	150	705	547	18	4	0	8	12	31.00	22.96	4	8		
Watertown, -----	1,587	1,331,091	9	9	10	14.3	16.8	375	244	239,651	181	162	742	483	3	5	6	5	10	29.80	21.39	8	2		
Winchester, -----	3,513	2,174,086	9	9	11	15.2	15.2	770	365	394,474	247	245	677	321	3	2	1	11	11	65.00	21.56	8	2		
Woodbury, -----	2,037	1,264,907	14	13	13	16.1	19.4	435	349	276,802	251	189	719	577	14	7	0	6	13	36.87	20.50	10	6		
25 TOWNS.	47,318	26,588,365	270	278	300	15.4	17.2	11,942	8,225	7,326,689	5,813	5,066	707	487	292	96	3	203	293	35.49	21.75	135	101		

* Consolidated under the Act of 1866.

26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
EXPENSES.													
TOWNS.													
School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
778.80	522.89	713.99	444.23	175.50	270.50	2,605.91	4.10	2,775.50	294.75	37.97	76.68	3,184.90	
283.80	264.24	204.28	56.66	1,200.29	3.76	2,013.03	7.80	1,698.50	162.32	121.14	-----	1,981.96	
204.60	142.61	162.53	95.44	220.76	20.00	845.94	4.55	727.53	99.25	20.54	-----	847.32	
328.90	180.91	249.92	123.84	403.99	12.30	1,299.86	4.35	1,138.78	142.64	11.31	-----	*1,297.73	
425.70	180.01	215.85	-----	608.16	70.94	1,500.66	3.88	1,290.73	240.10	6.59	-----	1,537.42	
349.80	343.30	187.76	3,097.83	70.23	64.12	4,113.04	44.16	1,250.30	156.66	6.80	24.00	*4,227.76	
579.70	254.60	379.60	286.93	1,084.22	438.08	3,023.13	5.74	2,514.50	248.06	204.05	1.48	2,968.09	
313.50	271.13	300.00	52.06	435.57	67.85	1,440.11	5.05	1,206.50	155.60	2.50	-----	1,364.60	
282.70	220.80	145.57	152.17	631.96	14.96	1,448.16	5.63	1,380.98	105.15	69.46	2.11	1,557.70	
490.60	308.55	160.13	204.36	95.72	-----	1,259.36	2.82	1,391.42	113.48	122.61	-----	1,627.51	
222.20	133.01	177.44	637.31	2.24	31.86	1,204.06	5.96	1,002.10	153.90	19.64	-----	*1,204.64	
848.10	201.79	399.95	322.98	226.58	75.00	2,074.40	2.69	2,037.00	310.03	130.09	98.00	*2,650.12	
954.80	461.63	808.56	506.50	2,668.43	103.01	5,502.93	6.34	4,575.50	414.81	508.05	1.00	*5,527.11	
440.00	220.90	500.00	912.67	-----	81.04	2,154.61	5.39	1,662.68	221.58	32.39	-----	1,916.65	
396.00	171.71	241.00	13.60	62.39	-----	884.70	2.46	945.50	116.91	4.22	-----	1,066.63	
1,050.50	315.15	656.80	12,522.17	855.12	232.33	15,632.07	64.88	4,593.13	453.49	758.12	2.99	*16,808.29	
277.20	130.60	198.40	-----	262.46	2.80	871.46	3.46	744.30	126.66	.50	-----	871.46	
1,017.50	218.02	3,146.07	-----	-----	56.00	4,437.59	4.80	3,743.07	492.76	20.18	181.58	4,437.59	
760.10	423.98	382.60	1,890.04	146.84	561.51	4,165.07	6.03	3,780.76	338.14	9.30	48.78	*4,189.98	
773.30	295.01	570.68	2,423.79	149.99	86.97	4,299.74	6.12	4,087.00	538.53	379.52	41.42	*5,146.47	
188.10	145.49	133.60	100.35	246.05	-----	813.59	4.76	781.00	35.64	1.50	-----	818.14	
432.30	249.43	418.68	549.69	453.98	3.00	2,107.08	5.36	1,874.90	217.53	357.65	-----	*2,460.08	
412.50	256.39	546.98	-----	316.06	476.12	2,008.05	5.35	1,825.85	200.59	-----	-----	2,026.44	
847.00	408.21	959.09	2,323.86	-----	-----	4,538.16	5.89	3,022.00	259.59	69.78	225.07	3,576.44	
478.50	323.00	537.05	379.34	827.73	21.60	2,567.22	65.07	1,972.70	229.52	3.00	-----	*2,567.22	
13,136.20	6,643.36	12,396.53	27,095.82	11,144.27	2,693.75	73,109.93	6.12	52,022.23	5,827.69	2,896.91	703.11	*75,862.25	

a. Not including \$2,790.00 for two new school houses.
 b. Not including \$10,976.06 for three new school houses.
 c. Not including \$362.00 for new school house.

* Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii.

For explanation, see pages iii--v.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	Dis. of N	Schoo- ls	Dep'ts.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan.'67	Registered.		Per cent	Av. Attend'ce.		Per cent	Per cent	Male, Female		Wages per Month.		24	25			
						W.	S.		W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.	Male.	Female.					
						W.	S.		W.	S.		W.	S.			W.	S.	Male.	Female.					
Middletown,-----	*3 438		16	16	17	18.5	17.	837	533	403	637	400	297	750	478	6	6	0	11	17	40.60	22.00	6	3
" City,-----	5,182		1	8	16	20.	23.	1,538	975	1,029	634	633	706	649	412	1	1	1	18	18	186.00	27.80	18	1
" complete,-----	*8 620	4,997,131	17	24	33	19.2	20.	2,375	1,508	1,432	635	1,033	1,003	685	435	7	7	1	29	35	77.17	25.26	24	4
Haddam,-----	2,307	892,439	14	13	13	16.8	15.	487	322	258	661	205	167	637	421	3	5	0	8	13	29.80	18.85	4	11
Chatham,-----	1,766	866,777	11	11	12	15.5	14.5	459	316	294	688	250	217	791	545	16	2	1	10	11	48.50	19.00	5	1
Chester,-----	1,015	365,847	4	4	5	16.	19.	239	162	144	636	115	113	757	481	6	0	0	5	5	-----	26.00	4	1
Clinton,-----	1,427	652,057	6	6	6	18.2	16.8	354	265	202	749	213	153	804	602	0	2	0	4	6	41.17	23.42	4	2
Gronwell,-----	1,617	596,570	5	6	8	20.	16.	481	334	305	694	262	246	754	524	14	1	1	8	7	80.00	21.00	5	1
Durham,-----	1,130	534,612	6	6	6	16.3	18.2	244	161	125	660	125	90	776	512	3	0	0	6	5	-----	21.67	2	3
East Haddam,-----	3,056	1,251,311	17	17	19	15.4	14.	776	586	480	691	386	299	720	497	12	3	0	16	19	33.33	18.76	11	12
Essex,-----	1,764	1,011,534	6	6	6	17.3	14.7	388	221	163	570	150	95	679	387	6	2	0	4	6	37.00	24.00	2	2
Killingworth,-----	1,126	342,256	8	8	8	16.3	15.1	203	189	136	931	140	95	741	690	12	5	0	3	8	34.20	15.45	4	3
Middlefield,-----	1,377	571,377	4	4	4	18.5	17.	230	148	152	643	118	114	797	513	3	0	0	5	5	-----	33.80	5	0
Old Saybrook,-----	1,105	600,549	4	4	4	21.	17.4	302	171	153	566	115	90	673	381	4	4	0	0	4	31.37	19.25	1	3
Portland,-----	3,657	1,925,119	7	7	7	13.19.	17.4	1,014	706	633	696	491	438	695	484	10	5	1	9	12	47.00	21.00	7	1
Saybrook,-----	1,213	648,700	4	4	5	21.2	15.2	246	200	161	813	154	119	770	626	1	2	0	3	4	47.81	27.47	1	2
Westbrook,-----	1,056	605,489	7	8	8	18.	14.7	229	221	148	965	165	106	747	721	0	3	0	5	8	28.00	20.29	3	3
15 TOWNS.	30,859	15,861,768	120	130	151	17.3	16.	8,027	5,450	4,786	679	3,912	3,335	718	487	97	41	4	115	148	46.36	22.21	82	49


* Including Middlefield.

† Included in Middletown.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.						
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.									
									Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.				
Middletown, -----	920.70	541.35	970.29	1,987.19	70.60	67.12	4,557.25	5.44	3,725.75	462.56	777.30	10.00	#4,977.61				
" " City, -----	1,691.80	392.11	702.81	7,800.00	183.00	4,158.00	14,427.72	9.38	7,783.34	484.87	906.19	3,649.23	12,823.63				
" " complete.	2,612.50	933.46	1,673.10	9,287.19	253.60	4,225.12	18,984.97	7.99	11,509.09	947.43	1,683.49	3,659.23	*17,801.24				
Haddam, -----	535.70	389.60	257.55	418.00	750.85	-----	2,351.70	4.83	2,092.25	185.49	313.75	-----	*2,596.49				
Chatham, -----	504.90	268.73	268.98	5,000.00	989.86	-----	7,032.47	a4.43	1,960.00	198.20	34.80	-----	*1,193.00				
Chester, -----	262.90	117.00	160.00	581.00	553.30	163.40	1,837.60	b5.46	1,095.00	122.26	b5.46	37.00	*1,817.14				
Clinton, -----	389.40	191.41	261.70	-----	642.98	18.54	1,504.03	4.25	1,272.50	153.22	27.97	1.64	1,455.33				
Cromwell, -----	529.10	162.71	608.82	592.95	1,397.63	45.23	3,336.44	c5.70	2,314.34	259.31	26.05	-----	*4,403.31				
Durham, -----	268.40	170.03	222.36	258.72	101.90	-----	1,021.41	4.19	904.50	120.00	1.50	-----	1,026.00				
East Haddam, -----	853.60	407.61	532.22	600.00	666.00	36.16	3,095.59	3.99	2,540.00	331.00	486.00	-----	3,357.00				
Essex, -----	426.80	160.99	317.59	349.44	196.84	56.47	1,508.13	3.89	1,283.00	188.86	56.37	77.83	1,606.06				
Killingworth, -----	223.30	257.32	92.46	455.07	174.51	15.00	1,217.66	6.00	1,032.92	91.25	133.89	-----	*1,273.06				
Middlefield, -----	253.00	87.85	157.44	385.11	606.66	65.00	1,555.06	6.76	1,392.00	139.28	3.17	-----	*1,554.45				
Old Saybrook, -----	332.20	92.93	353.37	366.52	43.61	21.12	1,209.75	4.01	1,060.75	125.80	61.10	19.78	1,267.43				
Portland, -----	1,115.40	212.94	750.10	1,902.62	307.10	33.00	4,321.16	4.26	3,556.92	580.66	156.99	23.25	4,305.82				
Saybrook, -----	270.60	127.87	211.35	341.08	559.70	25.50	1,536.10	6.24	1,290.68	181.87	2.50	30.00	1,505.05				
Westbrook, -----	251.90	183.51	227.70	236.01	132.38	-----	1,031.50	4.50	868.00	107.06	12.58	-----	987.64				
\$8,829.70	3,763.96	6,094.74	20,773.71	7,376.92	4,704.54	5.80	51,543.57	5.80	34,165.95	3,731.69	3,005.04	3,948.73	*52,149.02				

a. Not including \$5,000.00 for new school house.

a. Not including \$5,000.00 for new school house. b. Not including \$533.00 for new school house.

- ii. Not including \$592.95 for new school building.  For explanation, see pages iii—v.

libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv—xxvii.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOWNS.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	N. of Sch. Dist.	N. of Sch. Dist.	D. of Sch. Dist.	Ar. Length. W. S.	Enum. Jan. '67	Registered. W. S.	Per cent	Av. Attend. W. S.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Tolland, - - - - -	1,310	485,550	12	12	12	13.7	11.7	308	239	173,776	190	131,795	617	14	6	0	6	12	35.33	22.00	5	8		
Andover, - - - - -	517	274,037	4	4	4	16.1	8.8	92	84	46,913	54	35,643	587	7	2	0	2	4	20.50	14.18	1	3		
Bolton, - - - - -	683	270,559	5	5	5	14.4	14.4	157	114	89,726	82	69,720	522	10	2	0	2	3	30.00	21.00	4	4		
Columbia, - - - - -	832	350,314	7	7	7	16.2	13.4	219	195	130,890	137	97,703	625	8	5	0	2	7	28.70	12.75	0	5		
Coventry, - - - - -	2,085	941,858	10	10	10	15.1	13.8	489	370	306,757	272	228,735	556	14	6	1	5	9	41.66	22.69	7	1		
Ellington, - - - - -	1,510	780,087	9	9	9	14.3	14.1	351	238	202,678	167	143,702	476	0	3	0	6	9	29.16	27.02	4	0		
Hebron, - - - - -	1,425	647,974	11	11	11	15.5	10.5	279	218	149,781	161	111,739	577	5	4	0	6	10	33.25	17.60	1	2		
Mansfield, - - - - -	1,697	735,376	16	15	16	14.6	12.3	469	385	301,821	270	215,701	576	15	5	0	11	16	26.60	19.07	10	18		
Somers, - - - - -	1,517	806,327	10	10	11	13.1	11.1	323	253	210,783	197	160,778	610	4	1	0	10	11	45.00	17.23	3	4		
Stafford, - - - - -	3,397	1,364,453	18	18	22	12.3	14.1	817	664	524,813	541	431,815	662	36	8	0	14	22	31.48	21.12	13	9		
Union, - - - - -	732	301,419	6	6	6	12.7	13.5	180	150	100,833	115	82,767	639	11	2	0	5	6	35.00	23.23	4	3		
Vernon, - - - - -	3,838	2,376,069	8	7	13	15.3	17.	1,211	805	811,665	548	523,681	453	21	4	2	12	14	65.00	27.00	3	3		
Willington, - - - - -	1,166	395,523	9	9	9	12.7	12.1	267	185	156,693	140	118,757	524	7	1	0	8	9	14.00	17.89	2	4		
13 TOWNS.	20,709	9,779,546	125	123	135	14.1	12.8	5,162	3,900	3,197,757	2,874	2,343,737	557	152	49	3	90	134	35.39	20.83	57	64		

XXI																		
		26	27	28	29	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.					36	37	38
		School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.				
Tolland,-----	338.80	292.57	197.46	378.73	332.50	991.89	2,540.95	8.25	2,056.00	214.60	250.35	-----	-----	2,520.95				
Andover,-----	101.20	99.80	112.40	22.34	161.96	8.62	506.32	5.50	420.50	66.37	30.39	-----	-----	517.26				
Bolton,-----	172.70	113.11	83.61	66.41	211.35	61.77	708.95	4.52	788.50	92.15	47.02	7.00	-----	934.67				
Columbia,-----	240.90	147.06	148.26	304.03	244.87	19.49	1,104.61	5.04	805.25	115.92	200.87	1.71	-----	1,123.75				
Coventry,-----	537.90	275.64	372.06	77.78	710.98	43.67	2,018.03	4.13	2,111.53	204.09	99.76	1.16	-----	2,416.54				
Ellington,-----	386.10	226.80	248.80	4,600.48	-----	26.46	5,488.64	33.90	1,342.87	151.62	45.75	-----	-----	*7,122.42				
Hebron,-----	306.90	209.96	62.00	120.59	29.64	61.09	790.18	2.83	1,041.00	63.50	16.91	.52	-----	1,121.93				
Mansfield,-----	515.90	391.66	319.96	1,031.44	1,095.87	35.62	3,390.45	35.03	2,138.02	198.21	99.62	-----	-----	*3,467.29				
Somers,-----	355.30	198.72	209.96	464.41	33.14	37.65	1,299.18	4.02	1,117.45	135.25	72.40	-----	-----	1,325.10				
Stafford,-----	898.70	399.90	541.91	1,937.06	1,365.58	38.20	5,181.35	34.46	3,162.38	361.63	70.66	21.95	-----	*5,156.76				
Union,-----	198.00	109.92	126.70	131.50	31.00	-----	597.12	3.32	621.00	45.18	2.70	3.00	-----	*691.88				
Vernon,-----	1,332.10	147.22	669.90	6,532.96	72.40	1,438.40	10,192.98	d6.77	5,623.93	590.44	1,136.08	e956.21	-----	*10,306.66				
Wilmington,-----	293.70	233.50	169.04	66.74	30.00	-----	792.98	2.97	954.52	49.00	-----	-----	-----	1,003.52				
	5,678.20	2,845.86	3,262.06	15,743.47	4,319.29	2,762.86	34,611.74	6.71	22,182.95	2,287.96	2,072.51	991.19	-----	*37,708.73				

a. Not including \$4,119.77 for two new school houses. b. Not including \$1,031.44 for new school house. c. Not including \$1,540.50 for new school house.
d. Not including \$2,000.00 for new school house. e. Evening schools in Rockville. * Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv--xxvii. ~~13~~ For explanation, see pages iii--v.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
COUNTIES.	Popu- lation. 1860.	Grand List, 1866.	Co op er at ion	Co op er at ion	De f i ci en cy	Ar. Length.	Ar. Length.	Enum. Jan. '67	Registered. W.	S.	Per cent	Av. Attend'ce. W.	S.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Male. W.	Female. S.	Male. W.	Female. S.	Male. W.	Female. S.	Male. W.	Female. S.
Hartford,-----	89,962	70,414,588	252	262	366	16.7	16.2	23,471	*15,392	*14,791	.655	*10,932	*10,601	.714	.468	.472	79 31	323 369	\$74.50	\$26.40	236	105		
New Haven,-----	97,345	65,648,026	205	237	359	17.9	16.4	25,821	†16,438	†15,920	.636	12,326	11,902	.751	.477	.355	68 26	317 361	79.96	31.17	285	84		
New London,-----	61,741	37,450,931	215	219	295	17.5	14.1	16,109	11,911	10,493	.739	8,472	7,351	.710	.525	.388	105 21	208 291	47.11	24.07	180	91		
Fairfield,-----	77,476	47,769,354	240	235	284	19.9	19.2	21,103	12,354	11,929	.585	8,206	7,948	.664	.389	.229	92 42	212 261	48.33	23.57	155	78		
Windham,-----	34,747	16,500,523	163	161	176	15.2	12.8	9,249	6,488	5,533	.701	4,527	3,753	.698	.489	.296	87 9	92 166	39.44	20.93	88	65		
Litchfield,-----	47,318	26,588,365	270	278	300	15.4	17.2	11,942	8,225	7,326	.689	5,818	5,066	.707	.487	.292	96 3	203 293	35.49	21.75	135	101		
Middlesex,-----	30,859	15,861,768	120	130	151	17.3	16.	8,027	5,450	4,786	.679	3,912	3,335	.718	.487	.97 41	4 115	148	46.36	22.21	82	49		
Tolland,-----	20,709	9,779,546	125	123	135	14.1	12.8	5,162	3,900	3,197	.757	2,874	2,343	.737	.557	.152	49 3	90 134	35.39	20.83	57	64		
	460,157	290,013,121	1,590	1,645	2,066	16.9	16.	120,894	80,148	73,865	.663	57,117	52,299	.713	.472	.218	617 139	15 60	\$52.05	\$24.91	1218	637		


* Including one district in Berlin, not included in the Table on page vi.

† Including a correction for East Haven, not included in the Table on page viii.

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COUNTIES.	EXPENSES.												
	RECEIPTS.												
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.	Per Child.	Teachers.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
Hartford,-----	25,818.10	†8,064.03	†38,390.01	108,152.64	11,741.94	†34,344.80	\$ 9.65	†118,192.13	†20,360.11	11,026.76	†24,129.66	†*250,931.97	
New Haven,-----	28,403.10	5,776.39	45,101.28	176,920.48	14,459.01	3,424.79	10.60	134,972.86	11,014.00	13,902.37	28,346.80	*226,553.45	
New London,-----	17,719.90	6,860.62	17,839.89	57,089.47	10,208.69	3,987.86	7.06	76,970.88	8,360.44	9,635.96	12,709.94	*115,431.52	
Fairfield,-----	23,213.30	7,019.97	19,953.53	44,660.45	24,254.33	46,286.88	7.84	86,058.63	9,329.85	4,274.48	20,560.71	*157,464.00	
Windham,-----	10,173.90	4,005.15	6,642.95	16,495.86	5,755.58	1,776.18	4.85	32,627.59	3,694.45	2,657.81	910.61	*46,627.27	
Litchfield,-----	13,136.20	6,643.36	12,396.53	27,095.32	11,144.27	2,693.75	6.12	52,022.23	5,827.69	2,896.91	703.11	*75,862.25	
Middlesex,-----	8,829.70	3,763.96	6,094.74	20,773.71	7,376.92	4,704.54	5.80	34,165.95	3,731.69	3,005.04	3,848.73	*52,149.02	
Tolland,-----	5,678.20	2,845.86	3,262.06	15,743.47	4,319.29	2,762.86	6.71	22,182.95	2,287.96	2,072.51	991.19	*37,708.73	
	132,972.40	44,979.34	149,680.91	466,931.90	89,260.03	99,981.66	\$8.14	557,193.22	64,606.19	45,471.84	92,200.75	*962,728.21	


† Including one district in Berlin, not included in the Table on page vii.

* Including money for new school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, for which see pages xxiv.—xxvii.
 For explanation, see pages iii.—v.

The amounts reported as expended for new school houses, during the year ending August 31st, 1867, are as follows. These are included in the "Totals" of expenses in the tables immediately preceeding, pages vii to xxiii.

TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amount.	TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amount.
HARTFORD COUNTY.			LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		
Hartford,-----	3	\$71,114.85	Colebrook,---	2	\$2,790.00
Bristol,-----	1	4,056.60	Plymouth,---	3	10,976.06
Glastenbury,--	1	1,049.09	Woodbury, --	1	362.00
West Hartford,-----	-----	*236.00		6	\$14,128.06
	5	\$76,456.54			
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
New Haven,--	1	\$13,617.65	Chatham,-----	1	\$5,000.00
East Haven,--	1	2,800.00	Chester,-----	-----	*533.00
Hamden,-----	2	2,300.00	Cromwell,---	2	1,783.61
Meriden,-----	1	2,324.72		3	\$7,316.61
Middlebury,--	1	1,166.00			
Prospect,-----	1	900.00			
Waterbury,---	3	14,445.64			
	10	\$37,554.01			
NEW LONDON COUNTY.			TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Bozrah,-----	1	\$1,700.00	Ellington,---	2	\$5,572.18
Montville,-----	1	4,517.00	Mansfield,---	1	1,031.44
Preston,-----	1	1,200.00	Stafford,-----	1	1,540.50
	3	\$7,417.00	Vernon,-----	1	2,000.00
				5	\$10,144.12
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			BY COUNTIES.		
Danbury,-----	4	\$5,746.85	Hartford,-----	5	\$76,456.54
Greenwich,---	1	2,059.90	New Haven,---	10	37,554.01
Huntington,--	2	1,365.00	New London,---	3	7,417.00
Newtown,-----	2	864.37	Fairfield,---	10	36,915.88
Stamford,-----	1	26,879.76	Windham,-----	1	6,521.06
	10	\$36,915.88	Litchfield,---	6	14,128.06
			Middlesex,---	3	7,316.61
WINDHAM COUNTY.			Tolland,-----	5	10,144.12
Thompson,---	1	\$1,312.99		43	\$196,453.28
Windham,-----	-----	*5,208.07			
	1	\$6,521.06			

*These sums were paid to cancel debts on school houses erected in previous years.

The amounts reported as expended for Libraries and Apparatus, during the year ending August 31st, 1867, are as follows. These amounts are included in the "totals" of expenses on the previous pages, vii to xxiii.—*The Notes marked * on those pages should refer to pages xxiv and xxv only.*

Towns.	Amount.	Towns.	Amount.
Hartford,	\$475.88	Norwalk,	135 00
Berlin,	20.00	Ridgefield,	10.00
Canton,	20.00	Stamford,	38.50
Enfield,	58.36	Trumbull,	20.00
Farmington,	2.00		\$324.45
Glastenbury,	10.00		
Hartland,	10.00	Canterbury,	\$ 5.00
New Britain,	35.50	Killingly,	13.00
Simsbury,	23 00	Plainfield,	12.50
Southington,	15.00	Windham,	185.25
South Windsor,	5.00		\$215.75
Suffield,	10.00		
West Hartford,	33.00	Bridgewater,	\$ 5.00
Wethersfield,	15.00	Morris,	29.00
Windsor Locks,	34.03	New Hartford,	75.00
	\$766.77	New Milford,	27.75
		Plymouth,	24.50
		Sharon,	13.00
		Torrington,	100 00
		Washington,	10.00
			\$284.25
New Haven, (Fair Haven),	\$200.00	Middletown,	\$ 2.00
Branford,	85.00	Middlefield,	20.00
Derby,	15.00	Haddam,	5.00
East Haven,	11.50	Chester,	19.00
Guilford,	3.00	Cromwell,	20.00
Hamden,	5.00	Killingworth,	15.00
Madison,	31.80		\$81.00
Meriden,	80.45		
Naugatuck,	70.00	Ellington,	\$10.00
North Branford,	20.00	Union,	20.00
North Haven,	31.91		\$30.00
Orange,	12.10		
Oxford,	32.20	Hartford County,	\$766.77
Wallingford,	39 65	New Haven County,	763.41
Waterbury,	125.80	New London County,	337.30
	\$763.41	Fairfield County,	324.45
		Windham County,	215.75
		Litchfield County,	284.25
		Middlesex County,	81.00
		Tolland County,	30.00
		Total,	\$2,802.93
New London,	\$265.25		
Bozrah,	25.00		
Franklin,	10.00		
Lebanon,	6.50		
Sprague,	20.00		
Stonington,	10.25		
	\$337.30		
Bridgeport,	\$55.00		
Danbury,	17.00		
Darien,	10.00		
Greenwich,	38.95		

TABLE I.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each, for every child between four and sixteen years.

The amount is given in dollars.

This Table is based upon the Grand List of October, 1866, and the enumeration of children made in January, 1867. It is designed to show the relative wealth of the several towns in the State, as compared with their respective number of children of legal school age. An examination of this table will show which towns can best afford to devise liberally for their public schools.

Compare the rank of towns in this table with their rank in Table II.

Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
1	Hartford,	\$5024	41	Lebanon,	\$2478
2	West Hartford,	4032	42	Oxford,	2434
3	Pomfret,	3710	43	East Haven,	2426
4	Watertown,	3550	44	North Stonington,	2422
5	Goshen,	3513	45	Huntington,	2419
6	South Windsor,	3367	46	New London,	2416
7	Stonington,	3364	47	Marlborough,	2415
8	Wethersfield,	3284	48	Fairfield,	2405
9	New Haven,	3176	49	Meriden,	2370
10	Stratford,	2991	50	Brookfield,	2369
11	Andover,	2979	51	Bloomfield,	2368
12	Southbury,	2974	52	Norfolk,	2345
13	Reading,	2957	53	Norwalk,	2325
14	Bethlehem,	2947	54	Hebron,	2322
15	Norwich,	2937	55	New Milford,	2316
16	Woodbury,	2908	56	Danbury,	2298
17	Bethany,	2896	57	Litchfield,	2295
18	Winchester,	2823	58	Easton,	2295
19	Darien,	2751	59	North Canaan,	2276
20	Franklin,	2738	60	Harwinton,	2249
21	Woodbridge,	2682	61	Salisbury,	2231
22	Westbrook,	2644	62	Canton,	2230
23	Saybrook,	2637	63	Ellington,	2222
24	Guilford,	2617	64	Colchester,	2205
25	Essex,	2607	65	Montville,	2201
26	Westport,	2594	66	North Branford,	2197
27	Trumbull,	2590	67	Brooklyn,	2194
28	Washington,	2585	68	Durham,	2191
29	Windsor,	2573	69	East Hartford,	2188
30	East Granby,	2569	70	Bridgeport,	2174
31	Suffield,	2564	71	New Fairfield,	2149
32	Stamford,	2560	72	Sharon,	2143
33	Scotland,	2549	73	Thompson,	2139
34	Wallingford,	2541	74	Monroe,	2128
35	Middlebury,	2519	75	Hamden,	2128
36	Farmington,	2513	76	Barkhamsted,	2105
37	Ridgefield,	2501	77	Middletown,	2104
38	Somers,	2496	78	Cheshire,	2085
39	Middlefield,	2484	79	North Haven,	2082
40	Wolcott,	2482	80	Avon,	2076

Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
81	Hampton, -----	\$2072	123	Branford, -----	\$1784
82	Newtown, -----	2071	124	Greenwich, -----	1775
83	Canaan, -----	2068	125	New Britain, -----	1775
84	Colebrook, -----	2062	126	Wilton, -----	1765
85	Roxbury, -----	2050	127	Bolton, -----	1723
86	Plymouth, -----	2023	128	Putnam, -----	1696
87	Morris, -----	2008	129	Chaplin, -----	1693
88	Berlin, -----	2007	130	Lisbon, -----	1692
89	Derby, -----	1993	131	Killingworth, -----	1686
90	Sherman, -----	1992	132	Mansfield, -----	1675
91	Waterbury, -----	1989	133	Union, -----	1675
92	Old Saybrook, -----	1989	134	Stafford, -----	1670
93	Windham, -----	1983	135	Kent, -----	1639
94	Orange, -----	1968	136	Cornwall, -----	1620
95	Salem, -----	1967	137	Milford, -----	1616
96	Vernon, -----	1962	138	East Haddam, -----	1613
97	Warren, -----	1952	139	Preston, -----	1602
98	Rocky Hill, -----	1948	140	Columbia, -----	1600
99	Griswold, -----	1947	141	Southington, -----	1584
100	Bristol, -----	1939	142	Naugatuck, -----	1577
101	Woodstock, -----	1929	143	Tolland, -----	1576
102	Coventry, -----	1926	144	Ledyard, -----	1576
103	Manchester, -----	1917	145	Old Lyme, -----	1546
104	Torrington, -----	1916	146	Chester, -----	1531
105	East Windsor, -----	1904	147	Ashford, -----	1528
106	Groton, -----	1903	148	Plainfield, -----	1521
107	Portland, -----	1899	149	Sprague, -----	1519
108	Weston, -----	1889	150	Granby, -----	1491
109	Chatham, -----	1888	151	Willington, -----	1481
110	Madison, -----	1878	152	Killingly, -----	1468
111	Seymour, -----	1877	153	Prospect, -----	1447
112	Glastenbury, -----	1865	154	Waterford, -----	1430
113	Clinton, -----	1842	155	Burlington, -----	1399
114	Simsbury, -----	1839	156	New Hartford, -----	1390
115	Bridgewater, -----	1834	157	Sterling, -----	1356
116	Haddam, -----	1833	158	East Lyme, -----	1282
117	Hartland, -----	1825	159	Cromwell, -----	1240
118	New Canaan, -----	1824	160	Lyme, -----	1214
119	Bozrah, -----	1817	161	Windsor Locks, -----	1189
120	Bethel, -----	1808	162	Eastford, -----	1107
121	Canterbury, -----	1796	163	Voluntown, -----	804
122	Enfield, -----	1792			

The same facts are now exhibited by counties.

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County, arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each, for every child between four and sixteen years.

Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
HARTFORD COUNTY.			16	Derby,	\$1993
			17	Waterbury,	1989
1	Hartford,	\$5024	18	Orange,	1968
2	West Hartford,	4032	19	Madison,	1878
3	South Windsor,	3367	20	Seymour,	1877
4	Wethersfield,	3284	21	Branford,	1784
5	Windsor,	2573	22	Milford,	1616
6	East Granby,	2569	23	Naugatuck,	1577
7	Suffield,	2564	24	Prospect,	1447
8	Farmington,	2513	NEW LONDON COUNTY.		
9	Marlborough,	2415	1	Stonington,	3364
10	Bloomfield,	2368	2	Norwich,	2937
11	Canton,	2230	3	Franklin,	2738
12	East Hartford,	2188	4	Lebanon,	2478
13	Avon,	2076	5	North Stonington,	2422
14	Berlin,	2007	6	New London,	2416
15	Rocky Hill,	1948	7	Colchester,	2205
16	Bristol,	1939	8	Montville,	2201
17	Manchester,	1917	9	Salem,	1967
18	East Windsor,	1904	10	Griswold,	1947
19	Glastenbury,	1865	11	Groton,	1903
20	Simsbury,	1839	12	Bozrah,	1817
21	Hartland,	1825	13	Lisbon,	1692
22	Enfield,	1792	14	Preston,	1602
23	New Britain,	1775	15	Ledyard,	1576
24	Southington,	1584	16	Old Lyme,	1546
25	Granby,	1491	17	Sprague,	1519
26	Burlington,	1399	18	Waterford,	1430
27	Windsor Locks,	1189	19	East Lyme,	1282
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.			20	Lyme,	1214
1	New Haven,	3176	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.		
2	Southbury,	2974	1	Stratford,	2991
3	Bethany,	2896	2	Reading,	2957
4	Woodbridge,	2682	3	Darien,	2751
5	Guilford,	2617	4	Westport,	2594
6	Wallingford,	2541	5	Trumbull,	2590
7	Middlebury,	2519	6	Stamford,	2560
8	Wolcott,	2482	7	Ridgefield,	2501
9	Oxford,	2434	8	Huntington,	2419
10	East Haven,	2426	9	Fairfield,	2405
11	Meriden,	2370	10	Brookfield,	2369
12	North Branford,	2197	11	Norwalk,	2325
13	Hamden,	2128	12	Danbury,	2298
14	Cheshire,	2085	13	Easton,	2295
15	North Haven,	2082			

Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	Order.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
14	Bridgeport, -----	\$2174	23	Kent, -----	\$1639
15	New Fairfield, -----	2149	24	Cornwall, -----	1620
16	Monroe, -----	2128	25	New Hartford, -----	1390
17	Newtown, -----	2071			
18	Sherman, -----	1992		MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
19	Weston, -----	1889	1	Westbrook, -----	2644
20	New Canaan, -----	1824	2	Saybrook, -----	2637
21	Bethel, -----	1808	3	Essex, -----	2607
22	Greenwich, -----	1775	4	Middlefield, -----	2484
23	Wilton, -----	1765	5	Durham, -----	2191
			6	Middletown, -----	2104
	WINDHAM COUNTY.		7	Old Saybrook, -----	1989
1	Pomfret, -----	3710	8	Portland, -----	1899
2	Scotland, -----	2549	9	Chatham, -----	1888
3	Brooklyn, -----	2194	10	Clinton, -----	1842
4	Thompson, -----	2139	11	Haddam, -----	1833
5	Hampton, -----	2072	12	Killingworth, -----	1686
6	Windham, -----	1983	13	East Haddam, -----	1613
7	Woodstock, -----	1929	14	Chester, -----	1531
8	Canterbury, -----	1796	15	Cromwell, -----	1240
9	Putnam, -----	1696			
10	Chaplin, -----	1693		TOLLAND COUNTY.	
11	Ashford, -----	1528	1	Andover, -----	2979
12	Plainfield, -----	1521	2	Somers, -----	2496
13	Killingly, -----	1458	3	Hebron, -----	2322
14	Sterling, -----	1356	4	Ellington, -----	2222
15	Eastford, -----	1107	5	Vernon, -----	1962
16	Voluntown, -----	804	6	Coventry, -----	1926
			7	Bolton, -----	1723
	LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		8	Mansfield, -----	1675
1	Watertown, -----	3550	9	Union, -----	1675
2	Goshen, -----	3513	10	Stafford, -----	1670
3	Bethlehem, -----	2947	11	Columbia, -----	1600
4	Woodbury, -----	2908	12	Tolland, -----	1576
5	Winchester, -----	2823	13	Willington, -----	1481
6	Washington, -----	2585			
7	Norfolk, -----	2345			
8	New Milford, -----	2316			
9	Litchfield, -----	2295			
10	North Canaan, -----	2276			
11	Harwinton, -----	2249			
12	Salisbury, -----	2231			
13	Sharon, -----	2143			
14	Barkhamsted, -----	2105			
15	Canaan, -----	2068			
16	Colebrook, -----	2062			
17	Roxbury, -----	2050			
18	Plymouth, -----	2023			
19	Morris, -----	2008			
20	Warren, -----	1952			
21	Torrington, -----	1916			
22	Bridgewater, -----	1834			

RECAPITULATION.		1865-6.	1866-7.
1	Hartford County, ---	\$2905	\$3000
2	New Haven " ---	2443	2542
3	New London " ---	2292	2325
4	Fairfield " ---	2233	2264
5	Litchfield " ---	2160	2226
6	Middlesex " ---	1863	1977
7	Tolland " ---	1819	1895
8	Windham " ---	1617	1784
The State, -----		2324	2399

TABLE II.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the per centage of their taxable property appropriated to Public Schools in the year ending Aug. 31, 1867.

THE GRAND LIST OF 1866 forms the basis of comparison. Money received from School Fund and from Town Deposit Fund is not included. The amount is expressed in mills and hundredths of a mill. This table shows how much money each town in the State raised for public schools, in proportion to the resources of each. As the money from the School Fund and the Town Deposit Fund is not derived from nor dependent upon the wealth of the towns, or their zeal for education, that money is excluded from this calculation. In some towns there are local funds for school purposes, the income of which should be deducted from the total receipts in making the calculations for this table; but the returns, in most cases, do not indicate the amount of such income. In future returns the avails from local funds will be given by themselves.

Compare the rank of towns in this table with their rank in Table I.

For the statement of how much each town raised for every child enumerated, see Table III.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
21	1	Stamford,	7.93	12	31	Enfield,	3.07
41	2	Plymouth,	7.39	30	32	Milford,	3.01
137	3	Chatham,	7.22	90	33	East Haven,	2.86
32	4	Prospect,	6.81	20	34	Stafford,	2.85
134	5	Ellington,	6.25	3	35	Glastenbury,	2.84
45	6	Bristol,	6.09	74	36	Hamden,	2.84
96	7	Colebrook,	5.22	73	37	Meriden,	2.75
38	8	Montville,	5.00	28	38	Barkhamsted,	2.70
23	9	Waterbury,	4.96	54	39	Cornwall,	2.56
18	10	Windham,	4.78	42	40	Wolcott,	2.54
40	11	Bozrah,	4.60	6	41	New Britain,	2.51
47	12	Middlebury,	4.58	79	42	New London,	2.51
29	13	Cromwell,	4.43	153	43	Huntington,	2.48
19	14	New Haven,	4.26	33	44	Madison,	2.45
14	15	Naugatuck,	4.04	5	45	Windsor Locks,	2.44
1	16	Chester,	3.98	15	46	Torrington,	2.40
11	17	Danbury,	3.94	49	47	Seymour,	2.29
4	18	Tolland,	3.93	85	48	Newtown,	2.27
26	19	Bridgeport,	3.88	78	49	Griswold,	2.19
64	20	Preston,	3.80	76	50	Killingworth,	2.15
37	21	Oxford,	3.75	*	51	*Middlefield,	2.12
13	22	Derby,	3.73	27	52	Killingly,	2.11
22	23	Vernon,	3.67	31	53	Morris,	2.09
2	24	Branford,	3.44	130	54	Burlington,	2.07
7	25	Canton,	3.37	86	55	Brooklyn,	2.05
16	26	Norwich,	3.33	48	56	Columbia,	2.05
46	27	Hartford,	3.29	34	57	New Milford,	2.03
17	28	Mansfield,	3.16	106	58	Sharon,	2.01
61	29	*Middletown,	3.09	60	59	East Hartford,	2.00
117	30	Voluntown,	3.08	65	60	Granby,	2.00

* In the previous report, Middlefield was included with Middletown.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1865-6.	1866-6.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
105	61	Hartland, -----	1.99	138	113	Old Saybrook, -----	1.31
102	62	Suffield, -----	1.98	131	114	East Granby, -----	1.31
149	63	New Fairfield, -----	1.98	84	115	East Lyme, -----	1.30
43	64	Simsbury, -----	1.94	97	116	Coventry, -----	1.28
57	65	New Canaan, -----	1.93	109	117	Lisbon, -----	1.19
72	66	Groton, -----	1.88	68	118	Darien, -----	1.16
56	67	Berlin, -----	1.83	159	119	Sherman, -----	1.16
58	68	Trumbull, -----	1.81	103	120	Lebanon, -----	1.14
71	69	Greenwich, -----	1.81	156	121	Eastford, -----	1.12
100	70	Wallingford, -----	1.79	89	122	Canaan, -----	1.12
36	71	Saybrook, -----	1.75	125	123	Andover, -----	1.11
140	72	Stonington, -----	1.73	115	124	Chaplin, -----	1.11
55	73	Ledyard, -----	1.72	25	125	Reading, -----	1.10
158	74	Thompson, -----	1.72	143	126	Orange, -----	1.09
39	75	East Windsor, -----	1.67	92	127	Durham, -----	1.09
50	76	Ridgefield, -----	1.64	9	128	Avon, -----	1.06
67	77	Harwinton, -----	1.63	128	129	Guilford, -----	1.05
24	78	North Haven, -----	1.60	95	130	Hampton, -----	1.05
114	79	Haddam, -----	1.60	112	131	Brookfield, -----	1.02
141	80	Norfolk, -----	1.59	129	132	Watertown, -----	1.01
80	81	Easton, -----	1.58	119	133	Litchfield, -----	.99
104	82	Franklin, -----	1.58	108	134	Colchester, -----	.99
121	83	Waterford, -----	1.58	98	135	Westbrook, -----	.98
70	84	North Branford, -----	1.57	66	136	Union, -----	.96
94	85	Bolton, -----	1.56	88	137	New Hartford, -----	.96
44	86	Portland, -----	1.55	135	138	Woodstock, -----	.94
120	87	Salisbury, -----	1.55	160	139	Pomfret, -----	.93
8	88	Bethany, -----	1.53	122	140	Somers, -----	.92
77	89	Rocky Hill, -----	1.53	113	141	Fairfield, -----	.92
51	90	West Hartford, -----	1.52	124	142	Windsor, -----	.92
148	91	Wethersfield, -----	1.52	107	143	Bethlehem, -----	.91
123	92	Winchester, -----	1.51	127	144	Essex, -----	.91
75	93	Weston, -----	1.51	111	145	Roxbury, -----	.90
35	94	Bethel, -----	1.48	133	146	Bloomfield, -----	.88
10	95	Woodbridge, -----	1.48	150	147	Southbury, -----	.87
53	96	Farmington, -----	1.48	145	148	Goshen, -----	.85
87	97	Lyme, -----	1.47	155	149	South Windsor, -----	.85
116	98	East Haddam, -----	1.47	152	150	Stratford, -----	.84
132	99	Warren, -----	1.44	146	151	Marlborough, -----	.82
83	100	Bridgewater, -----	1.44	126	152	North Stonington, -----	.79
110	101	Norwalk, -----	1.44	91	153	Plainfield, -----	.78
59	102	Clinton, -----	1.42	144	154	Ashford, -----	.74
52	103	Wilton, -----	1.41	147	155	Westport, -----	.70
82	104	Washington, -----	1.40	136	156	Willington, -----	.67
118	105	Woodbury, -----	1.40	151	157	Sprague, -----	.66
81	106	Manchester, -----	1.38	161	158	Old Lyme, -----	.65
101	107	Southington, -----	1.37	99	159	Kent, -----	.63
69	108	Cheshire, -----	1.37	142	160	Putnam, -----	.62
62	109	Scotland, -----	1.35	154	161	Hebron, -----	.42
63	110	Monroe, -----	1.34	162	162	North Canaan, -----	.39
139	111	Sterling, -----	1.33	157	163	Salem, -----	†.26
93	112	Canterbury, -----	1.32				

† There is evidently some error in the Report of the Visitors of this town.

The same figures are next arranged by Counties.

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the per centage of taxable property in each, which was appropriated to Public Schools in the year ending August 31, 1867.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		8 17		North Haven,	\$1.60
10	1	Bristol,	\$6.09	17 18		North Branford,	1.57
4	2	Canton,	3.37	2 19		Bethany,	1.53
9	3	Hartford,	3 29	3 20		Woodbridge,	1.48
6	4	Enfield,	3.07	16 21		Cheshire,	1.37
1	5	Glastenbury,	2.84	23 22		Orange,	1.09
3	6	New Britain,	2.51	22 23		Guilford,	1.05
2	7	Windsor Locks,	2.44	24 24		Southbury,	0.87
22	8	Burlington,	2.07			N. LONDON COUNTY.	
14	9	East Hartford,	2.00	2 1		Montville,	\$5.00
15	10	Granby,	2.00	3 2		Bozrah,	4.60
20	11	Hartland,	1.99	5 3		Preston,	3.80
19	12	Suffield,	1.98	1 4		Norwich,	3.33
8	13	Simsbury,	1.94	8 5		New London,	2.51
13	14	Berlin,	1.83	7 6		Griswold,	2.19
7	15	East Windsor,	1.67	6 7		Groton,	1.88
16	16	Rocky Hill,	1.53	17 8		Stonington,	1.73
11	17	West Hartford,	1.52	4 9		Ledyard,	1.72
26	18	Wethersfield,	1.52	12 10		Franklin,	1.58
12	19	Farmington,	1 48	15 11		Waterford,	1.58
17	20	Manchester,	1.38	10 12		Lyme,	1.47
18	21	Southington,	1.37	9 13		East Lyme,	1.30
23	22	East Granby,	1.31	14 14		Lisbon,	1.19
5	23	Avon,	1.06	11 15		Lebanon,	1.14
21	24	Windsor,	0.92	13 16		Colchester,	0.99
24	25	Bloomfield,	0.88	16 17		North Stonington,	0.79
27	26	South Windsor,	0.85	18 18		Sprague,	0.66
25	27	Marlborough,	0.82	20 19		Old Lyme,	0.65
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		19 20		Salem,	*0.26
10	1	Prospect,	\$6.81			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
7	2	Waterbury,	4.96	2 1		Stamford,	7.93
14	3	Middlebury,	4.58	1 2		Danbury,	3.94
6	4	New Haven,	4.26	4 3		Bridgeport,	3.88
5	5	Naugatuck,	4.04	22 4		Huntington,	2.48
12	6	Oxford,	3.75	15 5		Newtown,	2.27
4	7	Derby,	3.73	20 6		New Fairfield,	1.98
1	8	Branford,	3.44	8 7		New Canaan,	1.93
9	9	Milford,	3.01	9 8		Trumbull,	1.81
20	10	East Haven,	2.86	12 9		Greenwich,	1.81
19	11	Hamden,	2.84	6 10		Ridgefield,	1.64
18	12	Meriden,	2.75	14 11		Easton,	1.58
13	13	Wolcott,	2.54	13 12		Weston,	1.51
11	14	Madison,	2.45	5 13		Bethel,	1.48
15	15	Seymour,	2.29				
21	16	Wallingford,	1.79				

* Evidently an error in the Visitor's Report.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS	Per cent. for schools.
16 14		Norwalk,	\$1.44			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
7 15		Wilton,	1.41				
10 16		Monroe,	1.34	13 1		Chatham,	\$7.22
11 17		Darien,	1.16	2 2		Cromwell,	4.43
23 18		Sherman,	1.16	1 3		Chester,	3.98
3 19		Reading,	1.10	*6 4		Middletown,	3.09
17 20		Brookfield,	1.02	7 5		Killingworth,	2.15
18 21		Fairfield,	0.92	† 6		Middlefield,	2.12
21 22		Stratford,	0.84	3 7		Saybrook,	1.75
19 23		Westport,	0.70	10 8		Haddam,	1.60
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		4 9		Portland,	1.55
1 1		Windham,	4.78	11 10		East Haddam,	1.47
9 2		Voluntown,	3.08	5 11		Clinton,	1.42
2 3		Killingly,	2.11	14 12		Old Saybrook,	1.31
4 4		Brooklyn,	2.05	8 13		Durham,	1.09
15 5		Thompson,	1.72	9 14		Westbrook,	0.98
3 6		Scotland,	1.35	12 15		Essex,	0.91
11 7		Sterling,	1.33			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
6 8		Canterbury,	1.32	11 1		Ellington,	6.25
14 9		Eastford,	1.12	1 2		Tolland,	3.93
8 10		Chaplin,	1.11	4 3		Vernon,	3.67
7 11		Hampton,	1.05	2 4		Mansfield,	3.16
10 12		Woodstock,	0.94	3 5		Stafford,	2.85
16 13		Pomfret,	0.93	5 6		Columbia,	2.05
5 14		Plainfield,	0.78	7 7		Bolton,	1.56
13 15		Ashford,	0.74	8 8		Coventry,	1.28
12 16		Putnam,	0.62	10 9		Andover,	1.11
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		6 10		Union,	0.96
5 1		Plymouth,	7.39	9 11		Somers,	0.92
12 2		Colebrook,	5.22	12 12		Willington,	0.67
2 3		Barkhamsted,	2.70	13 13		Hebron,	0.42
6 4		Cornwall,	2.56			RECAPITULATION.	
1 5		Torrington,	2.40				
3 6		Morris,	2.09				
4 7		New Milford,	2.03				
14 8		Sharon,	2.01				
7 9		Harwinton,	1.63				
23 10		Norfolk,	1.59				
19 11		Salisbury,	1.55				
20 12		Winchester,	1.51				
22 13		Warren,	1.44				
9 14		Bridgewater,	1.44				
8 15		Washington,	1.40				
17 16		Woodbury,	1.40				
11 17		Canaan,	1.12				
21 18		Watertown,	1.01				
18 19		Litchfield,	0.99				
10 20		New Hartford,	0.96				
15 21		Bethlehem,	0.91				
16 22		Roxbury,	0.90				
24 23		Goshen,	0.85				
13 24		Kent,	0.63				
25 25		North Canaan,	0.39				

Order, 1865-6.	Order, 1866-7.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. for schools, 1865-6.	Per cent. for schools, 1866-7.
1	1	New Haven, ..	\$2.48	\$3.65
4	2	Fairfield, ..	1.83	2.83
3	3	Hartford, ..	1.93	2.73
2	4	Tolland, ..	1.93	2.67
6	5	Middlesex, ..	1.56	2.46
5	6	N. London, ..	1.71	2.38
8	7	Litchfield, ..	1.32	2.01
7	8	Windham, ..	1.34	1.85
		The State, ..	\$1.91	\$2.78

* Including Middlefield.
† Included in Middletown.

Having compared the amount of money raised for school purposes with the amount of property owned in each town, we now compare it with the number of children.

TABLE III.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised for Public Schools from all sources for each child enumerated, not including money for new school houses.

By examination of this table, the reader will perceive how much money was raised for public schools in each town in the State, for each child between four and sixteen years of age, in the several towns. Money raised for erecting new school-houses, being for a *special or occasional* object, is not included in these computations.

The twenty-nine towns in which additional money was raised for new school-houses, are marked with a *.—See page xxiv.

For a statement of how much each town raised in proportion to its *pecuniary ability*, see Table II.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.
2	1	Norwich, -----	\$11.10	133	34	Bethany, -----	\$6.24
20	2	Oxford, -----	10.91	65	35	Franklin, -----	6.15
11	3	*Hartford, -----	10.86	14	36	Torrington, -----	6.12
23	4	Bridgeport, -----	9.68	80	37	Wallingford, -----	6.10
4	5	*New Haven, -----	9.26	88	38	Brooklyn, -----	6.06
3	6	Canton, -----	8.98	116	39	Sharon, -----	6.03
42	7	*Bristol, -----	8.77	90	40	Killingworth, -----	6.00
10	8	Derby, -----	8.68	16	41	Morris, -----	5.96
12	9	Wolcott, -----	8.46	71	42	Griswold, -----	5.95
1	10	Tolland, -----	8.25	48	43	East Hartford, -----	5.94
7	11	*Stamford, -----	8.19	9	44	New Britain, -----	5.91
76	12	Middletown, -----	7.99	68	45	Winchester, -----	5.89
13	13	Barkhamsted, -----	7.80	97	46	Cornwall, -----	5.74
5	14	*Danbury, -----	7.76	32	47	Ridgefield, -----	5.72
21	15	Naugatuck, -----	7.58	52	48	Woodbridge, -----	5.71
95	16	Branford, -----	7.54	70	49	*Cromwell, -----	5.70
6	17	West Hartford, -----	7.51	54	50	*Glastenbury, -----	5.68
55	18	New London, -----	7.49	115	51	Hartland, -----	5.68
104	19	Stonington, -----	7.26	121	52	Pomfret, -----	5.66
22	20	Enfield, -----	6.83	89	53	*Newtown, -----	5.64
94	21	Suffield, -----	6.81	51	54	Harwinton, -----	5.63
26	22	*Vernon, -----	6.77	74	55	Seymour, -----	5.62
25	23	Middlefield, -----	6.76	86	56	*Preston, -----	5.53
18	24	*Windham, -----	6.71	47	57	*Prospect, -----	5.52
96	25	Wethersfield, -----	6.66	63	58	Andover, -----	5.50
59	26	*Meriden, -----	6.55	81	59	*Chester, -----	5.46
35	27	Milford, -----	6.51	117	60	Norfolk, -----	5.39
15	28	*Waterbury, -----	6.49	43	61	Washington, -----	5.36
27	29	Trumbull, -----	6.41	44	62	Watertown, -----	5.35
17	30	*Middlebury, -----	6.39	53	63	Berlin, -----	5.34
30	31	Madison, -----	6.36	61	64	Easton, -----	5.24
29	32	New Milford, -----	6.34	62	65	North Branford, -----	5.20
24	33	Saybrook, -----	6.24	34	66	Farmington, -----	5.16

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.
120	67	East Granby, -----	\$5.13	82	116	*Colebrook, -----	\$4.16
72	68	*Woodbury, -----	5.07	69	117	Brookfield, -----	4.16
101	69	Goshen, -----	5.05	123	118	Canterbury, -----	4.15
57	70	Columbia, -----	5.04	119	119	Coventry, -----	4.13
126	71	*Mansfield, -----	5.03	33	120	Windsor Locks, -----	4.12
79	72	New Canaan, -----	5.01	107	121	Stratford, -----	4.11
83	73	Groton, -----	5.00	103	122	Litchfield, -----	4.10
19	74	North Haven, -----	4.99	93	123	Hampton, -----	4.09
46	75	Simsbury, -----	4.98	146	124	Sherman, -----	4.09
8	76	Reading, -----	4.95	160	125	Voluntown, -----	4.06
36	77	Scotland, -----	4.92	102	126	Manchester, -----	4.04
40	78	*Plymouth, -----	4.88	128	127	Somers, -----	4.02
66	79	Lebanon, -----	4.86	141	128	Old Saybrook, -----	4.01
118	80	South Windsor, -----	4.85	140	129	East Haddam, -----	3.99
50	81	*Montville, -----	4.84	110	130	Marlborough, -----	3.95
113	82	Haddam, -----	4.83	152	131	Waterford, -----	3.91
100	83	Granby, -----	4.80	132	132	*Ellington, -----	3.90
159	84	Salisbury, -----	4.80	109	133	Essex, -----	3.89
67	85	Rocky Hill, -----	4.80	112	134	Canaan, -----	3.88
127	86	Warren, -----	4.76	114	135	Bloomfield, -----	3.86
64	87	Ledyard, -----	4.75	147	136	Windsor, -----	3.78
153	88	Burlington, -----	4.71	106	137	Colchester, -----	3.78
125	89	Norwalk, -----	4.65	135	138	Chaplin, -----	3.69
41	90	Darien, -----	4.64	87	139	Fairfield, -----	3.68
39	91	Monroe, -----	4.64	150	140	Orange, -----	3.61
84	92	Greenwich, -----	4.59	145	141	Sterling, -----	3.59
139	93	New Fairfield, -----	4.58	134	142	Southington, -----	3.55
49	94	East Windsor, -----	4.57	144	143	Lisbon, -----	3.54
38	95	*Bozrah, -----	4.55	129	144	Lyme, -----	3.53
45	96	Bethlehem, -----	4.55	163	145	*Thompson, -----	3.52
105	97	Bolton, -----	4.52	137	146	*Huntington, -----	3.51
91	98	Southbury, -----	4.52	148	147	Woodstock, -----	3.48
155	99	Killingly, -----	4.51	108	148	Roxbury, -----	3.46
99	100	Westbrook, -----	4.50	122	149	Westport, -----	3.35
75	101	Guilford, -----	4.49	92	150	Union, -----	3.32
28	102	*Stafford, -----	4.46	151	151	East Lyme, -----	3.17
143	103	*Chatham, -----	4.43	161	152	Eastford, -----	3.03
58	104	Wilton, -----	4.38	131	153	Willington, -----	2.97
124	105	Weston, -----	4.37	149	154	Ashford, -----	2.87
37	106	Cheshire, -----	4.37	154	155	Salem, -----	2.85
111	107	Bridgewater, -----	4.35	138	156	Hebron, -----	2.83
85	108	*East Haven, -----	4.34	136	157	Kent, -----	2.82
73	109	*Hamden, -----	4.27	158	158	Old Lyme, -----	2.75
56	110	Portland, -----	4.26	142	159	New Hartford, -----	2.69
60	111	Clinton, -----	4.25	130	160	Plainfield, -----	2.64
98	112	North Stonington, -----	4.23	157	161	North Canaan, -----	2.46
77	113	Avon, -----	4.21	156	162	Putnam, -----	2.43
31	114	Bethel, -----	4.20	162	163	Sprague, -----	2.27
78	115	Durham, -----	4.19				

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

The Towns of each County arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised for Public Schools, from all sources, for each child enumerated.

Money for new school houses is not included. The towns in which additional money was raised for that object, are designated by a *.—See page xxiv.

For a comparison of the several Counties, see page xxiii, column 33.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		23 12		Bethany,	\$6.24
				19 13		Wallingford,	6.10
				13 14		Woodbridge,	5.71
4 1		*Hartford,	\$10.86	17 15		Seymour,	5.62
1 2		Canton,	8.98	12 16		*Prospect,	5.52
8 3		*Bristol,	8.77	15 17		North Branford,	5.20
2 4		West Hartford,	7.51	6 18		North Haven,	4.99
5 5		Enfield,	6.83	21 19		Southbury,	4.52
16 6		Suffield,	6.81	18 20		Guilford,	4.49
17 7		Wethersfield,	6.66	11 21		Cheshire,	4.37
10 8		East Hartford,	5.94	20 22		*East Haven,	4.34
3 9		New Britain,	5.91	16 23		*Hamden,	4.27
13 10		*Glastenbury,	5.68	24 24		Orange,	3.61
22 11		Hartland,	5.68			NEW LONDON COUNTY.	
12 12		Berlin,	5.34	1 1		Norwich,	11.10
7 13		Farmington,	5.16	4 2		New London,	7.49
24 14		East Granby,	5.13	12 3		Stonington,	7.26
9 15		Simsbury,	4.98	6 4		Franklin,	6.15
23 16		South Windsor,	4.85	8 5		Griswold,	5.95
18 17		Granby,	4.80	10 6		*Preston,	5.53
14 18		Rocky Hill,	4.80	9 7		Groton,	5.00
27 19		Burlington,	4.71	7 8		Lebanon,	4.86
11 20		East Windsor,	4.57	3 9		*Montville,	4.84
15 21		Avon,	4.21	5 10		Ledyard,	4.75
6 22		Windsor Locks,	4.12	2 11		*Bozrah,	4.55
19 23		Manchester,	4.04	11 12		North Stonington,	4.23
20 24		Marlborough,	3.95	17 13		Waterford,	3.91
21 25		Bloomfield,	3.86	13 14		Colchester,	3.78
26 26		Windsor,	3.78	15 15		Lisbon,	3.54
25 27		Southington,	3.55	14 16		Lyme,	3.53
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		16 17		East Lyme,	3.17
7 1		Oxford,	10.91	18 18		Salem,	2.85
1 2		*New Haven,	9.26	19 19		Old Lyme,	2.75
2 3		Derby,	8.68	20 20		Sprague,	2.27
3 4		Wolcott,	8.46			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
8 5		Naugatuck,	7.58	4 1		Bridgeport,	9.68
22 6		Branford,	7.54	2 2		*Stamford,	8.19
14 7		*Meriden,	6.55	1 3		*Danbury,	7.76
10 8		Milford,	6.51	5 4		Trumbull,	6.41
4 9		*Waterbury,	6.49	7 5		Ridgefield,	5.72
5 10		*Middletown,	6.39				
9 11		Madison,	6.36				

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Amount per child.
16	6	*Newtown, -----	\$5.64	7	11	Watertown, -----	\$5.35
11	7	Easton, -----	5.24	11	12	*Woodbury, -----	5.07
13	8	New Canaan, -----	5.01	14	13	Goshen, -----	5.05
3	9	Reading, -----	4.95	5	14	*Plymouth, -----	4.88
20	10	Norwalk, -----	4.65	25	15	Salisbury, -----	4.80
9	11	Darien, -----	4.64	21	16	Warren, -----	4.76
8	12	Monroe, -----	4.64	8	17	Bethlehem, -----	4.55
14	13	Greenwich, -----	4.59	17	18	Bridgewater, -----	4.35
22	14	New Fairfield, -----	4.58	12	19	*Colebrook, -----	4.16
10	15	Wilton, -----	4.38	15	20	Litchfield, -----	4.10
19	16	Weston, -----	4.37	18	21	Canaan, -----	3.88
6	17	Bethel, -----	4.20	16	22	Roxbury, -----	3.46
12	18	Brookfield, -----	4.16	22	23	Kent, -----	2.82
17	19	Stratford, -----	4.11	23	24	New Hartford, -----	2.69
23	20	Sherman, -----	4.09	24	25	North Canaan, -----	2.46
15	21	Fairfield, -----	3.68			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
21	22	*Huntington, -----	3.51				
18	23	Westport, -----	3.35				
		WINDHAM COUNTY.					
				6	1	Middletown, -----	7.99
				2	2	Middlefield, -----	6.76
				1	3	Saybrook, -----	6.24
1	1	*Windham, -----	6.71	9	4	Killingworth, -----	6.00
3	2	Brooklyn, -----	6.06	5	5	*Cromwell, -----	5.70
5	3	Pomfret, -----	5.66	8	6	*Chester, -----	5.46
2	4	Scotland, -----	4.92	12	7	Haddam, -----	4.83
12	5	Killingly, -----	4.51	10	8	Westbrook, -----	4.50
6	6	Canterbury, -----	4.15	15	9	*Chatham, -----	4.43
4	7	Hampton, -----	4.09	3	10	Portland, -----	4.26
14	8	Voluntown, -----	4.06	4	11	Clinton, -----	4.25
8	9	Chaplin, -----	3.69	7	12	Durham, -----	4.19
9	10	Sterling, -----	3.59	14	13	Old Saybrook, -----	4.01
16	11	*Thompson, -----	3.52	13	14	East Haddam, -----	3.99
10	12	Woodstock, -----	3.48	11	15	Essex, -----	3.89
15	13	Eastford, -----	3.03			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
11	14	Ashford, -----	2.87				
7	15	Plainfield, -----	2.64				
13	16	Putnam, -----	2.43				
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.					
				1	1	Tolland, -----	8.25
				2	2	*Vernon, -----	6.77
				5	3	Andover, -----	5.50
				4	4	Columbia, -----	5.04
				9	5	*Mansfield, -----	5.03
				7	6	Bolton, -----	4.52
				3	7	*Stafford, -----	4.46
19	4	Sharon, -----	6.03	8	8	Coventry, -----	4.13
3	5	Morris, -----	5.96	10	9	Somers, -----	4.02
10	6	Winchester, -----	5.89	12	10	*Ellington, -----	3.90
13	7	Cornwall, -----	5.74	6	11	Union, -----	3.32
9	8	Harwinton, -----	5.63	11	12	Willington, -----	2.97
20	9	Norfolk, -----	5.39	13	13	Hebron, -----	2.83
6	10	Washington, -----	3.36				

TABLE IV.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of scholars "registered in winter," as compared with their number of children enumerated."

This table shows how large a proportion of the children in each town attended public schools during the winter of 1866-7.

1865-6	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered Over 16.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered Over 16.
31	1	Franklin, .....	.989	7	96	46	Naugatuck, .....	.777	17
2	2	Scotland, .....	.968	8	61	47	Washington, .....	.776	18
26	3	Westbrook, .....	.965	0	19	48	Tolland, .....	.776	14
5	4	Killingworth, .....	.931	12	72	49	Oxford, .....	.775	4
3	5	Andover, .....	.913	7	44	50	Newtown, .....	.771	19
45	6	Southbury, .....	.900	10	62	51	Enfield, .....	.771	17
4	7	Middlebury, .....	.893	11	32	52	Suffield, .....	.764	8
13	8	East Lyme, .....	.892	32	105	53	Sterling, .....	.762	9
8	9	Salem, .....	.891	6	78	54	Berlin, .....	.760	0
6	10	Columbia, .....	.890	8	79	55	East Hartford, .....	.757	4
7	11	Barkhamsted, .....	.876	12	81	56	Coventry, .....	.757	14
33	12	Pomfret, .....	.864	25	73	57	Madison, .....	.757	6
21	13	Ledyard, .....	.863	26	40	58	Easton, .....	.756	5
28	14	Canterbury, .....	.861	15	66	59	South Windsor, .....	.751	3
15	15	North Stonington, .....	.853	17	68	60	Voluntown, .....	.751	11
1	16	Hampton, .....	.851	9	74	61	Clinton, .....	.749	0
18	17	Hartland, .....	.844	12	76	62	East Windsor, .....	.745	11
35	18	Union, .....	.833	11	153	63	Branford, .....	.745	10
29	19	Harwinton, .....	.833	9	23	64	Canaan, .....	.744	0
70	20	Colebrook, .....	.830	20	125	65	Sharon, .....	.742	41
38	21	Woodstock, .....	.827	6	82	66	Sherman, .....	.742	2
14	22	Griswold, .....	.827	35	55	67	New Milford, .....	.736	12
11	23	Mansfield, .....	.821	15	65	68	West Hartford, .....	.735	2
25	24	Saybrook, .....	.813	1	16	69	Bethlehem, .....	.731	3
37	25	Lebanon, .....	.813	24	30	70	Old Lyme, .....	.731	5
145	26	Stafford, .....	.813	36	116	71	Cornwall, .....	.729	36
51	27	Monroe, .....	.811	3	67	72	Bolton, .....	.726	10
49	28	Preston, .....	.804	16	24	73	Wolcott, .....	.725	2
52	29	Woodbury, .....	.802	14	56	74	Windham, .....	.724	69
89	30	Chaplin, .....	.801	11	48	75	Kent, .....	.722	5
90	31	Trumbull, .....	.800	7	86	76	Wallingford, .....	.717	11
57	32	Lisbon, .....	.799	1	39	77	Brookfield, .....	.716	3
12	33	Bozrah, .....	.798	10	92	78	Stonington, .....	.712	29
36	34	Guilford, .....	.795	20	115	79	Meriden, .....	.709	35
43	35	Lyme, .....	.793	17	75	80	New Fairfield, .....	.707	8
9	36	Ashford, .....	.789	24	93	81	Norwich, .....	.706	49
54	37	New London, .....	.788	20	118	82	Plymouth, .....	.703	14
20	38	Eastford, .....	.787	12	10	83	Goshen, .....	.702	1
106	39	Morris, .....	.787	4	64	84	Marlborough, .....	.702	1
53	40	Montville, .....	.784	20	77	85	Waterford, .....	.700	17
34	41	Somers, .....	.783	4	80	86	Roxbury, .....	.698	13
17	42	Hebron, .....	.781	5	108	87	Portland, .....	.696	10
22	43	Canton, .....	.780	40	71	88	Cromwell, .....	.694	14
104	44	New Britain, .....	.778	66	112	89	Milford, .....	.694	12
63	45	Brooklyn, .....	.778	18	102	90	Groton, .....	.694	19

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered over 16.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered over 16.
59	91	Willington, -----	.693	7	130	128	Litchfield, -----	.620	24
100	92	Seymour, -----	.692	3	143	129	Woodbridge, -----	.611	2
47	93	Torrington, -----	.691	29	120	130	Manchester, -----	.611	13
87	94	East Haddam, -----	.691	12	141	131	Thompson, -----	.607	18
95	95	Darien, -----	.690	7	146	132	Plainfield, -----	.606	10
117	96	Chatham, -----	.688	16	122	133	Bethel, -----	.603	5
91	97	Windsor, -----	.688	11	60	134	Warren, -----	.602	6
113	98	East Granby, -----	.687	5	134	135	Waterbury, -----	.602	38
150	99	Ellington, -----	.678	0	103	136	Fairfield, -----	.595	14
152	100	Salisbury, -----	.678	0	156	137	New Haven, -----	.595	109
69	101	Wilton, -----	.678	7	128	138	Ridgefield, -----	.590	14
85	102	Norfolk, -----	.672	7	148	139	North Haven, -----	.590	9
101	103	Glastenbury, -----	.667	15	41	140	Avon, -----	.589	0
97	104	Vernon, -----	.665	21	137	141	New Hartford, -----	.585	10
109	105	Windsor Locks, -----	.663	0	163	142	Sprague, -----	.583	23
133	106	Haddam, -----	.661	3	149	143	East Haven, -----	.581	0
88	107	Cheshire, -----	.660	11	140	144	Westport, -----	.580	12
84	108	Durham, -----	.660	3	151	145	Greenwich, -----	.571	26
131	109	Bloomfield, -----	.659	6	46	146	Essex, -----	.570	6
135	110	North Branford, -----	.656	4	144	147	Old Saybrook, -----	.566	4
119	111	Watertown, -----	.651	3	142	148	Hartford, -----	.566	217
126	112	Wethersfield, -----	.649	11	83	149	Southington, -----	.560	0
94	113	Bridgewater, -----	.649	4	147	150	Huntington, -----	.559	3
114	114	Bristol, -----	.647	12	139	151	North Canaan, -----	.558	4
111	115	Simsbury, -----	.645	5	132	152	Orange, -----	.555	3
98	116	Derby, -----	.644	33	58	153	Stratford, -----	.552	6
99	117	Middlefield, -----	.643	3	121	154	Bridgeport, -----	.552	10
42	118	Rocky Hill, -----	.639	0	123	155	Weston, -----	.551	14
127	119	Farmington, -----	.639	4	27	156	Colchester, -----	.549	15
129	120	Reading, -----	.638	2	160	157	Norwalk, -----	.549	25
162	121	Chester, -----	.636	6	136	158	Putnam, -----	.536	17
155	122	Middletown, -----	.635	7	159	159	Stamford, -----	.523	20
107	123	Granby, -----	.633	7	157	160	Prospect, -----	.517	0
124	124	New Canaan, -----	.629	3	154	161	Hamden, -----	.482	5
50	125	Burlington, -----	.629	2	161	162	Danbury, -----	.479	14
110	126	Bethany, -----	.628	0	158	163	Winchester, -----	.474	3
138	127	Killingly, -----	.622	34					

The same figures are now arranged by Counties. For a comparison of the several Counties see page xxii, column 12.

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

The Towns of each County arranged according to their per centage of children "registered in winter," as compared with their number of children "enumerated."

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered Over 16.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered Over 16.
HARTFORD COUNTY.					17 14	North Branford, L.....	.656	4	
					10 15	Derby, .....	.644	33	
					12 16	Bethany, .....	.628	0	
1 1		Hartland, .....	.844	12	18 17	Woodbridge, .....	.611	2	
2 2		Canton, .....	.780	40	16 18	Waterbury, .....	.602	38	
17 3		New Britain, .....	.778	66	23 19	New Haven, .....	.595	109	
7 4		Enfield, .....	.771	17	19 20	North Haven, .....	.590	9	
3 5		Suffield, .....	.764	8	20 21	East Haven, .....	.581	0	
12 6		Berlin, .....	.760	0	15 22	Orange, .....	.555	3	
13 7		East Hartford, .....	.757	4	24 23	Prospect, .....	.517	0	
10 8		South Windsor, .....	.751	3	22 24	Hamden, .....	.482	5	
11 9		East Windsor, .....	.745	11	NEW LONDON CO.				
9 10		West Hartford, .....	.735	2					
8 11		Marlborough, .....	.702	1	9 1	Franklin, .....	.989	7	
15 12		Windsor, .....	.688	11	3 2	East Lyme, .....	.892	32	
21 13		East Granby, .....	.687	5	1 3	Salem, .....	.891	6	
16 14		Glastenbury, .....	.667	15	6 4	Ledyard, .....	.863	26	
19 15		Windsor Locks, .....	.663	0	5 5	North Stonington, .....	.853	17	
26 16		Bloomfield, .....	.659	6	4 6	Griswold, .....	.827	35	
24 17		Wethersfield, .....	.649	11	10 7	Lebanon, .....	.813	24	
22 18		Bristol, .....	.647	12	5 12	Preston, .....	.804	16	
20 19		Simsbury, .....	.645	5	15 9	Lisbon, .....	.799	1	
5 20		Rocky Hill, .....	.639	0	2 10	Bozrah, .....	.798	10	
25 21		Farmington, .....	.639	4	11 11	Lyme, .....	.793	17	
18 22		Granby, .....	.633	7	14 12	New London, .....	.788	20	
6 23		Burlington, .....	.629	2	13 13	Montville, .....	.784	20	
23 24		Manchester, .....	.611	13	8 14	Old Lyme, .....	.731	5	
4 25		Avon, .....	.589	0	17 15	Stonington, .....	.712	29	
27 26		Hartford, .....	.566	217	16 17	Waterford, .....	.700	17	
14 27		Southington, .....	.560	0	19 18	Groton, .....	.694	19	
NEW HAVEN CO.					20 19	Sprague, .....	.583	23	
4 1		Southbury, .....	.900	10	7 20	Colchester, .....	.549	15	
1 2		Middlebury, .....	.893	11	FAIRFIELD CO.				
3 3		Guilford, .....	.795	20					
9 4		Naugatuck, .....	.777	17	4 1	Monroe, ...	.811	3	
5 5		Oxford, .....	.775	4	9 2	Trumbull, .....	.800	7	
6 6		Madison, .....	.757	6	3 3	Newtown, .....	.771	19	
21 7		Branford, .....	.745	10	2 4	Easton, .....	.756	5	
2 8		Wolcott, ..	.725	2	8 5	Sherman, .....	.742	2	
7 9		Wallingford, .....	.717	11	1 6	Brookfield, .....	.716	3	
14 10		Meriden, .....	.709	35	7 7	New Fairfield, .....	.707	8	
13 11		Milford, .....	.694	12	10 8	Darien, .....	.690	7	
11 12		Seymour, .....	.692	3	6 9	Wilton, .....	.678	7	
8 13		Cheshire, .....	.660	11					

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered Over 16.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	Registered Over 16.
17	10	Reading, -----	.638	2	18	13	Plymouth, -----	.703	14
15	11	New Canaan, -----	.629	3	2	14	Goshen, -----	.702	1
13	12	Bethel, -----	.603	5	13	15	Roxbury, -----	.698	13
11	13	Fairfield, -----	.595	14	6	16	Torrington, -----	.691	29
16	14	Ridgefield, -----	.590	14	24	17	Salisbury, -----	.678	0
18	15	Westport, -----	.580	12	14	18	Norfolk, -----	.672	7
20	16	Greenwich, -----	.571	26	19	19	Watertown, -----	.651	3
19	17	Huntington, -----	.559	3	15	20	Bridgewater, -----	.649	4
5	18	Stratford, -----	.552	6	21	21	Litchfield, -----	.620	24
12	19	Bridgeport, -----	.552	10	10	22	Warren, -----	.602	6
14	20	Weston, -----	.551	14	22	23	New Hartford, -----	.585	10
22	21	Norwalk, -----	.549	25	23	24	North Canaan, -----	.558	4
21	22	Stamford, -----	.523	20	25	25	Winchester, -----	.474	3
23	23	Danbury, -----	.479	14					
		WINDHAM COUNTY.					MIDDLESEX CO.		
					3	1	Westbrook, -----	.965	0
2	1	Scotland, -----	.968	8	1	2	Killingworth, -----	.931	12
6	2	Pomfret, -----	.864	25	2	3	Saybrook, -----	.813	1
5	3	Canterbury, -----	.861	15	6	4	Clinton, -----	.749	0
1	4	Hampton, -----	.851	9	10	5	Portland, -----	.696	10
7	5	Woodstock, -----	.827	6	5	6	Cromwell, -----	.694	14
11	6	Chaplin, -----	.801	11	8	7	East Haddam, -----	.691	12
3	7	Ashford, -----	.789	24	11	8	Chatham, -----	.688	16
4	8	Eastford, -----	.787	12	12	9	Haddam, -----	.661	3
9	9	Brooklyn, -----	.778	18	7	10	Durham, -----	.660	3
12	10	Sterling, -----	.762	9	9	11	Middlefield, -----	.643	3
10	11	Voluntown, -----	.751	11	15	12	Chester, -----	.636	6
8	12	Windham, -----	.724	69	14	13	Middletown, -----	.635	7
14	13	Killingly, -----	.622	34	4	14	Essex, -----	.570	6
15	14	Thompson, -----	.607	18	13	15	Old Saybrook, -----	.566	4
16	15	Plainfield, -----	.606	10					
13	16	Putnam, -----	.536	17			TOLLAND COUNTY.		
		LITCHFIELD CO.			1	1	Andover, -----	.913	7
					2	2	Columbia, -----	.890	8
1	1	Barkhamsted, -----	.876	12	7	3	Union, -----	.833	11
5	2	Harwinton, -----	.833	9	3	4	Mansfield, -----	.821	15
12	3	Colebrook, -----	.830	20	12	5	Stafford, -----	.813	36
8	4	Woodbury, -----	.802	14	6	6	Somers, -----	.783	4
16	5	Morris, -----	.787	4	4	7	Hebron, -----	.781	5
11	6	Washington, -----	.776	18	5	8	Tolland, -----	.776	14
4	7	Canaan, -----	.744	0	10	9	Coventry, -----	.757	14
20	8	Sharon, -----	.742	41	9	10	Bolton, -----	.726	10
9	9	New Milford, -----	.736	12	8	11	Willington, -----	.693	7
3	10	Bethlehem, -----	.731	3	13	12	Ellington, -----	.678	0
17	11	Cornwall, -----	.729	36	11	13	Vernon, -----	.665	21
7	12	Kent, -----	.722	5					

TABLE V.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their "number registered in winter."

This table shows the comparative REGULARITY of attendance of children at the Public Schools in each Town in the State, in the winter of 1866-7.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
103	1	Hampton, -----	.883	107	47	Rocky Hill, -----	.743
15	2	Prospect, -----	.870	27	48	Colebrook, -----	.742
17	3	Guilford, -----	.844	69	49	Watertown, -----	.742
28	4	East Windsor, -----	.825	143	50	East Haven, -----	.741
30	5	Litchfield, -----	.818	87	51	Killingworth, -----	.741
163	6	Stafford, -----	.815	63	52	Hebron, -----	.739
74	7	Canaan, -----	.809	57	53	Hamden, -----	.737
46	8	Clinton, -----	.804	18	54	Stonington, -----	.736
41	9	South Windsor, -----	.799	10	55	Woodstock, -----	.735
70	10	West Hartford, -----	.799	12	56	Coventry, -----	.735
3	11	Southbury, -----	.798	123	57	Seymour, -----	.734
39	12	Middlefield, -----	.797	26	58	Trumbull, -----	.732
22	13	Tolland, -----	.795	79	59	New London, -----	.732
11	14	Chatham, -----	.791	122	60	Orange, -----	.732
25	15	Norwich, -----	.790	100	61	Preston, -----	.731
98	16	Naugatuck, -----	.781	44	62	Canterbury, -----	.730
9	17	Somers, -----	.778	93	63	Ashford, -----	.729
62	18	Durham, -----	.776	154	64	Franklin, -----	.728
85	19	Torrington, -----	.776	126	65	Derby, -----	.728
117	20	Burlington, -----	.774	73	66	Bethel, -----	.727
4	21	New Haven, -----	.773	52	67	Meriden, -----	.726
29	22	Glastenbury, -----	.773	105	68	Ledyard, -----	.724
113	23	Woodbridge, -----	.771	84	69	Stratford, -----	.723
53	24	Windsor Locks, -----	.771	37	70	Bloomfield, -----	.723
8	25	Milford, -----	.770	20	71	Granby, -----	.722
88	26	Saybrook, -----	.770	162	72	Weston, -----	.721
23	27	Union, -----	.767	75	73	East Haddam, -----	.720
34	28	Pomfret, -----	.766	94	74	Bolton, -----	.720
16	29	Suffield, -----	.765	33	75	Oxford, -----	.719
68	30	Waterbury, -----	.761	60	76	Woodbury, -----	.719
108	31	Salisbury, -----	.761	50	77	Goshen, -----	.715
48	32	Cornwall, -----	.758	118	78	Danbury, -----	.714
36	33	Willington, -----	.757	144	79	Groton, -----	.713
1	34	Chester, -----	.757	83	80	Salem, -----	.713
77	35	Enfield, -----	.756	43	81	Brooklyn, -----	.712
31	36	Madison, -----	.756	7	82	Scotland, -----	.709
49	37	Cromwell, -----	.754	155	83	Roxbury, -----	.705
95	38	Canton, -----	.754	59	84	Washington, -----	.705
55	39	Bridgeport, -----	.754	71	85	Bristol, -----	.704
78	40	Middlebury, -----	.754	47	86	Columbia, -----	.703
91	41	Wethersfield, -----	.753	2	87	Ellington, -----	.702
125	42	Windsor, -----	.751	86	88	Farmington, -----	.702
128	43	Thompson, -----	.747	38	89	Mansfield, -----	.701
35	44	Westbrook, -----	.747	92	90	Windham, -----	.701
56	45	East Granby, -----	.746	21	91	Reading, -----	.700
66	46	Plymouth, -----	.744	80	92	North Haven, -----	.700

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
61	93	Avon, .....	.697	6	129	New Britain, .....	.663
104	94	Lebanon, .....	.696	54	130	Bethlehem, .....	.662
82	95	Portland, .....	.695	40	131	Morris, .....	.660
138	96	Huntington, .....	.694	130	132	Bridgewater, .....	.660
136	97	Cheshire, .....	.694	119	133	Harwinton, .....	.654
64	98	North Branford, .....	.694	159	134	Kent, .....	.652
13	99	East Hartford, .....	.692	151	135	New Fairfield, .....	.648
58	100	Simsbury, .....	.692	139	136	Newtown, .....	.647
72	101	Griswold, .....	.690	5	137	Marlborough, .....	.644
131	102	Montville, .....	.688	96	138	Fairfield, .....	.643
32	103	Middletown, .....	.685	129	139	Andover, .....	.643
124	104	Southington, .....	.684	145	140	Haddam, .....	.637
109	105	Wallingford, .....	.683	133	141	New Milford, .....	.634
147	106	Putnam, .....	.682	51	142	Lisbon, .....	.632
142	107	Sterling, .....	.682	140	143	Norfolk, .....	.628
45	108	Chaplin, .....	.681	161	144	Brookfield, .....	.623
97	109	Lyme, .....	.681	99	145	Plainfield, .....	.623
89	110	Vernon, .....	.681	106	146	Monroe, .....	.618
120	111	Manchester, .....	.681	148	147	Stamford, .....	.618
114	112	Bethany, .....	.680	121	148	Norwalk, .....	.617
150	113	Hartford, .....	.679	158	149	Greenwich, .....	.616
76	114	Essex, .....	.679	149	150	East Lyme, .....	.613
101	115	Berlin, .....	.677	116	151	Branford, .....	.610
42	116	Barkhamsted, .....	.677	152	152	Wolcott, .....	.609
112	117	Winchester, .....	.677	19	153	Colchester, .....	.604
81	118	North Stonington, .....	.676	153	154	Darien, .....	.601
67	119	Sharon, .....	.674	132	155	New Canaan, .....	.598
65	120	Old Saybrook, .....	.673	137	156	Easton, .....	.589
102	121	Eastford, .....	.670	160	157	Wilton, .....	.583
127	122	Killingly, .....	.670	90	158	Warren, .....	.583
115	123	Bozrah, .....	.669	141	159	Sprague, .....	.582
111	124	Westport, .....	.668	157	160	Sherman, .....	.576
14	125	New Hartford, .....	.667	110	161	Waterford, .....	.569
24	126	{ Hartland, .....	.667	135	162	Voluntown, .....	.568
146	127	{ Old Lyme, .....	.667	156	163	North Canaan, .....	.562
134	128	{ Ridgefield, .....	.667				

The arrangement of these figures by Counties is now given. For a comparison of the several Counties, see page xxii, column 15.

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

The Towns of each County arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		19	14	Orange,-----	.732
				21	15	Derby,-----	.728
				8	16	Meriden,-----	.726
7	1	East Windsor,-----	.825	7	17	Oxford,-----	.719
10	2	South Windsor,-----	.799	13	18	North Haven,-----	.700
15	3	West Hartford,-----	.799	22	19	Cheshire,-----	.694
23	4	Burlington,-----	.774	10	20	North Branford,-----	.694
8	5	Glastenbury,-----	.773	15	21	Wallingford,-----	.683
11	6	Windsor Locks,-----	.771	17	22	Bethany,-----	.680
4	7	Suffield,-----	.765	18	23	Branford,-----	.610
17	8	Enfield,-----	.756	24	24	Wolcott,-----	.609
20	9	Canton,-----	.754			NEW LONDON COUNTY.	
19	10	Wethersfield,-----	.753				
26	11	Windsor,-----	.751	3	1	Norwich,-----	.790
12	12	East Granby,-----	.746	1	2	Stonington,-----	.736
22	13	Rocky Hill,-----	.743	6	3	New London,-----	.732
9	14	Bloomfield,-----	.723	10	4	Preston,-----	.731
5	15	Granby,-----	.722	20	5	Franklin,-----	.728
16	16	Bristol,-----	.704	12	6	Ledyard,-----	.724
18	17	Farmington,-----	.702	17	7	Groton,-----	.713
14	18	Avon,-----	.697	8	8	Salem,-----	.713
3	19	East Hartford,-----	.692	11	9	Lebanon,-----	.696
13	20	Simsbury,-----	.692	5	10	Griswold,-----	.690
25	21	Southington,-----	.684	15	11	Montville,-----	.688
24	22	Manchester,-----	.681	9	12	Lyme,-----	.681
27	23	Hartford,-----	.679	7	13	North Stonington,-----	.676
21	24	Berlin,-----	.677	14	14	Bozrah,-----	.669
6	25	Hartland,-----	.667	18	15	Old Lyme,-----	.667
2	26	New Britain,-----	.663	4	16	Lisbon,-----	.632
1	27	Marlborough,-----	.644	19	17	East Lyme,-----	.613
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		2	18	Colchester,-----	.604
4	1	Prospect,-----	.870	16	19	Sprague,-----	.582
5	2	Guilford,-----	.844	13	20	Waterford,-----	.569
1	3	Southbury,-----	.798			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
14	4	Naugatuck,-----	.781	3	1	Bridgeport,-----	.754
2	5	New Haven,-----	.773	2	2	Trumbull,-----	.732
16	6	Woodbridge,-----	.771	4	3	Bethel,-----	.727
3	7	Milford,-----	.770	5	4	Stratford,-----	.723
11	8	Waterbury,-----	.761	23	5	Weston,-----	.721
6	9	Madison,-----	.756	9	6	Danbury,-----	.714
12	10	Middlebury,-----	.754	1	7	Reading,-----	.700
23	11	East Haven,-----	.741	14	8	Huntington,-----	.694
9	12	Hamden,-----	.737	8	9	Westport,-----	.668
20	13	Seymour,-----	.734				

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
12	10	Ridgefield, .....	.667	5	13	Barkhamsted, .....	.677
17	11	New Fairfield, .....	.648	18	14	Winchester, .....	.677
15	12	Newtown, .....	.647	12	15	Sharon, .....	.674
6	13	Fairfield, .....	.643	1	16	New Hartford, .....	.667
22	14	Brookfield, .....	.623	8	17	Bethlehem, .....	.662
7	15	Monroe, .....	.618	4	18	Morris, .....	.660
16	16	Stamford, .....	.618	20	19	Bridgewater, .....	.660
10	17	Norwalk, .....	.617	19	20	Harwinton, .....	.654
20	18	Greenwich, .....	.616	25	21	Kent, .....	.652
18	19	Darien, .....	.601	21	22	New Milford, .....	.634
11	20	New Canaan, .....	.598	22	23	Norfolk, .....	.628
13	21	Easton, .....	.589	16	24	Warren, .....	.583
21	22	Wilton, .....	.583	24	25	North Canaan, .....	.562
19	23	Sherman, .....	.576				
		WINDHAM COUNTY.				MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
				6	1	Clinton, .....	.804
11	1	Hampton, .....	.883	5	2	Middlefield, .....	.797
3	2	Pomfret, .....	.766	2	3	Chatham, .....	.791
13	3	Thompson, .....	.747	8	4	Durham, .....	.776
2	4	Woodstock, .....	.735	14	5	Saybrook, .....	.770
5	5	Canterbury, .....	.730	1	6	Chester, .....	.757
8	6	Ashford, .....	.729	7	7	Cromwell, .....	.754
4	7	Brooklyn, .....	.712	4	8	Westbrook, .....	.747
1	8	Scotland, .....	.709	13	9	Killingworth, .....	.741
7	9	Windham, .....	.701	10	10	East Haddam, .....	.720
16	10	Putnam, .....	.682	12	11	Portland, .....	.695
15	11	Sterling, .....	.682	3	12	Middletown, .....	.685
6	12	Chaplin, .....	.681	11	13	Essex, .....	.679
10	13	Eastford, .....	.670	9	14	Old Saybrook, .....	.673
12	14	Killingly, .....	.670	15	15	Haddam, .....	.637
9	15	Plainfield, .....	.623				
14	16	Voluntown, .....	.568			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		13	1	Stafford, .....	.815
				4	2	Tolland, .....	.795
3	1	Litchfield, .....	.818	2	3	Somers, .....	.778
14	2	Canaan, .....	.809	5	4	Union, .....	.767
15	3	Torrington, .....	.776	6	5	Willington, .....	.757
17	4	Salisbury, .....	.761	9	6	Hebron, .....	.739
6	5	Cornwall, .....	.758	3	7	Coventry, .....	.735
11	6	Plymouth, .....	.744	11	8	Bolton, .....	.720
2	7	Colebrook, .....	.742	8	9	Columbia, .....	.703
13	8	Watertown, .....	.742	1	10	Ellington, .....	.702
10	9	Woodbury, .....	.719	7	11	Mansfield, .....	.701
7	10	Goshen, .....	.715	10	12	Vernon, .....	.681
23	11	Roxbury, .....	.705	12	13	Andover, .....	.643
3	12	Washington, .....	.705				

TABLE VI.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

From this table it will be seen what proportion of the children between four and sixteen in each town, were present, on the average, in the Public Schools, in the winter of 1866-7.

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
2	1	Hampton, -----	.751	31	46	Coventry, -----	.556
19	2	Westbrook, --	.721	43	47	Brooklyn, -----	.554
87	3	Franklin, -----	.720	90	48	Cornwall, -----	.552
4	4	Southbury, -----	.718	49	49	Washington, -----	.547
13	5	Killingworth, -----	.690	63	50	East Lyme, -----	.547
1	6	Scotland, -----	.686	62	51	Chaplin, -----	.545
8	7	Middlebury, -----	.673	54	52	Harwinton, -----	.545
17	8	Guilford, -----	.671	74	53	Chatham, -----	.545
162	9	Stafford, -----	.662	56	54	Lyme, -----	.540
23	10	Pomfret, -----	.662	81	55	Montville, -----	.539
18	11	Union, -----	.639	67	56	Torrington, -----	.536
14	12	Salem, -----	.635	64	57	Milford, -----	.535
24	13	Canterbury, -----	.629	27	58	Bozrah, -----	.534
36	14	Saybrook, -----	.626	39	59	Eastford, -----	.527
5	15	Columbia, -----	.625	32	60	Willington, -----	.524
35	16	Ledyard, -----	.624	89	61	Stonington, -----	.524
10	17	Tolland, -----	.617	34	62	East Hartford, -----	.524
38	18	Colebrook, -----	.616	52	63	Cromwell, -----	.524
44	19	East Windsor, -----	.615	73	64	Bolton, -----	.522
9	20	Somers, -----	.610	82	65	Morris, -----	.520
11	21	Woodstock, -----	.608	103	66	Plymouth, -----	.520
101	22	Naugatuck, -----	.607	130	67	Sterling, -----	.520
30	23	Canaan, -----	.602	47	68	New Britain, -----	.517
51	24	Clinton, -----	.602	108	69	Windsor, -----	.517
48	25	South Windsor, -----	.601	70	70	Glastenbury, -----	.516
3	26	Barkhamsted, -----	.593	150	71	Salisbury, -----	.516
33	27	Canton, -----	.588	100	72	Meriden, -----	.515
65	28	Preston, -----	.588	76	73	Middlefield, -----	.513
60	29	West Hartford, -----	.587	98	74	East Granby, -----	.513
26	30	Andover, -----	.587	69	75	Durham, -----	.512
84	31	Trumbull, -----	.586	97	76	Windsor Locks, -----	.511
15	32	Suffield, -----	.584	116	77	Seymour, -----	.508
53	33	Enfield, -----	.583	61	78	Windham, -----	.507
25	34	Hebron, -----	.577	99	79	Litchfield, -----	.507
42	35	Woodbury, -----	.577	45	80	Lisbon, -----	.505
57	36	New London, -----	.577	86	81	Berlin, -----	.504
29	37	North Stonington, -----	.576	6	82	Goshen, -----	.502
7	38	Mansfield, -----	.576	72	83	Monroe, -----	.502
20	39	Ashford, -----	.575	117	84	Sharon, -----	.501
46	40	Madison, -----	.572	83	85	Newtown, -----	.499
28	41	Griswold, -----	.571	79	86	East Haddam, -----	.497
55	42	Lebanon, -----	.566	133	87	Groton, -----	.495
12	43	Hartland, -----	.563	121	88	Roxbury, -----	.492
58	44	Norwich, -----	.558	96	89	Wallingford, -----	.490
41	45	Oxford, -----	.557	131	90	Wethersfield, -----	.489

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
77	91	Old Lyme, .....	.487	115	128	Norfolk, .....	.422
50	92	Burlington, .....	.487	146	129	Haddam, .....	.421
104	93	Portland, .....	.484	143	130	Killingly, .....	.417
21	94	Bethlehem, .....	.484	105	131	Bridgeport, .....	.416
118	95	Watertown, .....	.483	127	132	Manchester, .....	.416
160	96	Chester, .....	.481	132	133	Darien, .....	.415
109	97	Bloomfield, .....	.476	139	134	North Haven, .....	.413
75	98	Ellington, .....	.476	37	135	Avon, .....	.411
66	99	Rocky Hill, .....	.475	153	136	East Haven, .....	.408
145	100	Woodbridge, .....	.472	140	137	Orange, .....	.406
112	101	Kent, .....	.471	59	138	Stratford, .....	.400
111	102	Derby, .....	.469	85	139	Waterford, .....	.398
88	103	New Milford, .....	.467	157	140	Weston, .....	.397
113	104	New Haven, .....	.460	137	141	Wilton, .....	.395
114	105	New Fairfield, .....	.459	142	142	Ridgefield, .....	.393
110	106	Cheshire, .....	.458	102	143	New Hartford, .....	.390
124	107	Waterbury, .....	.458	152	144	Huntington, .....	.388
71	108	Granby, .....	.457	144	145	Westport, .....	.387
128	109	North Branford, .....	.456	40	146	Essex, .....	.387
106	110	Bristol, .....	.456	149	147	Hartford, .....	.384
151	111	Branford, .....	.454	93	148	Southington, .....	.383
148	112	Thompson, .....	.454	107	149	Fairfield, .....	.383
94	113	Vernon, .....	.453	135	150	Old Saybrook, .....	.381
22	114	Marlborough, .....	.452	141	151	Plainfield, .....	.377
136	115	Prospect, .....	.450	138	152	New Canaan, .....	.376
125	116	Farmington, .....	.448	147	153	Putnam, .....	.365
92	117	Simsbury, .....	.446	126	154	Hamden, .....	.355
123	118	Brookfield, .....	.446	161	155	Greenwich, .....	.352
91	119	Reading, .....	.446	68	156	Warren, .....	.351
80	120	Easton, .....	.445	158	157	Danbury, .....	.342
78	121	Wolcott, .....	.442	163	158	Sprague, .....	.339
122	122	Bethel, .....	.439	156	159	Norwalk, .....	.339
134	123	Middletown, .....	.435	16	160	Colchester, .....	.332
120	124	Bridgewater, .....	.428	159	161	Stamford, .....	.323
119	125	Bethany, .....	.427	154	162	Winchester, .....	.321
129	126	Sherman, .....	.427	155	163	North Canaan, .....	.314
95	127	Voluntown, .....	.426				

The same figures are arranged by Counties as follows. For a comparison of the several Counties, see page xxii, column 16.

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

The Towns of each County arranged according to their per centage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1865-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				11 14	Cheshire,	458	
				16 15	Waterbury,	458	
				18 16	North Branford,	456	
7 1		East Windsor, .....	.615	23 17	Branford,	454	
9 2		South Windsor, .....	.601	19 18	Prospect,	450	
4 3		Canton, .....	.588	7 19	Wolcott,	442	
12 4		West Hartford, .....	.587	15 20	Bethany,	427	
2 5		Suffield, .....	.584	20 21	North Haven,	413	
11 6		Enfield, .....	.583	24 22	East Haven,	408	
1 7		Hartland, .....	.563	21 23	Orange,	406	
5 8		East Hartford, .....	.524	17 24	Hamden,	355	
8 9		New Britain, .....	.517	NEW LONDON COUNTY.			
22 10		Windsor, .....	.517				
14 11		Glastenbury, .....	.516	17 1	Franklin,	720	
20 12		East Granby, .....	.513	1 2	Salem,	635	
19 13		Windsor Locks, .....	.511	6 3	Ledyard,	624	
16 14		Berlin, .....	.504	13 4	Preston,	588	
26 15		Wethersfield, .....	.489	10 5	New London,	577	
10 16		Burlington, .....	.487	5 6	North Stonington,	576	
23 17		Bloomfield, .....	.476	4 7	Griswold,	571	
13 18		Rocky Hill, .....	.475	8 8	Lebanon,	566	
15 19		Granby, .....	.457	11 9	Norwich,	558	
21 20		Bristol, .....	.456	12 10	East Lyme,	547	
3 21		Marlborough, .....	.452	9 11	Lyme,	540	
24 22		Farmington, .....	.448	15 12	Montville,	539	
17 23		Simsbury, .....	.446	3 13	Bozrah,	534	
25 24		Manchester, .....	.416	18 14	Stonington,	524	
6 25		Avon, .....	.411	7 15	Lisbon,	505	
27 26		Hartford, .....	.384	19 16	Groton,	495	
18 27		Southington, .....	.383	14 17	Old Lyme,	487	
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				16 18	Waterford,	398	
				20 19	Sprague,	339	
1 1		Southbury, .....	.718	2 20	Colchester,	332	
2 2		Middlebury, .....	.673	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
3 3		Guilford, .....	.671				
10 4		Naugatuck, .....	.607	5 1	Trumbull,	586	
5 5		Madison, .....	.572	2 2	Monroe,	502	
4 6		Oxford, .....	.557	4 3	Newtown,	499	
6 7		Milford, .....	.535	5 4	New Fairfield,	459	
9 8		Meriden, .....	.515	11 5	Brookfield,	446	
14 9		Seymour, .....	.508	6 6	Reading,	446	
8 10		Wallingford, .....	.490	3 7	Easton,	445	
22 11		Woodbridge, .....	.472	10 8	Bethel,	439	
12 12		Derby, .....	.469	12 9	Sherman,	427	
13 13		New Haven, .....	.460				

1855-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1855-6.	1866-7.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
7	10	Bridgeport, .....	.416	2	13	Goshen, .....	.502
13	11	Darien, .....	.415	19	14	Sharon, .....	.501
1	12	Stratford, .....	.400	22	15	Roxbury, .....	.492
20	13	Weston, .....	.397	3	16	Bethlehem, .....	.484
14	14	Wilton, .....	.395	20	17	Watertown, .....	.483
16	15	Ridgefield, .....	.393	17	18	Kent, .....	.471
18	16	Huntington, .....	.388	12	19	New Milford, .....	.467
17	17	Westport, .....	.387	21	20	Bridgewater, .....	.428
8	18	Fairfield, .....	.383	18	21	Norfolk, .....	.423
15	19	New Canaan, .....	.376	15	22	New Hartford, .....	.390
23	20	Greenwich, .....	.352	10	23	Warren, .....	.351
21	21	Danbury, .....	.342	24	24	Winchester, .....	.321
19	22	Norwalk, .....	.339	25	25	North Canaan, .....	.314
22	23	Stamford, .....	.323				
		WINDHAM COUNTY.				MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
2	1	Hampton, .....	.751	2	1	Westbrook, .....	.721
1	2	Scotland, .....	.686	1	2	Killingworth, .....	.690
5	3	Pomfret, .....	.662	3	3	Saybrook, .....	.626
6	4	Canterbury, .....	.629	5	4	Clinton, .....	.602
3	5	Woodstock, .....	.603	8	5	Chatham, .....	.545
4	6	Ashford, .....	.575	6	6	Cromwell, .....	.524
8	7	Brooklyn, .....	.554	9	7	Middlefield, .....	.513
10	8	Chaplin, .....	.545	7	8	Durham, .....	.512
7	9	Eastford, .....	.527	10	9	East Haddam, .....	.497
12	10	Sterling, .....	.520	11	10	Portland, .....	.484
9	11	Windham, .....	.507	15	11	Chester, .....	.481
16	12	Thompson, .....	.454	12	12	Middletown, .....	.435
11	13	Voluntown, .....	.426	14	13	Haddam, .....	.421
14	14	Killingly, .....	.417	4	14	Essex, .....	.387
13	15	Plainfield, .....	.377	13	15	Old Saybrook, .....	.381
15	16	Putnam, .....	.365				
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				TOLLAND COUNTY.	
5	1	Colebrook, .....	.616	13	1	Stafford, .....	.662
4	2	Canaan, .....	.602	5	2	Union, .....	.639
1	3	Barkhamsted, .....	.593	1	3	Columbia, .....	.625
6	4	Woodbury, .....	.577	4	4	Tolland, .....	.617
13	5	Cornwall, .....	.552	3	5	Somers, .....	.610
7	6	Washington, .....	.547	7	6	Andover, .....	.587
8	7	Harwinton, .....	.545	6	7	Hebron, .....	.577
9	8	Torrington, .....	.536	2	8	Mansfield, .....	.576
11	9	Morris, .....	.520	8	9	Coventry, .....	.556
16	10	Plymouth, .....	.520	9	10	Willington, .....	.524
23	11	Salisbury, .....	.516	10	11	Bolton, .....	.522
14	12	Litchfield, .....	.507	11	12	Ellington, .....	.476
				12	13	Vernon, .....	.453

CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.
Hartford,	5	3	3	New London,	8	0	1
Avon,	3	1	3	Norwich,	14	1	4
Berlin,	9	0	0	Bozrah,	7	0	0
Bloomfield,	7	2	0	Colchester,	14	0	0
Bristol,	4	6	2	East Lyme,	6	2	1
Burlington,	8	0	0	Franklin,	3	3	1
Canton,	3	0	5	Griswold,	6	7	1
East Granby,	3	3	0	Groton,	6	5	1
East Hartford,	6	4	0	Lebanon,	12	2	2
East Windsor,	8	0	4	Ledyard,	6	5	3
Enfield,	5	8	1	Lisbon,	2	3	1
Farmington,	6	2	3	Lyme,	3	1	3
Glastenbury,	11	3	4	Montville,	8	2	2
Granby,	6	4	0	North Stonington,	12	1	1
Hartland,	3	5	1	Old Lyme,	2	3	3
Manchester,	4	4	1	Preston,	6	6	0
Marlborough,	3	1	1	Salem,	5	0	3
New Britain,	0	4	2	Sprague,	3	1	0
Rocky Hill,	4	0	0	Stonington,	10	6	1
Simsbury,	8	1	2	Waterford,	9	0	2
Southington,	7	3	1				
South Windsor,	7	2	1		142	48	30
Suffield,	9	1	1	Bridgeport,	10	0	0
West Hartford,	6	1	1	Danbury,	2	7	8
Wethersfield,	9	0	1	Bethel,	2	2	1
Windsor,	6	3	1	Brookfield,	3	3	1
Windsor Locks,	2	0	0	Darien,	3	1	1
	152	61	38	Easton,	4	1	3
				Fairfield,	11	4	2
New Haven,	20	4	0	Greenwich,	13	2	7
Bethany,	3	0	3	Huntington,	7	3	2
Branford,	5	1	1	Monroe,	6	1	0
Cheshire,	6	4	2	New Canaan,	3	4	3
Derby,	3	2	1	New Fairfield,	2	2	3
East Haven,	4	2	1	Newtown,	17	2	2
Guilford,	13	1	1	Norwalk,	5	3	3
Hamden,	9	0	3	Reading,	6	0	3
Madison,	7	2	4	Ridgefield,	8	3	3
Meriden,	3	7	3	Sherman,	5	1	1
Middlebury,	3	1	1	Stamford,	9	3	3
Milford,	6	3	3	Stratford,	6	0	2
Naugatuck,	6	0	0	Trumbull,	6	0	0
North Branford,	1	2	4	Weston,	3	2	2
North Haven,	4	2	1	Westport,	5	3	2
Orange,	6	0	1	Wilton,	3	3	3
Oxford,	5	6	2				
Prospect,	3	2	0		139	50	55
Seymour,	5	2	0				
Southbury,	9	0	0				
Wallingford,	4	5	0				
Waterbury,	7	1	2				
Wolcott,	3	2	1				
Woodbridge,	3	1	1				
	138	50	35				

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.
Brooklyn,	9	0	0	Middletown,	12	7	4
Ashford,	4	3	3	Haddam,	8	0	5
Canterbury,	6	3	2	Chatham,	5	5	1
Chaplin,	5	1	1	Chester,	1	2	1
Eastford,	3	3	2	Clinton,	5	1	0
Hampton,	4	2	1	Cromwell,	4	2	0
Killingly,	14	1	2	Durham,	4	1	1
Plainfield,	10	2	2	East Haddam,	8	6	3
Pomfret,	8	0	0	Essex,	2	1	2
Putnam,	5	2	0	Killingworth,	8	0	0
Scotland,	3	1	1	Middlefield,	3	1	0
Sterling,	4	4	1	Old Saybrook,	3	1	0
Thompson,	6	4	3	Portland,	5	1	1
Voluntown,	6	2	2	Saybrook,	3	0	2
Windham,	5	2	4	Westbrook,	4	2	2
Woodstock,	9	5	3				
	101	35	27		75	30	22
Litchfield,	16	3	1	Tolland,	11	1	0
Barkhamsted,	1	4	5	Andover,	1	1	2
Bethlehem,	4	3	1	Bolton,	1	1	3
Bridgewater,	3	1	1	Columbia,	4	3	0
Canaan,	5	4	1	Coventry,	5	4	1
Colebrook,	6	1	3	Ellington,	6	0	3
Cornwall,	9	3	5	Hebron,	1	9	1
Goshen,	8	2	2	Mansfield,	7	4	4
Harwinton,	4	4	4	Somers,	9	0	1
Kent,	1	7	5	Stafford,	9	2	7
Morris,	2	4	0	Union,	4	1	1
New Hartford,	7	0	3	Vernon,	6	1	1
New Milford,	9	3	6	Willington,	5	3	1
Norfolk,	6	2	5				
North Canaan,	2	1	2		69	30	25
Plymouth,	12	0	1	Hartford County,	152	61	38
Roxbury,	4	3	0	New Haven "	138	50	35
Salisbury,	9	0	5	New London "	142	48	30
Sharon,	14	3	1	Fairfield	139	50	55
Torrington,	10	0	1	Windham "	101	35	27
Warren,	2	2	2	Litchfield, "	162	64	59
Washington,	11	1	0	Middlesex	75	30	22
Watertown,	3	3	3	Tolland, "	69	30	25
Winchester,	7	5	1				
Woodbury,	7	5	1				
	162	64	59	Total, 1637	978	368	291

Distribution of Graded Schools among the Towns and Counties.

TOWNS.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	TOWNS.	2	3	4	5	6
Hartford, -----	2	1	1		1	1		1	1	New London, -----			3	2	
Berlin, -----	1									Norwich, -----	2	1	5	1	2
Bristol, -----	1	1								Colchester, -----			1		
Canton, -----		1								Griswold, -----		1			
East Hartford, -----	1	1								Groton, -----	3	1			
East Windsor, -----	2									Montville, -----	2				
Enfield, -----	4		1				1			Preston, -----	1				
Farmington, -----	3	1								Sprague, -----		1			
Glastenbury, -----	1									Stonington, -----	3			1	1
Manchester, -----	2	1								Total, -----	31	11	4	9	4
New Britain, -----	1		1				1			Brooklyn, -----		2			
Simsbury, -----			1							Killingly, -----		4			
Southington, -----	2									Plainfield, -----		1			
Suffield, -----	3									Putnam, -----		2			
Windsor Locks, -----	1		1							Windham, -----			1		1
Total, -----	41	24	7	4	0	1	2	1	1	Total, -----	11	9	1	0	1
New Haven, -----	1	3	3	1	1		2		4	Barkhamsted, -----		1			
Branford, -----			1							Bridgewater, -----		1			
Derby, -----	1	2		2						New Hartford, -----		3			
East Haven, -----	1									New Milford, -----		1			
Guilford, -----	2									Plymouth, -----		1	1		
Hamden, -----	1									Salisbury, -----		4			
Meriden, -----	5				1					Sharon, -----		1			
Naugatuck, -----	2			1						Torrington, -----					1
Orange, -----	1									Watertown, -----		1			
Oxford, -----	1									Winchester, -----			1		
Seymour, -----	1									Total, -----	17	13	2	1	0
Wallingford, -----	1		1							Middletown, -----		2	2	1	
Waterbury, -----	5		2							Chatham, -----		1			
Total, -----	46	22	5	7	4	2	0	2	0	Chester, -----		1			
Bridgeport, -----	4	1		1					1	Cromwell, -----		2			
Danbury, -----				1						East Haddam, -----		2			
Bethel, -----	1									Middlefield, -----		1			
Fairfield, -----	2									Portland, -----		1			1
Greenwich, -----		1								Saybrook, -----		1			
New Canaan, -----		1								Total, -----	15	11	2	1	0
Norwalk, -----		2		1						Coventry, -----		1			
Stamford, -----	1	1					1			Mansfield, -----		1			
Total, -----	19	8	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	Somers, -----		1			
Hartford County, --	24	7	4	0	1	1	2	1	1	Stafford, -----		4			
New Haven, " --	22	5	7	4	2	0	2	0	4	Vernon, -----			1		1
New London, " --	11	4	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	Total, -----	9	7	1	0	0
Fairfield " --	8	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	1						
Windham, " --	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Litchfield, " --	13	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Middlesex, " --	11	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Tolland, " --	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Total, -----	189	105	28	22	11	10	1	5	1						

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF LOCAL SCHOOL
VISITORS, ARRANGED IN THE ALPHABETICAL
ORDER OF THE TOWNS.

ASHFORD.—J. D. Richmond, Acting School Visitor.

In one or two districts having good teachers, the districts failed to receive the full benefit of the schools by reason of the non-attendance of scholars. While it cannot be reasonably expected, however desirable it might be, that every scholar enumerated will attend the common school at the same time, still a very great disproportion between the number of children enumerated and of those attending, augurs a fault somewhere. In one district the number enumerated was 54, the average attendance in winter was 12, showing that more than three-fourths of the whole number failed to receive any advantage from the school. In summer the attendance was better. With these exceptions the attendance has been very good.

What is wanted to secure a proper attendance and to elevate our schools to the proper standard, is greater interest on the part of parents and others interested in sustaining schools. Where this is seen, we almost invariably have good schools. Those districts which have the best schools, are more careful in the selection of teachers, and when they have found one every way right, great pains are taken to retain him, and though they have to pay a little more money, they find it pays much better than the employment of a poor teacher at any price.

The Consolidation Law—No action has been taken by this town relative to the new law passed in 1866. The Visitor in his report to the town, called attention to its provisions, but as the warning for the meeting contained no clause referring to this law, no action could be taken. It is said to have worked well in some of our large towns and villages where it has been adopted, but there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to its practical workings in the country towns. This may be owing in part to not understanding thoroughly its provisions. It is believed that the law was intended to benefit more especially the small towns and districts, where the tuition tax bears most heavily. It is not an uncommon thing for parents who are poor, and really unable to pay any tax, to have the largest tax to pay, and it is believed that some have neglected to send their children to school on that account. From the little examination the Visitor has given to the law, he is inclined to favor it, and when it shall have been more extensively adopted, and its provisions more fully tested, the people will be prepared to act in the matter, and to act understandingly.

BETHLEHEM.—Rev. David Osborn, Acting School Visitor.

The town of Bethlehem needs a school of higher grade to stimulate our best scholars in the District Schools, and then to furnish them the opportunity of obtaining a more advanced education.

BLOOMFIELD.—William G. Case, Acting School Visitor.

A way to secure regularity of attendance.—I offered small prizes to all the schools in town for attendance the winter term, which had a very good effect. In one school of 17 scholars there were four who did not lose a day, and two of them were not tardy during the term.

BRANFORD.—In November, 1867, this town voted to unite all the districts under the Acts of 1866 and 1867, and a Board of Education was elected to carry this vote into immediate effect. Some opposition has been encountered, as might have been anticipated, but on the whole the new movement is advancing successfully.

BRIDGEPORT.—Dr. H. L. W. Burritt, Acting School Visitor.

Some Defects in the School System.—The school system seems from our stand point to have these defects :

1st. Want of liberal support by taxation. The Public School has the first claim on any community for support. The tax-payer who talks loudly of having to pay for the schooling of other people's children, is very willing to pay the expense of prison punishment for these children's crimes, engendered by ignorance, and does not see the inconsistency of his own logic. The school town tax should be a State tax, and large enough to support the most liberal system of schools in each town. The more centralism and the less localism in school taxation, the less opposition and the more liberality we shall have. Slowly but surely we shall come to have schools of the highest character, supported solely by taxation, and nearly or quite supplanting all private institutions. The city of Bridgeport gave in the year past twenty-five thousand dollars for Public Parks, and nine thousand dollars for Public Schools. Where is the comparison of justice in taxation ?

2d. Teaching not having the honor and pay of a profession. The Normal training, the expense of a sufficient education, the years of experience necessary to making a first class teacher,—surely these should claim more than a mere petty, transient place, and a meagre support. The action of our Connecticut Legislature in cutting off the appropriation for our Normal School, should tinge with shame the cheek of every member. A State can pay nearly \$200,000 a year for senseless military parades, but forsooth cannot pay \$5,000 for the education of teachers. The pay of teachers, as a rule, is too low by half, and this fact is fast driving into commerce and the professions our ablest men who love teaching, and ought to follow it as a profession.

3d. Want of consolidation of all the districts of each town into one, of an annual meeting independent of all political affairs, and of a Board of Education of no political caste, to hold office not less than ten years. The system of New Haven I think a good one, except the manner of election and the tenure of office.

BRISTOL.—Rev. George E. Horr, Acting School Visitor.

Variety of Text Books.—In one school, to our surprise, and to the excessive labor of the teacher, with less than twenty scholars, there were five classes in arithmetic, seven in geography, six in spelling, and seven in reading. How a teacher can succeed, and a school prosper, under such circumstances, it is difficult to see; and yet the teacher, in this case, effected good results.

A partial uniformity secured.—During the year the Visitors, after a long and careful consideration, recommended a change of Arithmetics. We found less difficulty in the introduction of the new book than we expected. Already it helps us very much, in affording as it does, a uniform text-book throughout the town. The scholars in this study can now be classified, as formerly they could not.

CANTERBURY.—Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Acting School Visitor.

Music is both a science and an art. Why then should it not be taught in our schools? If the town would employ a competent teacher of vocal music, who should spend two or three hours a week in each school, the money required could not be used in any other way with so great advantage to the schools.

Free Schools necessary.—If our schools are to be what they ought to be, they must be free. What traveler is not vexed by being stopped at the end of every five or ten miles and required to pay toll? How much better to have all our roads free to all, and a blessing to all. So, too, let our schools be free. Why say to any child, "you cannot come in unless you pay?" Why not rather invite every one to come without money and without price? If this town would appropriate for schools a thousand dollars annually, so that the schools should all be free, it would be a judicious use of funds, for it would add immensely to the efficiency of our schools. The Scripture maxim, "He that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully," holds true of towns and their schools. Those which do most for them, derive most benefit from them.

School Rooms.—Would it not be well to have a law that no room should be approved for school purposes that is less than twelve feet from floor to ceiling, or measures less than six thousand cubic feet?

CANTON.—Rev. C. N. Lyman, Acting School Visitor.

Text Books.—An attempt, attended with a good degree of success, has been made to secure uniformity throughout the town, in the matter of text books. It has not been the plan to make any violent

changes. But as entire uniformity would be desirable, it is hoped and expected that it will be gradually attained. We desire to commend the willing acquiescence of the people in those changes which have been made during the past year.

General Condition of the Schools.—In general, we may say that the schools of the town, as a whole, have been an improvement on those of the previous year. The teachers have been faithful and conscientious, careful and industrious instructors, and, for the most part, more than usually successful in their calling. We would again this year also earnestly urge the importance of retaining as long as possible, the services of those who prove to be more than usually successful teachers. It is, however, impossible for the best of teachers to secure a first class school, unless they are provided with the necessary means of illustrating the different branches taught, and impressing them on the minds of their pupils. Good maps and globes and some of the more simple parts of school apparatus are needed in each district, together with good places in which to keep them carefully. Something might well be done each year, to improve in these things. Many of the rough places in the path up the hill of science have been smoothed by modern improvements, and so far as possible, the children should reap the advantages of them. We would be pleased to observe more interest in these things manifested throughout the town. In most of the school rooms there are some maps of an ancient date, comparatively, and in a poor condition, together with a few other pieces of apparatus, which are much better than none, but which, like the houses in which they are found, are sadly behind the times.

We desire also to call the attention of all to the importance of securing such teachers as shall be able, both from maturity of mind and judgment, and from literary attainments, to instruct and govern a school, and also properly to use the simpler apparatus of the school-room. Something more than mere availability is necessary to make a good teacher. There is a tendency, at the present time, in our towns, to employ teachers of too immature years, and then to let them go just so soon as they have acquired a skill in teaching, which will enable them to command larger wages than they had been in the habit of receiving. And thus it often happens that some particular schools are deprived *entirely* of the benefit of that skill and facility in teaching which can be acquired only by experience. This is an evil which might be easily remedied.

It is a frequent complaint which comes to our ears, that very few in the several districts take interest enough in school matters to attend the annual school meeting. In some instances, one or two on the night of the meeting have been obliged to go out, and, as it were, compel others to come in, that there might be persons enough present to fill the offices of the meeting, and transact business legally. We call attention to this state of the case, and ask that there may be improvement in the future.

We wish, also, to call the attention of the people to another danger which is apparent, as one becomes acquainted with school matters.

It is a danger attending all funds for benevolent purposes. We refer to the temptation to rely wholly upon the public money for the support of the teacher. Such a thing occurs frequently; but it is turning a good thing into a curse. If the School Fund should lead to such a result, it had better be abolished at once.

Union of Districts recommended.—Taking all things into consideration, therefore, we conclude that some change should be effected in the management of our school affairs. And it seems to us that our General Assembly has put it within the power of each town to make a change for the better. A law has been passed allowing towns, if they should so vote in a legal town meeting, to form themselves into Union School Districts, and, abolishing the present district system, and properly remunerating the several districts for the property surrendered, to assume the whole control of the schools of the town, by the appointment of one central, non-partizan committee, consisting of six, nine, twelve or eighteen, as the towns may elect, who shall have all the authority which is now vested in both the district committees and the board of school visitors, and who shall be responsible to the town, to whom they must report annually concerning their doings, and the condition of the schools.

We now recommend anew this law to the consideration of the voters of the town. We are of the opinion that by its adoption by a vote of the town, the condition of the several schools might be greatly improved. For the present system is attended with many evils, and has failed to accomplish much for the cause of education in the State. Those who are the most familiar with the working of the system, both in our own and other States, all pronounce it an evil. The Massachusetts Board of Education, in their report for 1865, say of the system:—"Reason and fact alike condemn it as a fruitful source of inconveniences and evils. It perpetuates poor school houses, inefficient teachers, and neighborhood feuds and jealousies. It prevents the equalization of school advantages, and stands in the way of the proper classification of the pupils. As compared with the town system, it is at once expensive and inefficient." Horace Mann considered the law authorizing towns to divide themselves into separate districts, "the most unfortunate law concerning common schools ever enacted in the State." The Massachusetts State Secretary says also, after years of experience and observation, as pupil and teacher, and member of the school committee in city and country, and as Secretary of the Board, "I honestly and most firmly believe that the sub-division of the towns into numerous districts, presents the most formidable obstacle to any considerable improvement in their schools." Under the present arrangements it is not possible to bring to bear on the several districts the general intelligence, enterprise and wealth of the town. On the other hand, these evils might be greatly alleviated by the adoption of the Union District system. We should be likely to have better schools, better teachers, better school buildings, less neighborhood quarrels, less vexation in collecting school taxes, the abolishment of the odious rate bill system, better economy, on the whole, in the management of school affairs, and should be in possession of schools which would be

free to all, rich and poor, and supported by the property of the town. By more nearly equalizing the burdens, they would be less grievous to many, and hard to be endured by none. The limits allowed to this report will not permit of an extended discussion of these several points. But we heartily recommend to the voters of the town to adopt the new law. Let there be a fair trial of the law, and we think there would be no desire to return to the old system. Onward and upward should be the watchwords in all school matters. If there be no advancement, stagnation and death will soon follow. If we will take such words for our mottoes, and learn to devise just and liberal things, we may expect to see our commonwealth regaining her once proud position among the States of the Union, with respect to education, and our own town ranking among the first in the State.

CHESTER.—Dr. S. W. Turner, Acting School Visitor.

I suggest the propriety of giving the examination of teachers to a Board to be appointed for each Senatorial District, or each county, whose certificates shall hold good for a term of years.

Our new school house has not been injured or defaced at all during the year, showing that boys appreciate good treatment, and act accordingly.

COLCHESTER.—David S. Bigelow, Acting School Visitor.

Reasons why no marked improvement can be expected.—The schools have been as prosperous as could have been expected, with the little interest manifested in them. There is a general indifference in this town in respect to public education. Until this is removed we can have but little hope of marked improvement in our schools. (1.) Some district committees have not entered the school rooms in term time during the past year. They seem to think that the great object of their office is to make a good bargain with the teacher, and to hire the cheapest and best they can find. We think more responsibility rests upon district committees than is generally felt. Very much of the success or failure of a school may often be traced to the actions of the district committee. (2.) In order to elevate the character of the schools generally, there should be far more care, foresight and diligence exercised in the selection of candidates for teaching. Whenever candidates unworthy of approval are presented to the Visitors, they are driven to choose between two evils; either to confirm teachers more or less unfit for their duties, or by rejecting them to throw into the districts bones of contention for the whole town. This sometimes places the Visitors in a very embarrassing situation, and is the occasion of hard feeling toward them; yet they are held responsible for the state of the schools. It is often said, "It is the Visitors' business to examine teachers," forgetting that it is a delicate and difficult matter for the Visitors to interfere to prevent an unsuitable teacher from having a school, if the person to be examined will pass a tolerable examination. Coöperation between district committees

and the Board of School Visitors is necessary to the success of our schools. It is important that each party should become well acquainted with the statutes which define their duties, and then that a spirit of common courtesy be displayed at the points where their respective duties meet.

A very common complaint.—Some of our district committees have not been prompt in making their returns. It was with much difficulty and labor that we obtained the reports required by law, and when obtained, some of them were so imperfectly made as not to be reliable. This occasioned great trouble in collecting and making the general report, and obliged us to procure our statistics from other sources.

Too many small districts.—This town is divided into too many districts for the profitable expenditure of the money raised for our schools. We are confident that some of the schools will not be in much better condition than they now are, until some of the districts are united. We now have many inefficient and unqualified teachers. We all pay nearly alike, in proportion to our property, for the support of the schools of the town; yet some of our children can attend a good school forty-two weeks in a year, while others can attend only twenty-four weeks. There are in these small and remote districts parents who are more abundantly blessed with children than with money. They are unable to send their children away to be educated. Their education must generally be completed in the district school. What is done to fit them for the responsible duties of life must be done here. If, then, it is thought necessary and expedient to have so many small districts, it becomes very important that the schools in these districts should be larger, and far superior to what they have been for many years past.

CROMWELL.—Rev. W. A. Stickney, Acting School Visitor.

In town meeting, Oct. 7th, 1867, a tax of *two mills* on the dollar was voted for the support of the Public Schools, which will now be *free*, with the exception of the High School.

DANBURY.—Rev. H. Powers, Acting School Visitor.

It is now some years since an account, in detail, of the Public Schools, has been given to the people of Danbury, either in town meeting, or through the public press. The Board of Visitors have been prepared each year to give such account, but the people have not been disposed to listen to it; and so, through this neglect, many evils, small and great, have crept into the schools unobserved, and have gained a sort of toleration there, in view of their long time existence, and steady, vigorous growth.

It is, then, with the hope and expectation of doing something towards the removal of these evils, as well as for the sake of imparting to the people of the town the knowledge they need concerning the

present condition and wants of the schools, that the Board determined to distribute their report this year in pamphlet form.

In consequence, however, of the necessary limits of such a report, the Board think it best to speak mainly of those things which they regard as *defects* in the schools, as they are now organized and managed. Let no one infer, however, from their course in this respect, that the Board find nothing to commend in the Public Schools.

The fact is, there are two sides to the picture which they present, as would be clearly seen by all, were there space to stretch it entire. In the judgment of the Board, the Public Schools of Danbury, all things considered, were never so good as they are now; and yet a great deal remains to be done in them and for them, before they shall become the models in every respect which the best interests of the community demand.

Again, let no one suppose that the Board are disposed to blame any person, or class of persons, for the existence of the evils which they are about to portray. In some kind and degree, there have been always and every where, and always will be, *evils*, in connection with every human effort; and the wonder is that under the system of school management, (or lack of system rather,) which has come gradually to prevail in this State, the number and virulence of disorders and abuses in the schools are not greater than is now found to be really the case. Until this system is radically changed, it will not be possible for parents, or teachers, or school officers, to accomplish very much toward the improvement of the schools.

The Reports of District Committees.—Although the law provides that these reports shall be returned to the School Visitors "on or before the 15th of September in each year," it was not till the 28th of October that the last report was put into their hands. Only one was sent in at the appointed time; and when at last the rest were sent in, only two of the whole number were found to be in any thing like a satisfactory condition. Not one half of the questions contained in the printed blanks, with which the district committees were furnished, were answered at all; and in many instances the rest were so vaguely replied to that a long and vexatious correspondence was required before the returns were brought into the shape which the law demands.

And even now, they are far from being trustworthy. According to the corrected (?) reports, the sum total of money received by the districts from the State School Fund the past year, was \$2,740.55; but the books of the town Treasurer show that only \$2,288.10 were actually distributed from this Fund. Again, the Town Deposit Fund foots up in the reports \$1,674.92; but \$696.06 were all that the income of this Fund amounted to the past year. Again, the reports make out a Town Tax of only \$460.38; whereas the town paid for the support of schools last year the sum of \$2,074.40. In like manner, doubtless, there are important errors in the columns which give District Tax, and Rate Bills, and the amount expended for Teachers' wages, Fuel, Repairs, etc., but the Board have not at hand the means of their detection. It is thought, however, that the columns which

give the grand total of receipts and expenses during the year, are substantially correct.

What is the cause of these mistakes on the part of the district committees? Evidently their failure to note, at the time they receive them, the different sources whence moneys come to the districts. Perhaps in some cases they do not know what the sources of School Revenue are, and so when these particulars are called for, they must resort to guess work, or leave the question unanswered. But the district committees of Danbury are not singular in this respect. There is reason to believe that these reports are as accurate as the great majority of such reports throughout the State. What, then, shall we say of the mass of statistics which the State Board of Education are in the habit of making up from year to year from these reports? or of the many deductions, exhortations and felicitations which are drawn therefrom? Is it always true that "figures cannot lie"?*

In the opinion of the Board, these school statistics will continue for the most part *worthless*, until a change is made in the manner of electing school officers. Persons should always be selected who are qualified for this work, and then kept in their places long enough to become so familiar with their duties as to be able to discharge them understandingly. But this fault in respect to these statistics is not the district committees' alone. In several cases the past year they failed to make out their returns, because the teachers had not filled out their School Registers in the way the law prescribes. As no teacher is entitled to pay for his services until the completed Register has been handed over to the district clerk, (Sec. 110 and 111 of the School Laws,) it would be well for the district clerk to insist on the fulfillment of this requirement in future.

Improvement expected.—The report which the Board will be able to make in 1868, will be far better than the present. The changes already effected in the schools, and the efforts now making for their continued improvement, which cannot be reported this year, will inevitably work this result. Still, in the judgment of the Board, the schools of Danbury will never become the models of excellence and usefulness they ought to be, until *certain defects in their organization and management are removed*. These are:—

1st. The double committeehip, (town and district,) from which a division of the authority and responsibility often results, to the utter confusion of the good government, and the destruction of a proper supervision of the schools.

2d. Imperfect gradation of the schools, and classification of scholars according to attainments and capacity for progress.

3d. The reliance upon "tuition" and "rate bills" for meeting the expenses of the schools, instead of making them *free to all*, by a general tax.

* "There is reason to believe" that in very many towns the district committees' reports are *far more accurate* than those above referred to. Errors are far too numerous, but in preparing the Statistical Tables for the Secretary's Report, such errors as are spoken of above are never allowed to pass uncorrected. It is not claimed that those Tables are *absolutely correct*, but they are certainly very far from being "worthless." See "Preliminary Note," on page iii.

4th. The employment of incompetent teachers, and for a single term, "because it is cheaper," instead of retaining those who have proved their ability, so long as their services are desired, and can be commanded.

5th. The use of different text books in the same school, causing a multiplication of classes, a diminution of the time which the teachers can devote to each, and an increased expense to the scholars.

A Town Superintendent needed.—It is impossible for the Board of School Visitors, as now appointed and paid, to do for the schools all that, in view of their present and increasing number and size, demands to be done. The Board cannot even visit them to the extent the law requires, to say nothing about attending to the thousand and one little matters which go so far towards making them efficient for their work. What Danbury now needs most of all is, *a competent Superintendent of Schools*;—some one person, well qualified and zealous, who shall devote so much of his time as may be necessary to the faithful discharge of his duties, under the control of a Central Board. But the services of such a man Danbury cannot have, until the district system is abolished, and the schools are managed town-wise.

The adoption of the consolidation law recommended.—The Board therefore advise the adoption by this town, at its next annual town meeting, of the Act of the Legislature, approved July 19th, 1867, whereby towns are authorized to constitute themselves Union Districts. It is believed that were this Act to be adopted by this town, and made the basis of the future management of the schools, all the defects and evils mentioned above, would be very materially lessened, and the schools greatly improved in every respect; while the expenses of common school education would be at the same time lightened to all. This Act is the embodiment of the wisdom and experience of the best educators of this and other States; and hence the Board feel no hesitation in presenting it, as next Spring they propose to do, for the approval of their fellow-townsmen. In the mean time, may they not suggest and expect that the citizens of Danbury take a more personal and lively interest in the subject of school education than has been their practice hitherto. Whatever plan may be adopted, or machinery set up for the improvement of the schools, it will be impossible to secure good results, unless the people furnish, steadily and generously, this true motive power. A child is worth more than a case of hats, or a can of milk; hence that which constitutes its well being and improvement, viz: its intellect and heart, and its physical development as well, should be looked after certainly with as much care and sense of its importance as we are accustomed to bestow on the farms we cultivate, the stock we raise, or the industrial and professional pursuits we busy ourselves about. It cannot be too often remembered that in our system of Common Schools America finds one of her proudest boasts; and that in them she has an ever present safeguard against ignorance and crime, the evils which are so generally found in a Republic. Nor need it ever be feared that too much time and thought will be given to the study of their condition and wants,

or "too liberal things" devised for their continued usefulness and increased prosperity.

DARIEN.—Arthur Day, Acting School Visitor.

I have often wished that some other and better way of employing teachers could be devised. As parents are so often careless about the attendance of their children at school, I should favor the passage of a law *requiring* the attendance of every child at the Public School, if not attending some other, by imposing a suitable tax on the absentees, say between the ages of 7 and 14, unless they are detained by sickness, or for other sufficient and justifiable reasons. The money thus collected should be used for defraying the expenses of the schools.

DERBY.—On account of strenuous opposition to the union of the districts, and the difficulties encountered in carrying out that plan,—which was adopted by this town in 1866,—the old districts have been reestablished.

EAST HADDAM.—Rev. S. W. Robbins, Acting School Visitor.

Uniformity from year to year.—In a town like this, the character of the schools, taken as a whole, cannot be expected to exhibit any marked changes from year to year. In determining the character of a school in any given case, more will depend on the qualities of the teacher whom the district employs, than upon any special influences which emanate from our general school system. Hence the schools in certain districts may show superior excellence one year, while another year they may decline, and others surpass them.

The year now closed opened with better prospects for many of our schools than any previous year in which the present Board have been acquainted with them. More generally than has been usual, the schools have secured the services of teachers who gave promise of excellence. In some cases, it is true, expectations have not been realized, but in the main the good promise with which the schools began came to fulfillment.

Children employed in factories.—In one respect it is to be feared that this town will not stand as well as heretofore. With an enumeration of 776, the number registered in winter was only 536. Others, doubtless, attended school in summer only. But after making all allowances, the number of children who do not attend school is lamentably large. This is largely owing, no doubt, to the influence of the manufacturing districts. The cause of the trouble may be regarded as two-fold; *first*, the employment of the children in the factories; *secondly*, the fact that in these districts are a larger number of families in which the social standing of the parents and their want of culture are immediately associated with ignorance and indifference in respect to the importance of educating their children. Allusion was made to this subject in the Visitor's annual report to

the town, as follows:—"What is the reason that so large a number of children do not go to school at all? In several of the districts the number of scholars registered is greater than the number enumerated. But in certain of the larger districts many parents doubtless prefer the earnings of their children to sending them to school. And sometimes it may be almost a matter of necessity. The question has been asked, "Whose duty is it to inquire into the violations of the law which prohibits the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age, who have not attended school three months during the year preceding?" It may be answered, *first*, that it is the duty of those violating the law *not* to violate it; and *second*, responsibility in respect to the education of children, seems to be divided between the Selectmen and the School Visitors; it being the duty of the former to see that no parents are allowed habitually to neglect sending their children to school, and the duty of the latter to inquire into and report violations of the law respecting the attendance at school of children employed in factories. And it is to be confessed that we have none of us felt the burden of this part of our duty very severely, if we are to be judged by our works.

The Board of Visitors earnestly desire that the proprietors of factories should take this matter in hand themselves. They are near the families in which the children live; they know them; and they can exert an influence over them which no one else can. Surely no law could be more reasonable and just than that which demands for these children at least three months of the year at school, unless it were a law which should demand a still greater amount of time. As the law now is, the time required is a meagre pittance at best. Let it be settled that *that* the children *must have*. Tell parents they must not grudge it, they must not exact it. Better starve the body three months, if need be, than starve the mind the year round. The loss to the body will be made up, to the mind never. Subsequent supplies of food will bring back the flesh, but a mind thus rendered lean and poor, is a heritage for a life-time, to say nothing of an eternal future. This whole subject is assuredly one in which all parties, as they have a vital interest, should feel a deep concern."

The managers of our factories are men who, we presume, will be disposed not to disregard the law, when it is understood that the matter is to be properly considered and acted upon by *all*.

EAST HARTFORD.—Joseph O. Hurlburt, Acting School Visitor.

District Committees.—The most important question seems to be how to prevail upon intelligent, competent men to accept the office of District Committee, and discharge its duties faithfully; manifesting an interest in the school, and not leaving the office of Committee in the hands of incompetent, inefficient men because it is *their turn*. Too often, when given to competent men, its duties are discharged in such a reluctant, half hearted manner that their acceptance of the office is shorn of all moral power and influence. How shall this evil be remedied?

EAST HAVEN.—Rev. D. William Havens, Acting School Visitor.

Improvement, Present and Prospective.—There has been a decided improvement in the character and condition of the schools during the past year; and they are not only in a better state, but the promise of future improvement is greater than for several years past. It is gratifying to feel that the public money, so liberally furnished for their support, is neither squandered nor uselessly applied, and that throughout the town, in every district, there is a constantly increasing interest in education, increasing willingness to contribute to the promotion of its interests, and, we believe, a growing sentiment that the qualifications of the teachers should be of a higher order, the means and appliances of education more extensive, and the standard of education raised to a higher point in all our schools. There is no valid reason why as complete a course of instruction in English studies should not be afforded in our schools as can be obtained elsewhere.

Inequality of burdens of supporting Schools in the several Districts.—The returns from the seven districts, though not perfectly accurate, are approximately correct, and they show the following facts :—

Dist.	W'ks. of Sch'l.	Enu- mer- ated.	Reg- ist'd.	Av. At.	Cost.	Per Scholar.	Public Money.	Raised by District.	Cost per Scholar.	Teachers' Wages.
1	36	58	30	25	\$271 00	\$10 84	\$141 24	\$129 76	\$5 19	\$27 34
2	38	20	16½	14½	256 75	17 12	62 86	193 89	12 93	26 55
3	32	88	44	30	245 95	8 20	213 14	32 81	1 09	29 00
4	42	90	58	41½	365 55	8 81	207 23	158 32	3 81	30 00
5	36	168	91	61	562 25	9 22	389 72	172 53	2 82	28 00
6	39	48	41½	33	302 00	9 15	120 61	181 39	5 50	28 00
7	22	152	94	67	546 82	8 16	358 77	188 05	2 81	66 00
<hr/>										
	*35	624	375	272	\$2,550 32	*\$9 35	\$1493 57	\$1056 75	*\$3 91	*\$33 56

* Average.

This array of facts concerning the schools of the town, cannot fail to impart the *inequality* with which the burden of taxation for the support of schools, presses upon those portions of the town where are enrolled the least number of children. This inequality may be remedied in either of two ways: *First*, by the adoption of that method recommended by the Legislature, by which the town takes the direction and control of all the schools within its limits, whereby the expense to each scholar would be the same in all the districts; or *Second*, by changing the mode of apportioning the public money, discriminating in favor of the least populous districts, so that the amount distributed shall be determined on some other basis than the number of children enumerated in a district. According to the working of the present plan, those districts which have the largest ability are required to pay far less for the instruction of a scholar than those which are poorer and less populous. It might in some degree remedy this inequality, not to say unfairness, should the public money be appor-

tioned on the basis of *average attendance* as compared with the number enumerated in a single district. Such a plan would, moreover, operate as an incentive to a more general and regular attendance on the school exercises, and this again, would have the tendency to reduce the cost per scholar to quite a low figure. Had all the children enumerated the present year attended school, the cost to each throughout the term would have been \$1.71 for thirty-five weeks' schooling.

But notwithstanding these obstacles, the Board of Visitors are able to congratulate the people of the town, and especially those interested in the promotion of education, on the evident progress that is now making in the right direction. True to their ancient characteristic, though they move slow, they will move sure. In respect to this, we believe there will be no going backward. In spite of those formidable obstacles which have hitherto obstructed advance, we believe our course in the future will be onward, till we shall reach a position in respect to education, public improvement, and social culture, as elevated as that occupied by any of the towns around us;—a position and a character which shall attest our appreciation of those natural advantages, and shall manifest our gratitude for that material prosperity which Providence has so lavishly bestowed upon us.

ELLINGTON.—Rev. Charles Hyde, Acting School Visitor.

The Normal School.—We regret exceedingly the discontinuance of the Normal School; for though we seldom had any of its graduates for teachers, its influence pervaded the State, and indirectly served to form the character of all our teachers. Can it be possible that the people of the State will let it die out? We hope not.

ESSEX.—Dr. C. H. Hubbard, and S. M. Pratt, Acting School Visitors.

Schools in a Low Condition.—Our schools, taken as a whole, are below average. Only one of them has been satisfactory in all respects through the entire year. There seems to be no interest whatever in the schools on the part of parents or the community generally; but on the contrary, a reluctance to meet the expense of good schools. Private schools are growing up in the village, the tendency of which is to detract still more from the interest in the public schools. One district, however, has just voted to employ a male teacher for six months, from November to May. Will the Board of Education inform us what can be done to bring about a different condition of things, for there is danger that the common school system in this town will become almost a failure.

FARMINGTON.—Julius Gay, Acting School Visitor.

Words and Ideas.—I find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to make the teachers understand the difference between the teaching of

words, and the teaching of *ideas*. If the words of the lesson are correctly recited, the teacher is too often satisfied without trying to find whether they are not barren words, yielding no ideas whatever to the learner. Many of the definitions in Geography and in Arithmetic, contain words not understood, and which, unless explained, do but weary the learner. They impart no knowledge. Much of the recitation of Intellectual Arithmetic is valueless. A complex formula is committed to memory, by which the pupil supposes he proves the truth of the result arrived at, because "the book says so." Having learned one example, a whole page may be recited, to the teacher's delight, by the simple substitution of different numbers; but it only needs a trivial change in the form of the question, to leave the scholar floundering in a hopeless confusion of words. Give to a class who have finished the large text-books in written Arithmetic, and who can do any example in the book, a simple problem, such as is of frequent occurrence in every day life, and very few will be able to solve it. They have learned the book. They have not learned Arithmetic. Of the teachers whom I have examined during the last seven years, most can give the rules of Arithmetic, but many can give no explanation or proof of them.

Improvement in Teachers—How Secured.—The qualifications of the teachers now in our schools are superior to those of seven years ago. A firm refusal of certificates to those unworthy, and the closing of schools not successful, have raised the standard of teachers in this town.

Taxation of Property by Districts Increasing.—It is a matter of rejoicing that the districts are more generally raising funds by a tax on property, rather than by an assessment based on the attendance of the scholar. Under this method, one or two persons who have large families, and who, very likely, are the least able, have the large part of the tax to pay. This is unjust, for if there is any tax which the monied interest of a district can afford to pay, it is the school tax. A good school, in which the children can be trained up into well-informed and useful citizens, is a profitable investment, making the property of all more secure and valuable.

FRANKLIN.—Rev. F. C. Jones, and S. A. Frink, Acting School Visitors.

The great obstacle to the success and efficiency of our schools, is the miserable parsimony of the people. This discourages all enlightened effort to improve them. The people will support no reform that is liable to cost anything.

GLASTENBURY.—Rev. Edward Goodridge, W. H. H. Miller, H. H. Hunt, and G. C. Andrews, Acting School Visitors.

The text-books recommended by the Board of Education have been very generally adopted, yet some consider a new book an imposition

on good sense and the purse. Good schools demand the latest improvements in instruction and its material.

In one district the teacher refused to comply with the instructions of the Board, and allowed the scholars to use such books as their parents saw fit to send, saying she had orders to do so from the District Committee, who is willing to favor the pockets of a few, though it damage the whole school.

Too much indifference is evinced in regard to schools, except when tuition bills are presented.

In most of our schools the scholars are allowed to recite in altogether too low a tone of voice, and with too much indistinctness. Reading, Writing, and Spelling, are branches to which too little time and attention are devoted, and the case is yearly becoming worse.

HADDAM.—G. M. Clark, Acting School Visitor.

On the Sliding Scale Downwards.—There are thirteen schools in the town, and twenty-four teachers have been employed, of whom eleven were young and inexperienced. No district has employed the same teacher more than one term during the year. The average wages, including board, of male teachers, was thirty dollars per month; of female teachers, four dollars and seventy-one cents per week, (or \$18.84 per month). This is not sufficient to meet their necessary expenses, or to secure competent teachers. While the expenses in other business have largely increased, the expenses of our schools have decreased. The amount of teachers' wages in this town in 1857, (ten years ago), was \$2,113. The past year it was only \$2,096 in depreciated currency; an actual difference of some nine hundred dollars. The law fixes the price of tuition not to exceed six dollars a year on the scholar, which is not sufficient, in the small districts, to meet the expenses of good schools.

In point of attainment, more than three fourths of the scholars are now below the average of our schools ten years ago, and are still *on the sliding scale downwards*.

We need free schools throughout the State.

HARTFORD.—Rev. M. L. Scudder, Acting School Visitor.

Great Improvement in School Buildings.—That which chiefly distinguishes movements for education during the past year, is the liberal and enlightened policy adopted in some of the districts of the town for the enlargement and improvement of their school buildings. These improvements have been imperatively demanded by the necessities of the schools, and they have been made on a scale which shows that the people appreciate the importance of giving every convenience to facilitate the education of their children. There is probably no surer criterion of the opinions held in any community respecting the value of general education, than is found in the kind of school buildings, and material appliances furnished for school purposes. Wherever these buildings have been mean, inconvenient, and ill-adapted for

their design, the tone of the people has usually been more sensitive to the increase of taxes than solicitous for the increase of intelligence.

The enlargement of our old school edifices, or the erection of capacious new ones, has done more than simply furnish room for an increased number of scholars; it has given a better opportunity to introduce or to perfect the system of graded departments, and to give each teacher an exclusive supervision of a limited number of scholars of average capacity and advancement. All the lessons of popular education teach us that "the more thorough the graded system is adopted in our public schools, the more efficient they become for all the purposes of instruction and discipline."

The teaching of Drawing in Public Schools Recommended.—The Board would suggest the importance of making drawing, at least in its elementary branches, a regular study in our common schools, especially in the grammar departments. In one of the schools this has been partially and informally introduced, and with great satisfaction. In our attention to this study, we are behind many of the best schools in other parts of the country. It is believed that we ought not to remain thus.

FROM S. M. CAPRON, PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

I have desired to lay before the Board of Visitors at some time, the question whether it may not be wise to modify the course of study in the Grammar Schools, so far as it is preparatory to the High School course, by including additional branches of study which are now almost entirely neglected, and by curtailing, if necessary, some of those now pursued. My suggestions may be concisely stated as follows:—

1. Additional branches of study recommended.

a. Drawing; *b.* Singing (by note;) *c.* Elementary Physics, &c.

2. Studies to be curtailed.

a. English Grammar; *b.* Geography—minor and unimportant details; *c.* History, the same.

Drawing and singing are now taught in the High School by accomplished masters; but those gentlemen labor under a great disadvantage in that the pupils have had little, if any, previous training in these branches. Prof. Bail has shown in an essay recently published, that in some countries of Europe, drawing occupies a conspicuous place in the curriculum of the public schools, no less than eight hours per week being devoted to it. Hence it is that Europe so far surpasses us in originality and beauty of designs in woolen and other fabrics. Millions of dollars would be saved annually to the public treasury, if the pupils in our public schools were instructed thoroughly in the elements of drawing.

As to English Grammar, the impression prevails somewhat widely that it is its exclusive province to teach "how to speak and write the English language correctly;" whereas it gives us only the anatomy of the language, and bears the same relation to the living, spoken

tongue, that the skeleton does to the breathing, palpitating body. The correct and elegant use of language, is acquired rather by habitual association with those who speak it well; by familiarity with good authors, and by practice. English Grammar is exceedingly useful as a disciplinary study, and unquestionably has a practical side, but its practicality has been greatly exaggerated. In my judgment, if much that is philosophical and abstruse in this study, were reserved till a more mature age, and its place supplied by some simple, scientific studies, there would be no loss in mental discipline, and a great gain in public intelligence.

FROM ANOTHER TEACHER.

Music in the Public Schools.—It seems to me very desirable to introduce music, as a regular branch of education, into our Common Schools. I know there are those who think that every moment of time devoted to music or drawing, and the like, not only in school, but throughout life, is wasted. Are they not in this mistaken? Time devoted to gaining an appreciation of music or drawing, is no less valuable, in a different way, than time devoted to learning the alphabet. Either study enables us to understand that which without this knowledge, is a sealed book.

Of course it is not possible to give a complete musical education in our Common Schools, any more than any other branch requiring a lifetime can be thoroughly taught in four or five years. But the alphabet and rudiments of the science can be taught here with great advantage. Moreover, there is nothing which makes a pleasanter interlude to the tedium of school duties, than time given now and then to music. Nothing is more gladly received, or more thoroughly enjoyed; and it cannot be urged against this as against some other means of recreation, that it fatigues and incapacitates for subsequent mental application. As a means of amusement and pleasure at home, this branch of education deserves our attention. It has been undertaken and made more than a success in other cities. There is no reason why a like result may not be reached here. May not the trial be made?

HEBRON.—Rev. Hilliard Bryant, Acting School Visitor.

Diminution of Numbers.—There has been in this town, a great decline in the number of children. School-houses which, I have been told, were thronged twenty-five or thirty years ago, are now almost empty. * * * It may be said that there should be fewer districts, but the union of two or three of them into one—such is the sparseness of the population—would place the school-house so far from some families, that the younger children could not attend. This sparseness of the population, and the smallness of the schools, and the consequent pecuniary inability to secure experienced teachers, I regard as the greatest obstacles to the cause of primary education in this town.

LEBANON.—REV. O. D. HINE, Chairman of Board of School Visitors.

The Board of School Visitors are more and more impressed with the importance of the interests represented in our Common Schools. That the children of the community be so trained as to be elevated and happy in themselves, to gain some important success in life, to benefit the community in which they shall live, and to be qualified to act their part as citizens of a free government, is a matter of the first moment to them and to the State.

"It has been the policy of the State from the beginning, to educate the children belonging to it. The first colonists here required every town to provide schools, and every town of a certain number of families to sustain a Grammar School, in which the higher branches should be taught." It is now a law of the State, that "all parents and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling, or employment; and shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and the elements of arithmetic." The Selectmen of the respective towns are required to inspect the conduct of heads of families, and if necessary, to take effectual measures for carrying out this requirement of the law. "The School Fund of the State, the ancient, strong and influential College, and the more recently established colleges, furnish still farther evidence of the estimate in which education has here been held. It is notorious that wherever, in any part of the country, or in any other country, you find people from Connecticut, there are the church and the school-house."

Connecticut has ceased to hold that preëminence in the matter of education which was formerly undisputed. She does not maintain a Normal School for the education of well qualified teachers, while Massachusetts maintains three or four. The newer States of the West demand and establish them. Kansas has one in a flourishing condition. The more sparsely inhabited agricultural towns need to beware, or they will fall dishonorably behind as to the character of their schools. We, as a town, should look well to ourselves in this particular. Every citizen of the town has an interest in the schools, and should aim to make them the best possible, and to secure the regular attendance of all the children in those schools.

Irregular attendance.—In one district of this town, the number of children enumerated in January, 1867, was 31; registered for the one term of 26 weeks, 17; average attendance, 9. As there was no other school in the district, the inference is that most of those who did not attend the district school, attended no school. And what shall be said as to the irregular attendance of the registered scholars? It is to be borne in mind that last winter (1866-7,) was more than usually unfavorable to the attendance of children in such a town as this, and something was said about a stream running through the district, which for a part of the time was not passable; but do these things adequately account for the fact? In another district the record is, enumerated, 27; registered in winter, 20; average attend-

ance, 12. In another district, registered in winter, 16; average attendance, $10\frac{1}{2}$; in summer, registered, 20; average attendance, 8. No unfavorable weather, nor impassable stream can account for so small an attendance during the summer term. A reference to a majority of the districts shows great irregularity in attendance.

Do not such facts as these indicate a want of due interest in the education of the children of this town, and in the most vigorous maintenance of our schools? Is it safe or legitimate for those who have no children under their care, whose children may have grown up and passed beyond the age of attendance on school, to stand one side and plead that they have no concern with the schools? Every person in every district, has a vital interest in these schools, and should do what he can to bring into them all the children, high or low, native or of foreign origin, and to make them as attractive and efficient as practicable.

How to promote regularity of attendance.—It is the proper policy of the State to encourage the attendance of all the children on its schools, and to encourage regularity of attendance, without which the schools cannot in any degree accomplish their purpose. A bill was introduced into the Legislature this year, (1867,) to the effect that the Town Tax for schools, and the income of the Town Deposit Fund, shall, with the exception of so much as may be necessary to make the amount of public money in each district equal to fifty dollars, be distributed to the several districts and parts of districts, according to the average daily attendance, and not as now it generally is, according to the number of scholars. This bill did not pass, but was continued to the next General Assembly. As the subject is brought forward and passed nearly every year, and many contend that the interest of the School Fund should be, as it may be, distributed on this principle, it is likely that a bill of this kind will, in the end, become a law; and then a premium will be paid on regular and full attendance in every district.

Rate Bills.—But we already have a law which creates a strong motive to regularity of attendance. Though the law is very plain, yet in some districts of this town it is disregarded. The law referred to is that which provides that if rate bills, or bills for tuition are made out in any district, they “shall be assessed on all the persons, who may attend, or who have attended the school of such district during said year.* And for any person attending school during any part of a term, the whole tuition fee for said term shall be paid; except in case of absence from school on account of sickness, death, removal from the district, or other good reason; when the District Committee may make reasonable deduction from the sum to be paid to such person; but in no case shall any deduction be made for any absence except for a continuous absence of not less than four weeks.” (Section 100 of School Laws.)

Whenever a rate-bill is assessed it must be assessed *in this manner*. The requirement of the law is explicit. It is optional with every district whether it will raise money, in part, to sustain its school in this manner. If it chooses, instead of assessing tuition, it can raise the requisite money by direct tax, and make the school free to all. This

is done in many cities and other places, and is undoubtedly the true mode in which to maintain this vital public interest.

Or a district may choose not to raise any money, but may support all the school it has from the public money it receives. There is a small district in this town which pays the teacher of the winter term of their school, from the public money, and designs to have some left; and then for the summer term says to a teacher, "here is so much money left; if you will keep the school for so many weeks for that amount, you shall have it." The law, therefore, says: "Any school district in lawful meeting *may* fix, or authorize its Committee to fix a rate of tuition." If it chooses to raise money in this way rather than by direct tax, or if it chooses not to raise any money, and to sustain its school from the public moneys only, it can do so; but if it fixes a rate of tuition at all, *it must fix it on this basis*,—the same amount to every scholar, and every one that attends any part of the term must pay the full bill, with the exceptions mentioned in the law. This is the law as it now stands; and that this is the right interpretation of it there can be no question.

The law standing thus, and thus interpreted, creates a motive to regular attendance. Parents are not so likely to permit their children to stay out of school if they know they must pay the same tuition whether their children are at home or at school. The law also tends to prevent the hasty withdrawal of children from school. Cases of this kind occur; a school begins prosperously, but some family imagines that the tuition bills will be high, or takes some offense, and removes several children from the school. Other families are alarmed, and there is a panic at once. They see that they are likely to be burdened, and withdraw their children, and the school is substantially and perhaps literally broken up. When a teacher is obtained, and scholars enter the school, an implied pledge is given that the school shall be maintained, and that all will bear their equitable part in maintaining it. The present law (respecting tuition bills), is not only adapted to produce good results; it is entirely just. Yet some districts in this town still assess their tuition in the old mode, according to attendance, and imagine that if they *vote* to do this, the law permits it. But there is not a shadow of legal authority for their proceeding in this way, and has not been for more than ten years. (The law authorizing it was repealed in 1856.)

What has been said as to the irregularity of attendance and the room for improvement, is not designed to imply that our schools this year have not been as well maintained as in former years. A number of our schools for the year just closed have sustained a high character, while none of them have been below the average of schools in this town, and it is believed, of adjoining towns, for the past few years. Still it is true that the children are not all in the schools as they should be, and that the actual attendance is too irregular. Much remains to be done in order to give them their true efficiency, and to make them confer their true benefits. Shall we not have a more intelligent interest, and a warmer zeal in behalf of this important matter, and shall not this interest and zeal possess us all, and make this

ancient town as distinguished for its present means of intelligence, as it has been for its influence, and for the eminent men whom it has raised up? Let us seek to give to the State and to the nation, other names that shall be honored, and that shall be an honor to us.

LITCHFIELD.—Dr. J. G. Beckwith, Acting School Visitor.

The Closing of the Normal School.—I have often alluded to the extraordinary action of the Legislature in suspending the operations of the Normal School, as being in direct violation of the spirit of the age, and contrasting very disgracefully with this age of progress in all matters of education which render the people more intelligent and worthy of their position; with the harmonious action of the States; with the State of New York, which has made education free to all classes and colors; with Michigan, with her magnificent Literature Fund, and with Free Universities and Schools; with Massachusetts, with four Normal Schools, and graded schools in all her principal towns, with more than 4000 schools impartially free to all. Connecticut has responded by closing the doors of her only Normal School to save the State the expenditure of a few thousand dollars annually, while in a single attempt to convict a man of murder, in Litchfield county, a few years ago, more was expended than for the education of 200 Normal pupils in that year, and the prisoner was acquitted at last. It is a fact for the Legislature to notice, that the judicial expenditures of the State are enormous, and they might be very much reduced by a proper education of the people.

LYME.—Rev. Wm. A. Hyde, Acting School Visitor.

Poor School-houses.—Some of the school-houses are good, and some miserable. No well-regulated families that had a kind care for children, would be seen with such seats for their children in their homes, where they sit only a little while at a time, as they compel them to sit upon at school for hours together; and many a man will have a *barn* much better adapted to the wants of cattle, than these houses are for the purposes of education. No parents would be compelled to sit themselves at home on such seats as they give their children at school. We hope soon to see an improvement in this thing, as some districts are taking up the subject.

MERIDEN.—A. E. Camp, Acting School Visitor.

The best possible Education is to be sought.—The great object of education is sometimes overlooked in the arrangements made for schools. It is too often supposed that all that can be accomplished is to have the pupils taught the "*common branches*," as they are termed. * * * But every reflective person must see that this is altogether too narrow a view, unworthy of our country, and far below the demands of the age.

Neither the pupil nor the State can receive the full benefits of our Common Schools if conducted on this plan. It is not enough that

we extend some education to all, but we ought to place *the very best possible* education within the reach of all who will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. For this purpose our public schools should be made the *very best* schools, and their doors opened free to all. It is now four years since this town, by public vote, made all the common schools within its limits *free*, and the workings of this system have been giving very general satisfaction.

The democratic Equality of this System.—The child of the day-laborer sits in the same range with the children of the most wealthy, and receives his education without any expense to his parents. It is best it should be so; it breaks down, for a time at least, those social barriers which divide society. The child of the poor man is taught to respect himself because he is respected by others, just in proportion to his intellectual and moral worth. He stands on the same basis as others,—on character and acquisition. It is better for the children of the rich. They find, that at school their father's wealth does not alter the fact of tardiness or absence; that it will not help them over an imperfect recitation, nor atone for wicked conduct. They learn self reliance, and that to be respected they must prove themselves worthy of respect; that to be beloved they must be good.

More careful Ventilation of School-houses necessary.—For the purpose of insuring health, means should be taken to have the school-houses thoroughly ventilated and properly warmed. The luxury of breathing pure air cannot be enjoyed by teachers or pupils till the community are awake to the subject of warming and ventilating school-rooms. The rooms should be so constructed that a constant supply of pure air of the proper temperature may be admitted to take the place of that which has become vitiated by breathing.

The first law or condition of our existence is that we must breathe the air of heaven. For the proper development of both the physical and the intellectual powers, it is equally necessary that the air we breathe be free, pure and sufficient. As a provision for this necessity, the Almighty has immersed us in an atmosphere nearly forty miles deep; yet how often do we see, in our school rooms, a studied exclusion of this vital element. Within the past few years there have been several school-rooms fitted up in this town, which are a disgrace to the districts in which they are, and to the town; because we find no way for the admission of free, pure air, or for the escape of noxious air, except through the doors, which from necessity or carelessness may have been opened, or through some window, that some little vandal boy has mercifully broken with intentions of mischief, or, as in some school-rooms, where a kind Providence has caused the plastering to drop from the ceiling, thereby allowing *some* of the bad air to pass off through the lath. We are not wrong in saying that in most of our school-rooms the ventilation is totally inadequate.

Manifest evil Effects of impure Air in School-rooms—Whoever has been accustomed to visit these rooms at different periods of the day, cannot but have noticed the great difference in the air, and even the altered appearance of the children. The sprightliness and activity of the morning have been succeeded by weariness, languor and fatigue,

long before the hour arrives for their liberation. The same tedious routine is pursued day after day, and the only wonder is that the result is not invariable bodily disease and mental imbecility. The neglect of proper ventilation, of proper exercise in the open air, and of proper physical training in the routine of school requirements, is the fruitful source of many ills to both body and mind.

Importance of Thoroughness in Teaching.—Some teachers seem to think that their pupils learn in proportion to the ground they skim over in their studies. Such teachers will say that their scholars have done well if they have gone through the reader, the arithmetic, the geography, &c., though they may know but little more after they are through than before they commenced. Teachers of this class will push their pupils on through the book, even if they do not understand what they pretend to learn. They do not take time enough, nor use patience enough to drill their scholars thoroughly. Not long since, the writer was in a school where the teacher seemed very much elated with the progress of one class, which she said had been through *Hillard's Fourth Reader five times* that term. We were really sorry for the class, because they made most miserable work trying to read it the sixth time.

Town Control of Schools recommended.—We feel, and have long felt, that the employment of teachers should be in the hands of the Board of Visitors, or some other *town* officers, as some members of such boards continue in office for three or more successive years. They understand the condition and wants of the several schools, and can make a selection more understandingly than can be made by any other person. It is hoped that the time will soon come when the employing, as well as the rejecting power will be vested in some board appointed by the *town*. The advantages will be obvious to any who are conversant with the present state of affairs. As the town now pays all the school bills, it is no more than right that it should have a voice in the employment of teachers.

Improvement in the Grading of Schools.—It is very pleasing to see the steady improvement in the grading of our schools. Many of them are now graded, or partially so. There are some districts now building, and several others that are expecting to commence building early in the spring, for graded schools. But our schools are yet very far from what they might be, with a thoroughly graded system throughout the town. Such a system would be far more economical. The town is now paying five or six male teachers at an average of \$100 per month, and most of them are within less than a mile of the town house.

Irregularity of attendance is one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of our schools. It is sometimes the case that several weeks elapse after the term has commenced before the pupils for the term actually join the school. Now this seems to most persons a matter of very little consequence, whereas it embarrasses a teacher, and hinders the progress of the classes to an extent almost incredible to one who has not himself had experience in the work of instruction. Such dilatoriness places the teacher in a very unpleasant dilemma. It either keeps back the punctual pupils till the late ones come in, and

then, of course, there is a serious hindrance and injustice to those who are punctual. Or if he begins with them and proceeds, then, as one by one the later pupils come in, they are to be put into classes with those who have already advanced one or two weeks. But in the course of that time some fundamental points may have been studied, which must be explained to the new comers, or else they cannot keep up. This causes delay. Or if, on the other hand, new classes are formed as new pupils drop in, then the number of classes becomes so great that all the recitations are hurried, and in that way the real improvement of the school is hindered; for improvement depends very much on the time and care bestowed on the recitations. Most of our schools have quite too many classes. Not long ago the writer was in a school where, with only twelve scholars present, he heard nine different classes in reading, besides other studies. To all intents and purposes, the first three or four weeks of a term are lost in many of the schools by the dilatoriness of so many pupils in joining the school.

It is the opinion of the writer that one of our regulations should be that no scholar shall be admitted into any of our schools after the first week of each term, except by a special permit from some school officer, and then not unless there were very good and sufficient reasons why the pupil was not present the first week.

MIDDLEBURY.—Rev. Clinton Clark, Acting School Visitor.

A dull routine characterizes much of the teaching in most of the small schools in these small towns. In our opinion, nothing but a good school at the centre of these towns will cure this evil. The State should require this, if it cannot be attained otherwise.

MIDDLEFIELD.—P. M. Augur, Secretary of Board of School Visitors.

At the annual town meeting in October, 1866, the town voted to lay a tax of one mill on the dollar for school purposes, instead of four-tenths of a mill, required by state law. A similar vote was passed in October, 1867.

A written Examination of all the Schools.—At the close of the winter term, March 31st, 1867, a written examination of all the schools was held by proposing to them 100 questions. All the scholars who write legibly, participated in this examination. The schools, without exception, gave themselves cheerfully and faithfully to the exercise. The result varied from 10 perfect answers to 74.

MILFORD.—John W. Fowler, Clerk of Board of School Visitors.

Private Schools.—That portion of the parents who would gladly see a better state of things, have been forced to take the remedy into their own hands and establish private schools, which are liberally supported and pressed with applications for admission, and although of recent origin, are already producing good impressions.

The time has not yet come for an annihilation of our whole present district system, and a re-organization of fewer districts and better school-houses, but we live in hope of stirring up a spirit which shall accomplish this measure, when the few old fogies shall have passed off the stage, whose avarice and selfishness have hitherto prevented it, but whose influence, we are happy to state, is rapidly disappearing.

NEW BRITAIN.—J. N. Bartlett, Acting School Visitor.

We have the pleasure to report that our schools, during the year ending August 31st, 1867, have accomplished much in the great work of educating the children of our community. We may congratulate ourselves upon the success and progress of the year, while we admit that a higher state of prosperity should be sought for.

Educational Meetings.—During the winter season, a series of educational meetings was held, the design of which was to promote friendly acquaintance among teachers, mutual improvement, and an awakened public interest. These were well attended by teachers, and though not successful in arousing public interest, were productive of much good. We recommend the continuance of similar meetings, believing that happy results will follow the thorough discussion of questions pertaining to the management and discipline of our schools.

Central District.—The crowded condition of the Primary and Intermediate Schools of this district, has given school officers much anxiety and parents much annoyance—to say nothing of weightier considerations. Many children have been sent away from the doors of these school rooms for want of room to admit them. Some of the primary teachers have gained enviable success, and by untiring efforts, made their crowded rooms cheerful, neat, and orderly. The thoroughly successful primary teacher may deserve promotion, but she will seek in vain for a more important position. It is not to be found in the wide range of the educator's work—turret and tower command admiration, but stability and value depend more upon foundation walls. The over-crowded condition of the Primary Department was, in a measure, relieved by opening another school in the upper story of the Normal building. This is only a temporary arrangement, there being many objections to its permanency. Increased interest, renewed confidence, and a more earnest coöperation of all interested parties, is necessary to the complete success of the schools of Central District.

The new School Building—The fine school building on South Main street, now so near completion as to be ready for use, reflects credit upon those who have had charge of its erection. It affords ample accommodation for 250 scholars, and its arrangement of halls, cloak-rooms, and recitation-rooms, is upon the most approved plan. We allude to this with satisfaction and pride, feeling that the completion of this building will give a new impulse to the prosperity of our schools.

The rapidly increasing wealth and prosperity of this district are yearly making greater demands upon its limited accommodations. The low, damp, dismal school-rooms which an intelligent community has been murmuring against these many years, should no longer satisfy. Give the little ones cheerful, healthful, convenient school-rooms.

New Britain may well be proud of the rank among the towns of Connecticut, which her prosperity, enterprise, intelligence, and natural beauty give to her. May she so generously sustain, and so wisely care for her public schools, that she may with greater pride point to her children educated in them, and say, "These are my jewels."

NEW HARTFORD.—Rev. Edwin Hall, Jr., Acting School Visitor.

Teachers.—In most of the schools, the character of the teachers, and the method and quality of government and instruction have been all that could be reasonably desired or expected. A few showed remarkable ability and tact in their work, as well as the power of infusing a spirit of energy and enthusiasm into their pupils. A few, however, seemed disposed to take things most decidedly too easily,—to consult rather, the preferences and caprices of their pupils, than their progress in study, and the practice of good manners. They meant well, no doubt, but in the result, they found, as might be expected, that the course they pursued rendered matters far more uncomfortable, both for themselves and their pupils, than if they had kept a tighter grasp on the reins of government. It is due, however, to some who failed in part to maintain strict order, to mention that their efforts in that direction were in a great part neutralized by some of the patrons of the school upholding unruly pupils in their disobedient and lawless temper.

In most of the smaller districts, as well as in the Primary Departments of the larger, the teachers have been nearly all that could be wished. Yet too little pains have generally been taken to secure those who possessed the requisite qualifications. Of course we do not expect, as a general rule, that teachers in these departments should have made so wide a range of acquisition in knowledge, or attained to so full and mature an experience, as those who are called to the charge of schools of a higher grade. Yet their qualifications should be adequate as far as they go. Their character for scholarship, refinement, and general mental and moral excellence should be carefully taken into estimation before they are permitted to enter upon so responsible a work as commencing the instruction of pupils of tender years. For if it be true that early impressions are the most permanent, what pains should be taken that they are of the right kind.

Want of Regularity and Punctuality.—In many cases the attendance on the schools was very irregular, and showed a great want of punctuality. While this was in part due to sickness and other inevitable causes, it is our candid opinion that in the majority of instances

it was owing to the heedlessness of either parents or pupils—sometimes of both. Most of our schools, especially those in the smaller districts, are maintained by far too short a time in the year to render it possible that pupils should be absent from them for a single day more than is absolutely necessary, without serious detriment. Often have scholars been away from school just at the critical time when they needed to be there if they would not lose some particular instruction which they needed in order to obtain a competent knowledge of some particular branch of study. Sometimes they have never been able afterwards to make up the loss they have thus sustained, because of the short time that intervened before they must engage in the business of life.

NEW HAVEN—CITY DISTRICT.—Ariel Parish, Superintendent.

Classical and English Studies in the High School.—It does not follow, as a necessity, that the pursuit of the higher departments of study shall be limited or neglected, because greater familiarity with elementary branches is to be required. But if either must receive less attention, it should be the former, rather than the latter. The intellectual effort required to master the principles and solve the difficult problems in the higher Mathematics, is valuable as a mental discipline, as is the vigorous exercise of the gymnasium for strengthening the muscles of the body; but it is quite as valuable an acquisition for the boy who is entering mercantile life, to be able to use, readily and correctly, the principles of common Arithmetic; because, very soon, on these must he depend for success in his daily business. Whatever attainments he may make in the higher departments of literature and mental science, he must not be allowed to forget that a free and easy use of his own language, both written and oral, is to be of the first importance to him in all his future relations in life. To a young man about to engage in business, ability to express thought on paper with facility and accuracy, would be a better testimonial of capability than the best letter of recommendation.

Desirable as all advanced studies are for the higher influence which they exert in expanding, strengthening, and furnishing the mind, a retention of all elementary knowledge, kept fresh and ready for use in all ordinary transactions, is essential to the majority of our pupils, to whom education means assistance in business pursuits, rather than intellectual refinement. Let the former be secured by all means, to the fullest extent consistent with the preservation of elementary knowledge.

* * * * *

The demand for special instruction, to prepare young men for business of every kind, is evinced in the extensive patronage of "Business Colleges," in which pupils are supposed to be peculiarly fitted for commercial pursuits. Whatever is particularly valuable in these institutions can, and should be, well taught in the High School. Nor is it less important that every boy should be made familiar with the

principles of Philosophy, and their application in the mechanic arts ; so that whether engaged in labor, or in the supervision of work, he may be able more intelligently to perform his duties.

A Training School for Teachers.—In the erection of the new school-house on Fair Street, a favorable opportunity occurred to provide actual instruction for young ladies while engaged in teaching, without increased expense to the district. Early in January last the school was opened under the supervision of a Principal, whose fitness for the position had been satisfactorily proved by her previous service in the public schools of the city. Between that time and the present (August, 1867), several young ladies have been employed as teachers in this school, under the direction and instruction of the Principal. A part of these, having given satisfactory evidence of good qualities and qualifications as teachers, have been appointed to permanent positions in other schools of the city. They have now been employed one term under their appointments, where they have been thrown on their own resources, both in discipline and teaching, with very gratifying results in regard to their capability, and the benefits they received in their preparation in the "training school." Others are now engaged in a course of preparation, which will fit them in like manner to fill vacancies as they may occur.

Early vocal Culture in Singing.—The benefits to be derived from a careful training of the voice in singing, will contribute to improvement in reading and speaking. That it should be commenced early, and carefully conducted through the whole course of school instruction, is sufficiently obvious. Ability on the part of the teacher to teach vocal Music, is becoming more and more an essential requisite ; and it should be as carefully taught in the early instruction, as the elementary lessons in ordinary branches of study.

NEW HAVEN—FAIR HAVEN DISTRICT.—C. S. Bushnell, Superintendent.

A Comparison with fourteen Years ago.—In 1853 there were two public schools in the present limits of this district. The number of scholars registered in these schools in the summer of that year was about 111 ; average attendance, 77. In the summer of 1867, registered, 572 ; average attendance, 457.

Increasing Interest of Parents in the Schools.—It gives me great pleasure to report a growing sympathy between parents and teachers. A want of it has been the cause of nearly all the school troubles that have ever existed in this or any other school-district. Children are quick to hear and observe, and any want of coöperation on the part of parents with teachers, in any plan of improvement which seems desirable, raises in the mind of the children a suspicion of the teacher's competence, and leads them to despise the counsels and disobey the commands of their teacher. If the parents respect and value the schools and the teachers, the children also will respect and value them. If parents wish their children to be successful in their studies, they must encourage them in their studies and visit them at

school. At the close of the last school year there was large number of the parents of pupils and patrons of the school assembled to witness the exercises and bid their faithful and efficient teachers that were to leave them, a kind good bye. Occasions like this are most encouraging omens of success and future prosperity. We would like to see parents in the school-rooms much oftener.

Education and Virtue the Foundations of Prosperity, Happiness and Security.—It is now admitted, I suppose, by all, that education and virtue are the foundations of the prosperity of the State, of the happiness of individuals, and of the security of life and property. Education and virtue being therefore a common interest, should receive the common support and sympathy of the whole community. * * *

Every year the policy of universal education grows more and more in the public favor. If we give the children of this village nothing else, let us give them the advantages of a Christian example, and a good, sound, practical education, and it will not only open to them personal enjoyment, but serve as capital, and give us and them influence, strength and respectability here and wherever else they may go. By these means, more than any other, are to be determined the strength and influence of the various sections of the State. It is as truly a Christian work as the support of churches, and he who stands in the way of this work, or hinders its successful and rapid progress, is as much opposed to civilization, to good morals, to good government, and to Christian progress, as he who shuts the doors of the sanctuary.

Teachers need to be trained for their Work.—To be intellectually, morally and physically fitted for so important a profession as teaching, is an attainment much to be coveted. Fortunate, indeed, is that community whose children have such instructors. The mechanic who builds your house, the artist who paints your portrait, the lawyer or physician with whom you advise and counsel, and to whom you trust your property and life, must serve an apprenticeship and be educated for their work. Is it not as important that they with whom you intrust the moral, religious and intellectual destiny of your children, should be as carefully educated and prepared for their work, which is of far higher importance to you and the whole community?

In looking for teachers, their example, and power of imparting instruction thereby, should be taken into consideration as much, and I think more, than their education. Would you have your children copy their example in the family, in the church, in the sabbath school, and in society? If not, they are not fit to be the teachers of the children you love, and for whose future destiny you are, or should be, most solicitous.

The reputation of your teachers should be carefully guarded. They are doing your work, assisting you in properly educating and training your children, and no word of complaint should ever be uttered before the child, to prejudice him against his teacher; but on the contrary, whatever is worthy of example and practice in the teacher, should be commended. There is no support greater than this, that parents generally can give to the school.

Vocal Music in Schools.—The study of vocal music is attracting more attention in many other places than among us. It is well worthy of your consideration. It tends to fix the attention, to refine and elevate the mind, to produce health of body, and to improve the voice. It is an attainment greatly to be desired, and it can be acquired in school, without apparent loss of time, and at comparatively little expense. "It is here that early and thorough preparation can be more successfully made than any where else, for that part of the religious worship of all denominations," and the result would be to make such worship more attractive and acceptable than now. The home circle, too, will be happier, society better, and our children more accomplished and better prepared for the earnest work of life.

NEW LONDON.—Rev. S. B. Grant, Acting School Visitor; Henry P. Haven, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

The High Schools.—The Board firmly believe that in no other town in the State can two as good schools of high order be found, which are supported at so small a charge on the public treasury. A large proportion of the young ladies employed as teachers in our own schools have received their education entirely in this city, and while they are imparting instruction to others, we trust they are returning to the children under their care some of the advantages they have themselves received in our free High Schools.

The statistics of the Young Ladies' High School show that more than usual progress has been made during the year, and that every branch of careful study pursued in the best private schools of the country, is faithfully taught here. It is significant that notwithstanding the school-room is inconvenient, dark and poorly ventilated, yet during the year nearly every seat has been occupied, and the character of the school for even punctuality been fully maintained.

Of the ten graduates of the Bartlett High School, the past year, four have since entered upon a college course.

Union of Districts recommended.—The small territorial extent of this town, and the compactness of our population, would enable us to consolidate conveniently all our schools under one general management, and thus secure more unity of purpose and equality of privilege than the separate action of distinct districts will allow. The present laws of the State permit all towns, by a major vote, to consolidate their districts,* [subject to the assent of a majority in number of the districts within their limits.] Such a union, while open, perhaps, to some objections, has many decided advantages, this among others, that the annoyance and inconvenience of separate district taxes would be thereby avoided.

Instruction in Vocal Music.—The Acting School Visitor would most earnestly recommend that instruction in vocal Music be given in all the schools. By a union of the several districts, an arrangement

* The assent of a majority of the districts is *not* now required. See Public Acts of 1866, Chapter 102, and of 1867, Chapter 87.

might be made to secure a teacher who could give instruction in all the schools, at a trivial expense.

A Town Superintendent of Schools desirable.—It is needful in this town, having two High Schools and seven districts, employing thirty-one teachers, that there should be a more perfect supervision of our educational interests than there has been. Time and thought are both requisite. It can hardly be expected that the Acting School Visitor, with the meagre compensation allowed, will do more than he has done. It can hardly be expected that the Board of School Visitors will gratuitously devote more time to the schools than they have done. The subject of text-books, the arrangement of studies, the proper guiding of the schools, the courses of studies of the High Schools, the examination of candidates for the High Schools, and the perfect unity of the schools, might better be under the direction of one mind. This is done in the cities and many of the larger towns of our sister commonwealth, Massachusetts.

Irregular Attendance.—Too much attention cannot be given by parents and guardians, to secure the punctual attendance of their children at every session of the school. The child's progress is retarded by absence from a single recitation, and thus the whole school is retarded. Parents should remember that their children, by each day's attendance, make some acquisitions, and by each day's absence, sustain a loss.

We cannot place too high a value upon our Free School system. By it an education is offered to the poorest and the humblest, as well as to the rich. Is education an element in the most perfect civilization to which man can attain? Is it an indispensable qualification for citizenship under a free government? Is it a safeguard for the protection of property and human life? Then we should not grudgingly withhold from it our most generous contributions. Then we should foster it as an interest most dear and sacred to us. We should then, as citizens and guardians of the young, coöperate for the elevation of our schools to the highest possible perfection.

NORFOLK.—Riley Stillman, Acting School Visitor.

Rate Bills, or Taxation?—Some districts have had a school in session as long as the funds received by the districts would support it; some have added to their resources, and supported their schools a reasonable length of time, at the same time exercising freely a spirit of contention in regard to the manner in which this addition should be made,—whether by tuition or by tax on district property; others have taxed themselves sufficiently to support a good school, believing that the benefit thus secured will be shared by all. In all other things there is a constant effort making to secure some improvement that will commend itself to the minds of those interested. May not some change be made in our school laws, which will do away with all contention touching this matter of taxation? The assessment of rate

bills for tuition should be at once abolished, and a tax laid on the property of either the district or the town; or both, sufficient to meet the wants of the schools.

In regard to the division of money received from funds: Why should not the money be distributed *in proportion to the average daily attendance*? Here are two districts, of which one enumerates 125 children,—it is a manufacturing district,—with an average daily attendance of only 30; the other enumerates 25, with an average daily attendance of 16. Who cannot see that the district enumerating the greater number has a decided advantage over the other. In one case the school is nearly supported by the funds, in the other the district must be pretty well taxed to maintain short terms of school.

Incompetent Teachers, and inefficient Visitors.—It is established as a general rule that whenever we need the assistance of others, those who can do our work best are the most profitable helpers. We need for our schools a greater number of well qualified teachers. Many of our schools are at present in charge of those who have really but few of the qualifications requisite in first class teachers. The attainments of our scholars are far below what they would be with a better class of teachers. In some towns persons never present themselves without feeling the most perfect assurance of being qualified and of receiving a certificate of approval, even though their attainments be lower than those of a child of ten years ought to be, and they be also entirely ignorant of the best modes of conducting the exercises of a class. In other towns the Examining Board are more thorough, and do their work with a greater degree of propriety. What reasons some members of Boards have for their easy and inefficient course with candidates, remain with them to tell. They may never have taught a public school in their lives, still they have egotism enough to suppose they know what is requisite in a teacher, better than those who have taught between thirty and forty terms.

A County Board of Examiners proposed.—If there could be a Board appointed in each County, from whom every candidate should be required to obtain his certificate,—which should in all subsequent time be sufficient in the State,—the work would be thoroughly done, and we should soon have a class of young people more thoroughly educated, and, as a natural consequence, our schools would soon be in charge of those whose attainments are fully equal to their wants.

The Normal School was doing a good work. It was doing precisely what we need to have done. It should have been encouraged and sustained by both political parties in every town in the State, and considered an indispensable institution. If we cannot have the Normal School, let associations or conventions of teachers be more frequent, and let us have the best talent our country affords to make impressions upon the minds of our teachers, and to make such suggestions respecting school matters as inferior men are not capable of making.

NORTH BRANFORD.—Charles Foote, and Charles Page Acting School Visitors.

Poor School-houses.—With one or two exceptions, the school-houses are in miserable condition. They have a continuous desk around the sides of the house, low ceiling and no ventilation, except what comes unbidden through the open joints of floors, doors, windows, &c. The returns of the several committees (in Northford Society) show an aggregate expense for repairs upon the four school houses of seven dollars. One school house has been removed to a better location and repaired.

Falling behind.—Measuring ourselves by ourselves, and comparing ourselves with ourselves, it is believed that we are on the whole falling behind other schools in many parts of our own and other States. The spirit of the age is progressive. We need a more general interest on the part of parents, committees, and school officers, and a more thoroughly educated class of teachers. Here, it seems to us, a great mistake has been made by our Legislature, in cutting off our main dependence, the Normal School.

Care required in Employing Teachers.—With each successive visit to the school room, the conviction of the importance of early training in mental and moral culture, gains strength. It may seem a small matter who has the care of a district school for a single term, but it is not so. Children are creatures of imitation. The habits, mode of thought and expression, end and aim of life, witnessed in teachers they esteem, will in all probability be embraced as their own. That which we would have our children become, we should therefore secure in the model.

NORTH STONINGTON.—Van Rensselaer Gray, Acting School Visitor.

Poor Logic.—Some of our district committees are qualified and prompt to perform their duties. Others take no interest in assisting the Visitors, but hire as teachers the persons whom they can get for the least money.—Reasoning thus :—“cheap teachers will do for us ; our schools are backward.” Poor logic ; this is just the way to keep them backward.

NORWICH, CENTRAL DISTRICT.—B. B. Whittemore, Secretary of Board of Visitors.

Benefits of the graded System.—The benefits of close gradation are becoming more and more evident each year, and it will be found that the child who is permitted to pass through the several grades of our schools in the ordinary prescribed course of study, will have performed the work with greater ease, in a shorter period of time, and much more accurately than he could have done under the old form of mixed schools. We congratulate the district on the happy results of a plan so wisely adopted at the time of remodeling the schools, and so successfully carried out.

Placing the larger and smaller Scholars in separate Buildings.—A plan has been more recently adopted of assembling, as far as possible,

all the larger pupils in the Broadway building, which it is intended shall eventually contain scholars of the Senior, Junior and Intermediate grades only, others being accommodated in the other buildings nearest their respective homes. By this plan the smaller children are kept by themselves, can be cared for by female teachers, and are less liable to injury during play hours, while the older pupils come more directly under the eye of the Principal of the Grammar School.

Irregular Attendance, and Truancy.—The Board would here make a single suggestion touching a subject frequently mentioned in former reports, namely, irregularity in attendance upon school, and truancy. It is feared that parents do not realize the importance of establishing, as fundamental traits in the character of their children, punctuality and regularity in attending to every duty or employment in which they may be engaged. It is certain that very much of the absence and tardiness reported in our schools, is the result of ill-judged indulgence on the part of parents, or neglect on their part to see to it that their children are promptly and regularly in their places at school. Teachers will labor in vain to secure accuracy and method in children habitually irregular in attendance upon school, and little success can be predicted of a child whose school duties are permitted to be of secondary importance to domestic employments or play. It should be noticed and remembered that it is rather a characteristic of boyhood to hail with delight almost any excuse that will secure a half-day's absence from school, even though it be to engage in some kind of work. The boy thus emancipated carries about him an air of freedom, bordering on pomposity, and looks with an eye of pity on his comrades of the school house, whose straight and narrow course he has for a brief period so happily escaped. It is this idea of freedom in the boy, which, if indulged, ripens into lawlessness and dissipation in the man. Parents will do well, then, to watch with care, lest by some act of their own the seeds of irregularity be sown in the habits of their children, whose legitimate fruits are disappointment and failure in life.

NORWICH, CONTINUED.—John W. Crary, Acting School Visitor.

Government.—It is a difficult matter to manage so that the teacher shall at the same time secure the order, the respect, and the affection of his pupils. *Very few* possess this tact. Yet it is a matter of more importance than is commonly imagined. The government of a school is an essential part of its education; for if children are taught to submit to salutary rules and regulations, there is more probability that they will become law-abiding and order-loving citizens.

Irregular attendance is one of the greatest obstacles to progress in our schools. In many of them the average attendance is far short of the number registered. If any one will think for a moment, he must perceive the injurious effect of this irregularity. A child that is permitted to be absent from school one day, gets behind his class, embarrassing them in their recitations, and hinders them in the progress of their studies, as well as himself.

Interest of Parents.—One great detriment to our schools is the neglect of parents to visit them. It betrays a sad want of interest in their welfare. It is discouraging to both teachers and pupils, and it leads them to partake of the same indifference. It shows that less interest is felt in the instruction of their children than in almost any other concern in life. The day-laborer on the farm must be watched to see if his work is done right. A strict oversight of the mechanic who is employed to do a job is kept to see if his work is done satisfactorily to his employers. But the instructor of our children, to whom is committed the moulding of the immortal mind; is left to himself.

Spelling.—Perhaps no part of our education is more commonly neglected than spelling. It requires much time and study to learn to spell the English language correctly. But it is necessary to bestow the time and labor required, and that too at a very early age. The greatest difficulties of this study may and should, and must, if ever, be surmounted before the child is ten years of age. In order that the children in our schools may become generally, if not universally, correct spellers, we must return to the Spelling Book, and think more of that than of the Primer, or First Reader, for the use of our primary classes.

OLD LYME.—Rev. D. S. Brainerd, Acting School Visitor.

The Condition of Improvement.—No improvement of much account can reasonably be anticipated in the Public Schools of this town until the more central districts are united, and one good school established.

OLD SAYBROOK.—Rev. S. McCall, Acting School Visitor.

The Acting Visitor has no occasion to complain of a lack of devotion on the part of teachers employed this year. They achieved at least an average success. *But our whole school system needs an early and thorough revision.* Perhaps the graded system may be the true adjustment. It is beginning to waken some interest, and to excite discussion.

PLAINFIELD.—John S. French and Charles H. Rogers, Acting School Visitors.

A valuable Invention.—If the Board of Education can invent any plan by which the public mind shall be awakened to the true worth of Common Schools, and parents shall be induced to take sufficient interest in them to see that their children are regular in their attendance at school, they will confer a greater benefit upon the State and nation than all inventors put together have ever yet conferred.

PLYMOUTH.—Rev. B. Eastwood, Acting School Visitor.

There is a Private School in the thriving and enterprising village of Thomaston, presided over by a graduate of Dartmouth College, in

one of the most elegant and best appointed buildings in the State. It is finely located, and was built by a company of gentlemen interested in the cause of education, at a cost of \$16,000. The object of the gentlemen who have, at such cost, founded this institution, is to provide for a higher class of studies than those pursued in our common schools. In the two departments there are accommodations for about 85 pupils. One young man, fitted at this institution, has entered Yale College.

PRESTON.—Alex. Yerington, Ashael Tannar, and James A. Cook, Acting School Visitors.

Improvement desirable.—How to secure it.—Though some of our schools are good, or even excellent, and though they have as a whole improved in the last few years, yet they might be still farther improved.

1. This might be done if parents and proprietors would take more apparent interest in their success. Some do; they go to the school-house and see what is doing there; others, and those not a few but the majority, do not. They employ a teacher and send their children there, and then seem to think their duty done. They never go to see and judge for themselves whether the school is doing well or ill. But they do not thus in other cases, in respect to those whom they employ to do labor or service for them. They then watch over them with careful and vigilant attention. They are anxious to receive a full equivalent for their money. Why not do the same here? Is the education of children less important than work on the farm or elsewhere? Is it less important that it be well and thoroughly done? Is oversight by those interested less important in one case than in the other? Visit the school then; show your interest in it by doing so as often as you can; do not suppose the visits of the School Visitors or District Committee are enough; they visit because the law makes it their duty; a visit from you, made for quite a different reason, may possibly be productive of more benefit in encouraging the scholars, and showing them that you take an interest in what they are doing, than any visit of theirs.

2. Our schools might also be improved if greater regularity of attendance could be secured. In examining the registers of the several districts, we sometimes find no little difference in this respect. In some of the smaller ones, where schools are kept only just the time the law requires, we find but few absences; as in such cases it is felt to be important that the children be present and have the benefit of every day. And the effect is seen. Some of the best and most advanced scholars in town are not unfrequently found in these schools. But in some of the larger districts, where the schools are kept longer, it is perhaps considered not always of so much consequence if scholars do lose occasionally a day. But this is a great mistake. A day's study lost is usually lost forever. A lesson that is not learned at the time, is never learned. We would then urge that nothing but inevitable necessity should prevent scholars from being in their places in

the school-room. And we would urge not only regularity but punctuality. Let them be there in time, and not come so late as to lose reading, a most important exercise. A little exertion would prevent this. Some scholars are never tardy, others are almost invariably so.

3. One thing more we would mention as important to secure the increased efficiency of our schools,—greater care in the employment of teachers. It must not be supposed that in all cases the examination by the School Visitors will, of itself, secure competent teachers. Those are sometimes sent to them, who, while possessed of the literary qualifications required by law, and against whose character no objection can be brought which will disqualify them for teaching, are not those who, in their judgment, will succeed as teachers. And though appearances are sometimes deceptive, and those of whose success we have much doubt and apprehension may succeed beyond our expectations, and those of whom we are confident do otherwise,—for no judgment in any case is infallible, and every one must be tried in order to be certainly proved,—yet experience and observation enable us to judge with a good degree of probability what an individual will do. In order to have good teachers, care is requisite not only on the part of School Visitors, but also on that of districts and District Committees. It will not do to take up with everything, or to employ a teacher for mere cheapness, however desirable it may be to make the burden of expense and taxation, here as elsewhere, as light as possible. A poor teacher is dear at any price; to secure a good one, a reasonable compensation must be given.

Union of Districts.—We will briefly allude to the consolidation of schools, now receiving some attention in consequence of the law enacted by the Legislature of 1866, and re-enacted by that of 1867, permitting their consolidation by the towns. This law permits the towns to elect a Board of Education, who have the same powers in general as are now possessed by both School Visitors and District Committees. The districts are abolished, the town is constituted one school-district, and assumes entire control of the schools, and furnishes from its treasury all the money for their maintenance above what is received from the public funds.

Advantages.—Of the advantages that may result from this mode of managing schools, it may be said that it simplifies the matter by putting the whole control under one set of officers instead of two, as now, who are entirely independent of each other, and whose authority in some cases may be apparently conflicting. It may also be farther said that it may in some cases secure better teachers. It may be supposed that a Board composed of men from different parts of the town, and acquainted with the wants and circumstances of particular districts or localities, might be better able to judge as to the adaptedness of a teacher to any particular locality, than District Committees can be. And being, as it is to be presumed they ordinarily will be, the best men in the town for their places, they will be able to know whether those who present themselves to them for employment as teachers, will be likely to succeed. It may be, too, that there will be

prevented much of the trouble and jarring which are now not uncommon in districts, and which operate sometimes very seriously to the detriment of the schools.

Objections.—In objection to this plan it may be said that there will be no little difficulty in finding men capable, in all respects, for so responsible a situation. But it is very much to be hoped that in all our towns, men can be found fitted for this or any other business which may be entrusted to them by their fellow-citizens. It may also be said that too much power will in this way be given to a few men. This may be a serious objection. The centralization of power is by all means to be guarded against. The people should retain all power in their own hands, except so far as is absolutely necessary for good government. School officers are, however, elected by them, and are, like all other officers, responsible to them. If they abuse their powers, or do not manage satisfactorily the trust committed to them, they can be displaced at the end of their term.

PROSPECT.—Rev. F. W. Chapman, Acting School Visitor.

Backwardness of Pupils.—Faithfulness obliges us to report that while the teachers appear to have been qualified, and to have devoted themselves to their work with a commendable zeal, the vast majority of the pupils are uncommonly backward. For this there are adequate causes, among which are the following:—

Causes of this.—1. The schools are in session, in a majority of cases, only about one-half of the time during the year, (two, twenty-eight weeks, the other three, twenty-four weeks each,) and yet, so small are the numbers who attend, that the tax (or tuition) on those who send is unusually large, even for the short time that the schools are in session.

2. But very little interest is manifested by parents and guardians in the prosperity of the schools. This is evident from the fact that the cases are very rare in which the schools are visited by those most deeply concerned. The reports of visits, as shown by the registers of the several districts, present sad evidences of deficiency. Yet not unfrequently parents assume to know all about the qualifications of teachers, and the character of the schools.

3. The attendance of a large number of the pupils in some of the districts, is so irregular as absolutely to forbid any great proficiency in scholarship. *Irregular attendance is the great bane of our schools.* About half of the pupils registered attend but little if any more than half of the time; either because their parents allow them to attend or not, as inclination dictates, or from a manifest want of a sense of the importance of regularity in order to progress in learning.

4. Great evils result from the frequent change of teachers. In a majority of cases, the same teacher is employed in the same school but a single term, and has barely time to learn the habits and wants of the pupils when the relation between them is ended.

5. As a general rule, the wages of teachers are so inadequate as to

forbid the employment of such as are thoroughly qualified to instruct in the most successful manner. The class of teachers remains about the same from year to year. They mostly take up teaching as a temporary expedient, to be thrown aside when something more profitable appears. While parents are often very shrewd in the employment of mechanics to perform any important labor, while they are careful whom they employ as a medical attendant when they or their children are sick, they do not hesitate at all to entrust the intellectual and moral training of their children to such as are but poorly fitted for the task, because they can be obtained at *low wages*.

We see no prospect of a reform in this respect until they are thoroughly convinced that money expended for a poor school is worse than wasted. The teachers, as a whole, have done their duty faithfully. Considering the discouragements under which they have labored, in regard to the pitiful wages paid, the irregular attendance, and the almost absolute indifference of parents, it is amazing that they have accomplished as much as they have. Our schools cannot flourish, cannot be what they ought to be, so long as the prime question with parents is "how cheap can we get a teacher," and a persistent effort is made to confine the amount of wages paid to the sum granted from the public funds.

6. There is one other hindrance to the advancement of our schools which I cannot omit to mention. I mean too much of a disposition on the part of parents to interfere with the government of the school; or perhaps I should rather say, a disposition to insist that there shall be no mode of discipline which is distasteful to the pupils. We have fallen on strange times in this respect. The sentiment very extensively prevails that the teacher has no right, in any instance, to inflict corporal punishment upon a refractory pupil, or to control the scholar in his conduct outside of the school-room. The consequence is, in a majority of cases, where the teacher cringes to this sentiment, the school is *good for nothing*. The cases are very rare in which corporal punishment is necessary where it is judiciously administered, but forty years of almost constant teaching have satisfied me that there are cases where nothing else will enable the teacher to maintain order, and save a refractory pupil from a course which is sure, if persisted in, to effect his ruin. As things are, the easier way for a teacher, in case a pupil persists in disobedience to the judicious regulations of the school, is to report him to the Committee, to whom the law gives the authority to remove him from the school, and give his parents the privilege of training him at home.

Many Children not in School.—In regard to the number of children who attend our schools, there is one significant and deplorable fact,—that while there were 149 children between 4 and 16 years of age enumerated in January, 1867, who drew public money, only 77 were registered in winter, and 68 in summer; *i. e.* only a fraction more than half of those enumerated darken the doors of a school-house. Now when we consider that it is absolutely essential that every child between 4 and 16 should attend school at least nine or ten months regularly every year during that period, to be respectable, and

yet that but one-half are registered as being at school even six or seven months, and the majority of these attend but very irregularly during the term of schooling, what can be expected but that a large proportion of the youth will grow up to be worthless members of society? A reform in this respect is imperiously demanded, and we take the liberty to suggest the propriety of some legislative enactment to compel the attendance of all the children between the ages of 4 and 16, for at least some portion of the term of schooling, whose health will warrant such attendance.

PUTNAM.—REV. George J. Tillotson, Acting School Visitor.

A considerably larger proportion than usual of the children of the foreign population have been in the primary schools the past year. The young Catholic priest, a well educated German, has strongly favored their attendance. There are about as many scholars in the two select schools as in both the higher departments of our two graded schools in the village. Most of the older and more advanced scholars are attracted to the private schools, so that our public schools are neither so full, so studious, so orderly, nor so useful as they would otherwise be.

Union of Districts defeated.—It is deplorable that a majority of the voters outside the village should have joined with a minority within it, and prevented the union of our two large village districts. Under this decision the wheels of progress in our educational system and privileges are for the present strongly blocked. It is hoped, however, that some change of sentiment on this subject is coming about, and that the unwise decision of the past year will ere long be reversed, and the united strength of the village be given to making the public schools of this growing population, in various grades and suitable buildings, all that they should be, so that most, if not all of our private schools may be dispensed with.

Dissolving small Districts.—It was recommended in the report of the School Visitors, last year, that our smallest district be dissolved. It is a matter of rejoicing that at the late town meeting, (Oct., 1867,) it was harmoniously done. * * Might not many other small districts in the State be thus dissolved, with advantage to the general interests of education?

Evening Schools.—In view of the great success of the evening schools in this village, and a success so easily gained, the question arises whether such schools might not be established more extensively than now in the growing villages of the State, especially where there are large numbers of young men, both of American and of foreign birth, who have had very limited educational advantages. Let the most efficient teacher in the village be encouraged to get up such a school, with a reasonable tuition, for two hours or more of schooling each evening, and let some of the influential young men be incited to induce as many as possible of those who specially need the benefit, to attend, and success is almost certain.

RIDGEFIELD.—B. K. Northrop, Acting School Visitor.

Small and irregular Attendance.—The number of children enumerated in this town in January, 1867, was 539; the whole number registered in winter, 318, of whom 14 were over 16 years of age; and the average attendance about 200. The attendance and the average for the summer term varies little from, and is no more favorable than this. The bare statement of such unpropitious facts should enlist the endeavors of parents, guardians, school officers and town authorities, to correct so gigantic an evil; for it is undoubtedly one of the greatest existing drawbacks to the prosperity and usefulness of our schools. We believe no valid and reasonable excuse can be urged by those having children in charge,—who are under solemn and weighty obligation, not only to the children, but to society in which they will soon mingle, to take an active part in the public affairs of life,—for their dereliction of their plain duty in the matter of giving to them the full benefits of such means of education as our common schools were established to confer, and from which the great majority of our children obtain their store of mental training. To operate a machine successfully, it is necessary that every piece thereof should be in its proper place. To operate, (if we may so speak,) or direct a school, it is as important for each, as for all, to be present at the opening, and to remain through the session. At our official visits, we have frequently been interrupted by the entrance of pupils half an hour or more after the opening of the school, the exercises being suspended until quiet was in some measure obtained, that the benefit of them might not be lost by confusion and distraction. This irregularity and tardiness interferes with order, proper classification and readiness in the studies pursued.

Believing that to irregularity of attendance may be traced many other errors and misdemeanors prevalent, we have thus so fully and plainly expressed our conviction, hoping that in future reports of our schools no cause for reference to this topic may be found.

Slow Progress.—It is a well-founded complaint that pupils advance so little from term to term, though the range of branches pretended to be studied and taught is very limited. Yet in several schools the pupils are at sea in any one of them, without compass, sun, or stars. By this we mean that only a mere sprinkling of knowledge is obtained, which soon evaporates like the dew before the heat of the sun. A little *well* done is more remunerative than much ill done. As an example; a few years since, on the 4th of July, we chanced to cross a field of several acres, that had been planted with corn, which at that time was scarcely two inches high, of a pale yellow color, and almost hidden by daisies in full bloom and other weeds. The result of such culture was that the diminutive crop hardly paid for harvesting. If the same labor had been bestowed upon one-fourth of the same field, as much in *quantity*, and far superior in *quality*, would have been obtained. A similar plan is pursued by some teachers; they go over the field of knowledge rapidly, plant hurriedly and shallow, without any fertilizing method to expand and enrich the

mind; not recurring again and again to the subjects that have been passed over, in order to choke the weeds of ignorance and forgetfulness, that the light of matured knowledge may shine upon the mind. The result of such a course is palpable in every community.

Spelling.—At this point we cannot refrain from introducing *one* branch of study, and urging all with our most serious conviction of its importance, to cultivate with eye, tongue and hand the acquisition of *spelling*. * * * * We believe this subject is too lightly regarded and too superficially attended to in our schools. Other plans than set lessons should be at the command of the teacher, which will interest and impress the pupil. At every reading lesson, recitation in Geography, Arithmetic, etc., some words given out from them, with the previous understanding that they may be called upon, will cause pupils to look at the words. It requires observation and much practice to make a correct speller.

Good Teachers should be sought.—The grave responsibilities resting upon teachers are but imperfectly comprehended by those who have no experience in teaching, and by not a few who assume that important trust. The selection of teachers *should* be made with as much care, certainly, as that of stock, fruits, etc., but how frequently, nay, how generally, are they chosen without any inquiry as to proper qualifications or success; the result being, in many cases, (examples are at hand,) a total loss of time and money expended, and the schools so demoralized that peculiar faculties to retrieve the disaster are required.

That fact is apparent that not all of our teachers are qualified for such a position. Many causes exist for such a humbling statement. Districts plead poverty, small schools and other reasons, which do, if they ought not, influence the examiners; and until some plan is adopted to carry out the real design of the law relating to this matter, we shall have backward schools, incompetent teachers, and uneducated adults. A higher standard of qualification should be insisted and acted upon, if our schools are to qualify properly the men and women of the next generation, to fill their prospective spheres with honor to themselves and a blessing to others.

Insubordination, and its Causes.—With a few exceptions, we believe, the schools during the past year have fulfilled in some good degree the object of their organization. These exceptions were failures, which we believe might have been prevented, if the teachers had had the hearty encouragement and support of their patrons. There appears to be a growing spirit of insubordination in certain localities, fostered by harangues in the presence of children at places of concourse, and carried by them to the school, and its influence imparted to the whole mass.

We have observed youth almost grown to manhood, of good parentage, who should have been models of obedience and propriety, conduct themselves with such unbecoming impropriety in the school room as to make us fear for their future career. If the teacher has not the coöperation and moral support of the patrons of the school

in all proper regulations for its control and management, it is no school, but "Babel."

The want of interest in districts is manifest in the meagre attendance at legally called district meetings. Let a call for a town meeting be issued to lay out a new road, or to consider any project looking toward the prosperity of the whole community, which requires money to secure its accomplishment, and no condition of the elements of nature can prevent a large gathering.

ROXBURY.—M. L. Beardsley, Acting School Visitor.

Owing to the small number of children in this town, our schools are necessarily small, yet we believe that many of them will compare favorably with those in other towns. Most of our teachers have been continued in the same schools for several successive terms, with manifest advantage. For several years we have secured and maintained a perfect uniformity of text books, thereby securing a complete classification of the pupils, and saving time to the teachers. But to render our school system more efficient, we need especially the coöperation of parents. So long as towns are required to raise by tax an amount that is barely sufficient to enable each district to maintain a school, we cannot hope for progress in this direction. It is an old adage, that what costs nothing is good for nothing, and this principle is applicable to our school system. Our schools should be, partially at least, self-sustaining. Then, and then only, may we expect to see parents awaking from their indifference, and directing their attention to the improvement of our schools.

SALISBURY.—Rev. J. A. Wainwright, Acting School Visitor.

The practical Working of Consolidation.—In the matter of education, Salisbury has for many years ranked among the lowest towns in the State. Few other towns have reported so small a number of children attending public schools, in proportion to the number enumerated, or so small an amount of money per child expended for school purposes. An almost total want of interest in the cause of education has been too painfully apparent. Startled by these facts, the Board of Education, on the assumption of their duties, unanimously agreed in the opinion that the time had already arrived when, for the reputation, the safety and the prosperity of the town, it was necessary for some personal sacrifices to be made in behalf of education, and when it was needful that there be manifested, on the part of all citizens of the town, a more generous and enlightened policy.

The Board have accomplished all, and perhaps more than they expected to accomplish within the short space of twelve months since the town adopted the free school system. The several schools have been more carefully organized, so that they operate in harmony with each other; longer and more uniform terms have been secured; the teachers have been subjected to a more systematic and thorough examination; a new pride and ambition to excel in their work have

been awakened within them; and a general interest in the subject of our public schools has been aroused throughout the town. The people are beginning to discuss the matter, and to ask what it is necessary to do. All these are encouraging indications, and seem to promise some degree of success.

During *some portion* of the year ending Aug. 31st, 1867, more than 68 per cent. of the children of the town were in attendance at school, or *12 per cent. more than in 1865, and *14 per cent. more than in 1866.

In comparison with the number registered, the average attendance in 1865 was *60 per cent., in 1866, *70 per cent., in 1867, 76 per cent. Thus in comparison with other towns in the State, we have come to occupy in this particular the 9th rank, instead of the 24th, which we held four years since.

In 1866, the number in average attendance, compared with the number enumerated, was *38 per cent.; in 1867, a little over *54 per cent., or an increase of 16 per cent. over the previous year. If we compare the number of children registered in the several towns of the State, with the number enumerated, we shall find that in 1866 Salisbury was outranked by 151 towns. On the supposition that these 151 towns remain nearly or quite as they were last year, we are outranked in this respect this year by only 108 town. [See Table IV.]

In the percentage of average attendance as compared with the number registered, Salisbury was outranked in 1866 by 100 towns, in 1867 by only 53 towns. [30, see Table V, page xlii.]

If we compare the number enumerated with the number in average attendance, we shall find that in 1865, 150 out of the 163 towns of the State, outranked us. In this regard at the present time only 15 towns show a better record than ours. [70, see Table VI, page xlvii.]

Now the question arises, whence comes this change in our school affairs? There must be some cause for it, not prevailing in previous years. We are disposed to attribute the greatest amount of this change to the new order of things under which our schools are now conducted. That the same results *might* have been attained under the old system we will not attempt to say, [deny?] but they never were arrived at in Salisbury, under that system. Under the old district system there was always a want of harmony and precision of operation, that rendered it almost morally impossible to attain to any *high* results. Between the Board of School Visitors and the several school committees there was no necessary connection. Hence more often than otherwise they were found working in opposition to each other. There was no one plan on which all the schools were managed. In many of the schools the grand aim seemed to be to obtain the public money, and hence the school-house door was thrown open for a length of time just sufficient to attain this end.

Acquiescence in the New Method.—There appears to be but little opposition to the free [school] system, excepting from those tax-pay-

*The per centages in 1865 and 1866 were computed by taking, not the whole number of different scholars *during the year*, but the number attending in *winter only*.

ers who have no children to send to school, and these would have become reconciled to it in a year or two, if the last Legislature had not subjected the law to their caprices. That action of the Legislature will injure the cause of education greatly in every town where the free system has been adopted, and that not on the ground that the system does not work well, but simply and wholly on the ground that many who were wont to pay nothing for the benefit of schools, are compelled, under the present system, to pay their proportion. At the next annual election, these persons will make the attempt to recover to us the old district system, and it is possible that they may succeed.

SHARON.—REV. J. C. Terrett, Acting School Visitor.

The District Reports are more accurate this year than the last, yet they are in some respects defective. Our committees have been heretofore very careless and inattentive to their duties, and some of them apparently quite ignorant of them. I have expended much time and patience, by explanation and assistance, to obtain timely and correct reports from them, but have not been so entirely successful in either respect as I could have wished. It has required, in some cases, strong remonstrances, and threats of the loss of public money, publicly expressed in *town meeting*, to obtain reports at all. Teachers, also, are not always attentive to instructions. As an example, only one district reports a teacher as a "beginner," although I charged every teacher to give to the committee a report on this point, and I know there were many such in the town.

Improvement.—The greater number of the schools have been better taught, and have made more satisfactory progress during the year past than the preceding year.

Causes.—1. I attribute this in a great measure, to some regulations and changes which I thought it needful to adopt soon after I came in charge of the schools, as Acting Visitor, two years ago. I found that the teachers had been in the habit of going over too much space hastily and superficially, and almost entirely neglecting the all-important necessity of *frequent reviewing*. I directed them to devote Friday of each week to a thorough review of the studies of the week; at the end of the month, in like manner, to review the studies of the month; and at the end of three months, the studies of that period. At my last visit, summer and winter, I had a close and careful examination of all the classes, and awarded certificates to each scholar who could answer every question on the studies of the year without a mistake. The names of such scholars I made known publicly in my annual report to the town.

I have found this plan to have worked very well with both teachers and scholars. The teachers very generally have exerted themselves to perfect the scholars in their lessons, and the scholars have been aroused to exertion in hope of gaining this public recognition of scholarship. During the first year several received such certificates; this year a much larger number, including one entire class at my last examination.

2. The improvement in our schools I attribute also in part to the fact that the oft repeated recommendation to our districts to procure the best teachers available, and to retain them from term to term, permanently if possible, has in a good degree been adopted, and the pupils are beginning to see the benefits of it.

3. As another cause of improvement, should be mentioned the practice we have adopted of not employing a second time teachers who have not proved themselves fully competent for the charge and management of a school. We cannot refuse a teacher a certificate who can pass an examination according to law. But something more is required of a teacher than to be able to answer such questions as may be asked by an examining committee. He must have, or be capable of acquiring, tact and skill in managing a school, in imparting knowledge, and in infusing life and energy into all its operations.

Whatever may be the amount of a teacher's knowledge of books, unless he is capable of acquiring the practical skill and energy requisite for the school-room, his is likely to be a dead rather than a living school. Many young persons, with education sufficient or not, as may be, apply for schools without any intention of becoming permanently teachers, but only as a matter of convenience, as a more easy and desirable employment than most other species of labor. In many such cases the emolument and exemption from labor, rather than a sense of duty and responsibility, is the actuating motive. To such, to get through the routine of school with as little labor and trouble as possible, and to receive the wages at the end, seems to be the principal object. The school-house might about as well be closed during the year, as occupied by such teachers. They do more harm than good. We very soon dispose of them.

4. Another cause of improvement is that committees and parents are giving more attention to the schools than formerly, by visiting them, and thus encouraging the teachers and scholars.

SOUTHINGTON.—Rev. E. C. Jones, Acting School Visitor.

A Good School or None.—While a good school is an invaluable blessing, a bad one is absolutely worse than none. The slovenly habits of mind, the rude and disorderly manners, the perverse and unamiable disposition which children very soon acquire under bad management, are a positive injury for which there is no compensation in any benefit received. It should be a maxim with every district, "*A good school or none.*" If there is but a limited amount of money to be expended, it is better to lay it out in supporting a good school three months, than a bad school six months, or a year, or "while the world standeth."

It is a common fault in our schools that the *Spelling Book* is not sufficiently mastered before children are put forward to higher studies. The rudiments of Language at the beginning, the special and important lessons at the close, and the requisite thorough drill in Spelling and Reading throughout the whole, are quite too apt to be neglected for something else.

New Teachers.—There must necessarily be the risk of an experiment in employing new teachers, but the demand cannot otherwise be supplied. Those who prove to possess rare gifts for the service should be encouraged and retained by a liberal compensation; for such teachers are greatly needed, and they are the cheapest, even at high wages. * * * * It is recommended that all teachers, and especially those who have had but little practice, make more frequent visits to each other's schools, that they may gather such hints and suggestions for improvement as cannot so well be acquired in any other way. They might find an advantage in going at the same time with the Visitor, when convenient, for the sake of hearing and comparing the observations of different parties. Committees can well afford to allow suitable time for such visits, without loss to the teachers.

Several meetings of School Visitors, Teachers, and District Committees were held in the winter, for the purpose of comparing views and discussing various topics connected with the interests of education, and it is suggested that such meetings may profitably be repeated another season. At one of these meetings the Board of Visitors adopted the following preamble and resolution, which were afterward posted in the form of a printed notice:—

“Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the Board of School Visitors of the town of Southington, that children under the age of fifteen years have been, and are now, employed in the manufactories of this town, contrary to the provisions of the statute law of this State; therefore,

“Resolved, That the clerk of said Board be directed to notify the officers of the several manufacturing companies in this town that in future all violations of said law will be rigidly prosecuted.”

If there are some evils attending the enforcement of this law, much greater are the evils to be apprehended from allowing children to grow up in ignorance and vice about our work shops, to be future burdens and corrupters of society. We believe the law to be wise and good in its object, and that it ought to be strictly enforced.

STAFFORD.—REV. F. L. Batchelder, Acting School Visitor.

The Inequality of the Burden of Expenses, and how to remedy it.—The inequality would be remedied if all the districts would adopt the plan of supporting their schools in part by tuition, and have the tuition of poor children paid by the town. A still better remedy would be to adopt the plan of raising enough by the town to make our schools free to all the scholars. The heaviest tax-payers in town are ready for this change, and it is commended to the careful consideration of all. It will be seen that the schools in the smaller districts are kept at a very heavy expense. Could some of these districts be divided and set to adjoining districts, it would be a great advantage to all concerned.

A *High School* has been kept for three terms during the year, partly at the expense of the town. Its success as to numbers was all

that could be desired during the first two terms, but the failing health of one of the teachers was much to be regretted. Its numbers were small during the summer, and it is not large at present. More pupils, indeed, is its great want.

The Normal School ought to have been of great benefit to our schools, but it has not been, because we are either unable or (what is worse) unwilling to pay sufficient wages to secure first class teachers, and those who graduate from the Normal School can find more lucrative employment in teaching elsewhere. It is our wish, and constant effort, to have the town raise a sufficient sum by tax to enable the districts to secure the services of first class teachers. Hitherto we have failed, but we mean to try again. Free Schools, and those of the best kind, are the object of our desires and efforts, and we hope by and by to call for teachers of the first class, such as are trained in the Normal School.

STAMFORD.—Z. B. Nichols, Acting School Visitor.

A superior new School-house.—The new brick school-house in the Centre district was commenced about Oct. 1st, 1866, and was opened for school May 20th, 1867. It is on the site of the old one, near the middle of the village, but at the extreme east limit of the district. It is built mainly on the plan proposed for the "Skinner School," New Haven. It is 60 by 70 feet, two stories high, with a basement. It contains eight school rooms, each 28 by 28 feet, with two recitation rooms, and separate stairs for boys and girls in a rear addition. It is heated by two of the Union Steam Heating Company's Heaters, (Golces' patent,) and cost, exclusive of furniture and heaters, \$30,000. It will seat 450 children.

STERLING.—Avery A. Stanton, Acting School Visitor.

Encouraging Indications.—Although our schools have not reached that standard of efficiency which was hoped for, yet the increasing interest which seems to be felt, not only by those whose children attend school, but by others also, who are lovers of good order and intelligence, gives encouraging assurance that the time is not far distant when the people will not rest satisfied till the public schools of this town are equal to those of other sections of the State. No lover of humanity, who prefers peace to war, or security to misrule, who chooses to live in an enlightened, virtuous and industrious community, can be indifferent to our public schools. They should be nurseries of virtue, order and discipline, fountains of good principles and of that practical wisdom which will fit the pupils to discharge the duties which will soon devolve upon them as citizens. It has been truly said, that "the highest interests of a State are its educational interests." Whether fully realized or not, it is nevertheless true of this town.

Had our whole country been like New England in intelligence and industry, the civil strife which has distracted our land and desolated many of our homes, would probably never have taken place; for

where the masses are educated and habituated to thinking for themselves, they are not easily led astray. The only safety, therefore, for this town, for the State, and for our whole country, is in the education of the children. To secure this end is a duty which we owe to our children, as well as to future generations; and for promoting this good cause the Visitors submit the following—

Remarks and Suggestions.—1st. There are schools in this town which will bear comparison with any in adjoining towns. There are others which need instantaneous improvement. A poor teacher can drag down a good school more quickly than a good teacher can elevate a poor school. There can be no great advancement in education while a school is constantly burdened with poor teachers. Hence committees will do well to know whom they are employing before they employ teachers.

2d. A careful review of the registers of the different districts reveals the lamentable fact that there are a few scholars in some of the districts who attend school but very little, and that little so irregularly that they receive but very little benefit. The evil results of such a course are apparent to every one, and are felt most sensibly by the whole school. Such scholars are a dead weight upon their classes, for after each absence they must either pass over the lessons which their classes have learned while they were away, or their classes must wait till they have learned them. If the former course is pursued, they lose the illustrations given by the teacher; if the latter, the classes are hindered in their progress. Parents and guardians are blameable to a great extent for this evil. If circumstances are such as to prevent a child from attending but part of a term, he should attend that part steadily and punctually every school day, and every school hour of the day, as long as he can go at all; then, if he must, let him be taken out altogether till he can again go regularly. Such a course would be far better for the scholar, for the teacher, and for the school, for then what he did learn he would learn thoroughly.

3d. Many persons seem to think their duty performed, when the teacher is engaged, and their children prepared to attend school. They never enter the school-room as sympathizers and coöperators with the teacher in his duties and trials. Such a course is much to be regretted. Parents should know from personal observation what kind of influence their children are under at school, as well as what progress they are making in their studies, or whether they are making any progress at all. The teacher needs aid and advice, even if he stands high in his profession. His school will be better and more efficient, if parents interest themselves and second his efforts. The excuse which some parents make, that they have *no time* to visit school, is too flimsy and insignificant to deserve any consideration. They have time for business, time for pleasure, and time to make money, but they have no time to assist in disciplining the minds, or cultivating the hearts of their children. No child can spend from six to twelve years in our public schools without yielding to the influences there brought to bear upon him. How important then that parents should know what these influences are. Many parents

indulge in fault-finding with the teacher, or with his management, or go so far as to speak disrespectfully of him, even in the presence of their children. There can be no more fruitful source of trouble than this.

4th. It is a matter of much regret that those appointed to act as district committees manifest so little interest in the duties of their office. Many of the schools receive but one visit from the committee, some none. The committee, if he is what he should be, is next to the teacher, and should encourage him by his frequent visits, and manifest sympathy with the children; in short, by showing himself a friend and adviser of both teacher and pupils. Teachers also should remember that when they enter the school-room they are to spend their time with and for the school. The Board of Visitors would endeavor in a friendly spirit to stir up those who are indifferent in the cause, and would congratulate those who have been laborious for the good of their schools, upon the success of their efforts.

STONINGTON.—Rev. S. S. Griswold, Acting School Visitor.

Common Schools designed for all.—That the common schools of our State were designed by their founders to be the schools where all of the children should be generally educated, must be evident to every one who is acquainted with their history. They were not established for any particular class, but for all, without distinction of sex or condition, wealth or poverty. They were not designed more for the poor than for the rich, for the sons and daughters of patrician families than of plebeian. All such distinctions are not only contrary to the genius of republican institutions, but detrimental to the whole system of common schools. These schools need the influence which wealth and nobility can give, to preserve them from the degeneracy which would inevitably follow the withdrawal of that power. For with wealth and nobility come refinement, character and progress, a power and influence the common schools must have to succeed. The effort that has been made of late, and especially by certain politicians, to eliminate this power and influence from the common schools, is of a most dangerous character; it is a stroke to kill them, or so to maim them as to render them inefficient to fulfill their great design, viz: the education of all classes, irrespective of wealth or poverty. The invidious distinction now attempted to be made,—that the common school is only for *the poor*, who are unable to secure knowledge elsewhere,—is slanderous to those principles upon which the whole system of common schools is founded, and should be indignantly repudiated as most detrimental to their interests. The importance of this subject can scarcely be over-estimated, for the well-being of society depends very much upon the character of the common schools of our State and country. To lower the character and influence of these schools will be to lower the character and moral influence of society. The cause of education will be graded in the ratio of grading the common schools; for it will be found that the more the common school is elevated in any community, the more elevated stands the cause of education, and *vice versa*. The poor and ignorant classes are not more dependent on the rich and learned

than are the learned and rich on them, and unless the one can elevate the other, the other will most certainly degrade the one.

It will be found that where the common school has been superseded, to a great degree, by select or private schools, the cause of education has not been the gainer, nor have such private schools advanced their pupils beyond those in common schools, where no private school exists. This is not said to cast any reflection upon select schools. Compare those villages, communities or districts where the common school has been made competent so to instruct the youth as to forbid the existence of private schools with those villages or districts where private schools obtain, and it will be found that the classes of the former schools stand fully equal with those of the latter. And farther, it will be found that the scholarship of the common schools of this town is fully equal to that of the select schools. Such being the facts, why should the effort be made to disparage the common schools, by invidious distinctions? Ought not rather the common schools to receive encouragement from that class in the community which has influence and patronage that will give them character and reputation such as they deserve? If the children of the wealthy, who are able otherwise to educate their children, be withdrawn, and the common schools be composed only of the poor, and this caste spirit prevail, the common school will soon become disreputable, and will be looked upon as a fit place only for the illiterate, the degraded, and the outcasts of society. In this age, when Christianity, and even civilization is not only seeking to elevate the masses by educating them, but finds its own highest interests necessitating such education, shall we "advance backwards," by bringing the common schools into disrepute? That caste system of education, which seeks to elevate the few and degrade the many, stands opposed to progress, civilization and Christianity. That idea which advises the education of the higher classes for their sphere, and the lower classes for theirs, must ever degrade the latter and make tyrants of the former. Upon the character of the common school very much of morality depends. They may be made one of the great conservators of public morals. Their influence in purifying and elevating the morals of society can scarcely be over estimated. To deprive them of the refined and healthful influence which the educated and the wealthy can exert, will fasten upon society an institution that can only debauch.

In a *pecuniary* point of view the common school may be made to afford most, if not all the advantages of the best academies, and at a trifling cost. Were a moiety of that which is expended to sustain private schools expended upon the common schools, it would elevate them far higher than the best of select schools. In most of the private schools the tuition ranges from \$10 to \$15 per quarter, or at the rate of \$40 and upward per year, while in the highest grade of common schools it cannot exceed \$12 for the highest branches. But the tendency of the age is toward

Free Schools.—It is almost certain that a system of Free Schools will soon supersede the one we now have of tuition fees. Many

already see the necessity of a system of universal education ; such a system as will *secure* it. This will of necessity require a system of Free Schools, a system without rate bills or tuition fees, which are now attended with much trouble and evil. There are several sources from which moneys are derived for the support of Public Schools. The amount derived from the School Fund is constantly diminishing per scholar, as the income from that fund is about stationary, while the number of children in the State is continually increasing. The amount raised in the State last year by tuition fees, was only about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole amount raised for school purposes. The abolition of all rate bills and tuition fees by the Legislature was recommended by the Secretary of the State Board of Education in his last Report, [and a bill for that purpose was introduced, but was continued to the next Legislature.] The last Legislature also postponed till the next session a bill providing for the apportionment of the amount raised from Town Deposit Fund and Town Tax, according to the actual attendance of scholars, instead of the present method. Should this bill become a law, many of our districts would lose nearly one-half of what they have been accustomed to receive. All these things are finger-boards pointing to Free Schools.

Abatement of Tuition. Its Evils.—The system of abating the tuition of poor children is open to most serious objection. It leads many to refuse to pay the tuition fees for their children, on the ground that the town will pay if they do not. It tends to make the Collectors less careful to collect, and many times doubtless they relinquish their demands, because they think the fee will be paid by the town. The amount abated increases almost yearly. The amount raised by tuition fees in Stonington in 1866–7, was \$1,765.50, of which the town paid, for abatements, \$504.20, and only \$1,261.30 was paid by the several districts. Hence if the town had raised \$1,261.30, the schools would have been free.* Does it not become a question worthy of consideration whether our schools had not better become free, as they are now so nearly free, and whether tuition fees, of which so large a part is every year paid by the town, should not be entirely done away. As the case now is, while the town has to pay a large proportion of the tuition fees, it has no voice in saying what amount of fees each district may levy. This is very much like being taxed without being represented ; whereas if the town had the more direct management of the schools, better schools would be secured, and with but little additional expense to the town. This can be effected by availing ourselves of

The Act of Consolidation —By this act, a town by a major vote can resolve itself into one district, and assume the jurisdiction of all the schools, by the appointment of a Committee who shall have all the powers, and exercise all the functions of the several district committees, who will thus be superseded. This arrangement would doubtless secure better teachers, and hence, better schools. The

*There was raised by *District Tax* in Stonington, the sum of \$4,509.49.

evils attendant upon the present district system are many, and the best educators are decidedly of the opinion that a better system must soon take its place. The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education says, after fifty years of experience and observation as a pupil, teacher, or member of the school committee in city and country, and as Secretary of the Board, "I honestly and most firmly believe that the subdivision of towns into numerous, and in the majority of cases small districts, presents the most formidable obstacle to any considerable improvement in their schools." Horace Mann said, "I consider the law authorizing towns to divide themselves into districts, the most unfortunate law on the subject of education ever enacted in the State." Dr. Sears says, "The division of towns into independent districts is a great sacrifice of economy, for which no equivalent is received." Gov. Boutwell says, "I trust the day will again and speedily be seen when every town will, in its municipal capacity, manage its own schools, and equalize the expenses of education." The bill reported to and acted upon by the Legislature of 1866 was drawn by able men, and received the support of the most earnest friends of education then in the Legislature. As it is now left optional with the towns to accept its provisions or not, would it not be well that a proper opportunity be given for considering its merits.

Absenteeism.—Under this head may be classed, 1st, children under 15 years of age employed in manufacturing establishments, and 2d, truant and vagrant children. There is an express statute respecting the employment of children in factories more than a specified number of hours each day and week, and it is made the duty of school visitors to report all violations of this statute to the proper officers, that prosecutions may be instituted.

There is also a statute making it the duty of each town to make all needful provisions respecting truant and vagrant children. In this town, out of 1,599 children enumerated, the number registered was in winter 1,139, in summer 1,058; and the average attendance was in winter 838, in summer 718. It is manifest from these facts that something ought to be done in this town to secure, if possible, a more regular, as well as a more general attendance. Are there not many children who ought to be looked after as vagrants, not attending any school, or if registered at all, absent a large part of the time.

The Metrical System of Weights and Measures.—In 1864 the Legislature of our State by joint resolution recommended that the use of this system be taught in all our public schools. In 1866 Congress authorized the use of this system throughout the United States. The adoption of it is becoming prevalent throughout Europe. As it will doubtless soon come into general use, it should be taught now in all our schools.

Printed School Reports.—In accordance with the advice of the State Board of Education, a number of towns in the State print their annual school reports. That such a practice would be attended with great good, few can question. If every family could read for themselves a report of the schools in their own district, it would awaken an increased interest in education, for each family could see how their

district school was judged by the Board of School Visitors, and every teacher could see in what estimate his or her services were held by the same Board. An annual appropriation for printing their report would be like bread cast upon the waters, or like good seed in good ground.

Teachers.—To secure the best possible teacher should be the aim of every district, and every committee. Of the whole number employed in teaching, but very few prove competent for their work. The faculty or capacity of imparting instruction, the power to awaken the thought of the pupils, and to open to their minds the treasures of knowledge, is possessed by few. No amount of book-knowledge, and no strictness of order and discipline, can avail without the capability of imparting knowledge. To arouse the powers of the soul to think for itself is among the highest qualifications for a good teacher. There is far too much of machine teaching, a mere mechanical routine of book recitations. Most teachers seem to be satisfied with the mere letter of the lesson, seldom if ever adding anything thereto. But the letter of a lesson is merely the *text* out of which the teacher should elaborate his discourse until the class become aglow with its spirit. Every district committee should seek to procure such teachers only as have proved themselves real instructors, competent teachers, apt to teach. There is quite a difference between *teaching* school and *keeping* school. Almost any one can keep a school, while few can teach. Skill to govern is an indispensable requisite. Order and method must be secured, and that, too, more by moral than by physical power. The secret of this moral power is in self-possession, firmness, perseverance, kindness, watchfulness and truthfulness. Teachers should begin to teach the first day of their school, instead of waiting a week or two. The first week, if not the first day, will generally decide the character of a school, and the teacher who does not succeed in that time will generally prove a failure.

Female teachers in most of our schools will prove fully equal to male teachers. But they must be something more than *school girls*, mere novices, Misses keeping the school for the purpose of sky-larking or beau-catching. The number of female teachers is rapidly increasing, showing that the friends of education are fast appreciating their services. If the rural districts would abolish the practice of requiring the teacher to "board round," most of these districts could be better served in their winter terms by female than by male teachers. The village districts have mostly employed female teachers, and are satisfied that the result has been good.

School Books.—Never before, perhaps, was there such a competition in school books. The land is literally flooded with them, while agents, like horse-leeches, are crying, "buy, buy." To decide which to select and which to refuse requires acute discrimination. The duty or the privilege of deciding what books shall be used, devolves by law upon the State Board of Education, but as they have heretofore declined to act in the matter, the responsibility rests with the Board of School Visitors in the towns. During the past year, in concert with the Board of Groton, the Geographies hitherto in use

have been exchanged for others without cost, every child in that branch of study giving up his old book and receiving a new one. So great are the geographical changes which are continually taking place, that new and improved editions are very frequently demanded.

School Terms. The School Year.—As the State school year commences September 1st, and closes August 31st, all school terms should be reckoned conformably to these dates. Districts which maintain schools nine or ten months a year, or even less, would secure greater benefit by dividing the time into three terms rather than two. Three months, or thirteen weeks, is quite long enough for one term. Long terms become tedious, and scholars reap less benefit than if the terms were shorter. Three terms of thirteen weeks each, with vacations of one or two weeks, give opportunity for the mental energies of the children to become recreated or recruited. The fall term of our village schools might properly begin very soon after the 1st of September, by which the best season of the year would be occupied for schooling. The last term of all the schools ought to close by the middle, if not by the 4th of July, as the heat and the whortleberry season usually render the time after that date of but little use for school purposes. The practice of some districts of having a vacation in the summer term, and re-commencing in September, is attended with much confusion in making out their reports, for that part of the term which comes into September, cannot be included in the report of the previous year, which closed August 31st. It is therefore earnestly, yet respectfully recommended, that a conformity to the State year be practiced. In order that districts might elect their committees in season to commence the schools early in September, the school law has been so altered that the annual district meetings for the election of officers can be held any time in the month of August. It is a question whether a district committee can legally engage a teacher for any time after his term of office expires. For instance, would it be legal for a committee in office last summer, to have engaged a teacher to serve for the ensuing year? If not, for any portion of the ensuing year? If such an engagement would not be legal, then all school terms should close previous to the expiration of the term of office of the committee who hired the teacher. Hence is seen the importance of having all school terms close on or before the 1st of August, or the election of new district officers.

Reports of District Committees.—There is great carelessness in the making up of these reports. Many of the blanks are returned most imperfectly filled. It is necessary that every blank be filled, for otherwise the Board of School Visitors cannot make their report correctly to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. Every district committee who fails to make a correct report is liable to a forfeiture of the public money for his district. Several of the reports sent in to the Visitors this year had to be returned to the district committees, to be filled out more correctly. The State Board of Education require great exactness in the reports from the Board of School Visitors in the several towns.

In order to render our common schools the most effective in accomplishing their design, earnestness, correctness and efficiency are necessary in all departments of the system. These schools ought to be such as to secure the patronage, counsel and coöperation of every parent and every friend of education. They ought to be so popular and so competent that no private school would be demanded in their vicinity. The best of instructors ought to be employed, and the favor and patronage of all classes ought to be given to them. Let them not be stigmatized as schools for paupers, but let them be schools *for all*, both rich and poor. Let them, especially in our villages, be made seminaries for our youth, the place where they can emulate each other in the laudable pursuit of knowledge. Let all of both sexes, and of all conditions, climb together the hill of science, and in their turn become the benefactors of future ages.

Conclusion.—The common schools of this town have, as a whole, improved the past year, though in some of them much room remains for farther improvement. That in the 3d district, (Mystic Bridge,) has but few superiors in the State. It is a graded school of six departments. In the Senior department are classes in all the higher English branches, also in the Greek, Latin, French and German languages. The citizens of this beautiful village intend that it shall be second to no other. The 9th district, (Stonington Borough,) should have a public school equal to this, and might have if it would favor the common school more and the private school less. The same may be said of the 6th district, (Mystic.)

The present Acting School Visitor of Stonington has labored in that position for more than twelve years to render the common schools competent for the instruction of all our youth. Improvement has been made, but there is still room for more.

THOMPSON.—L. W. Blood, Clerk of Board of Visitors.

A great evil among us is the large number of children in our manufacturing districts that do not attend school at all. These are mostly Canadian French. In one district, numbering 205 between the ages of 4 and 16, only 76 were registered in winter and 80 in summer. In another, numbering 108, only 52 were registered in winter and 47 in summer. In these districts many small children, some of them not 10 years old, are kept at work in factories 12 or 13 hours a day. We need some means of enforcing our laws on this subject throughout the State.

I believe no district in town raises money to pay teachers' wages exclusive of board, but for what is considered teachers' pay, dependence is had exclusively on State and town funds. Most of the teachers "board 'round."

WALLINGFORD.—Rev. R. J. Adams, Acting School Visitor.

A Graded School and High School talked of.—It is the desire of many, that the children of the Central district, about 450 in number,

should all be brought together into one building, and a graded school established. It is hoped that the citizens will have wisdom, generosity and unanimity of action to enable them to do the *best* thing. There is great need of a school of a higher character than any we now have, and there is an effort on the part of the friends of education to secure one, which effort, it is hoped, will be speedily successful. There is some talk of a Town High School. Such a school, open to all the youth of the town of suitable attainments, would be an incentive to pupils in all the districts to make greater proficiency in their studies, and would enable many parents who cannot send their children abroad to give them a higher education at home.

WATERBURY.—Rev. J. A. Bailey, Acting School Visitor.

Union of Districts recommended. Advantages of it.—We would recommend the union of the several districts of the town, and the appointment of some competent person to superintend the schools. We should thus relieve the schools of some of those serious embarrassments which attend our present unwieldy district system, with two separate Boards and sets of Acting School Visitors. Among these evils may be mentioned the raising of money in the districts by a tax on each scholar attending school, thereby putting a premium on absentees, and lessening the percentage of attendants. We should avoid the difficulty which the districts find in securing competent committees, who will give sufficient time to the duties of their office. We should be enabled to furnish the smaller districts with schools the entire year, when now the burden of sustaining a school even for six months is so great that in some of the districts there have been in years past no schools.

WATERTOWN.—Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Lewis, Rev. B. Parsons, and Dr. W. S. Munger, Acting School Visitors.

The union of our school districts, and the appointment of local boards of Education with power to elevate the standard of education, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

WESTBROOK.—J. A. Pratt, Acting School Visitor.

Hindrances and Discouragements.—Parental indifference, irregularity of attendance, and a general unconcern for the wants and necessities of the schools, characterize the districts in general. The teachers have generally been thorough and earnest, and have done as well as could be expected in the face of so many inconveniences and discouragements. They have maintained good order, and have endeavored to improve the schools. In this they have succeeded when they have been sustained and encouraged by parents. In only two or three districts does the practice of visiting by parents prevail to any extent, and it is noteworthy that these schools are the most prosperous in the town. Such visits encourage the teacher, and give

character to the school. Could the practice be made universal, the schools would doubtless receive a new impetus, and we should be astonished and gratified at the result.

Irregularity of attendance is the great bane of our schools, and the most destructive to system and progress. If the teacher is not discouraged,—and it is not strange that she should be, as she sees one and another fall behind in the class through absence, until as I saw in one school here the past summer, a class of five in Arithmetic at the commencement of the school expanded into five classes of one each at my last visit,—the increased tax on her time prevents her bestowing needful attention upon each class, and the school is robbed of most of its due benefit. Until parents shall appreciate the value of common schools, and shall give them the attention they deserve, shall encourage the teachers by visits and by regulating the attendance of children, and shall be willing to submit to a reasonable tax for the support of such schools, the schools will afford but a small part of the benefit which they might afford, and will offer very little to inspire the “Visitor” with zeal or interest in their behalf.

WEST HARTFORD.—Rev. Wm. M. Ross, Acting School Visitor.

Public Examinations.—In two of the districts there were examinations at the close of the terms, when many of the parents came in to see the schools, who had also visited those schools occasionally during the term. We have tried to have these examinations in the other districts, but for want of interest on the part of parents, or teachers, or both, the effort has been a failure. We hope it may not be so in the future.

Cheap Teachers.—Too many of the districts have been satisfied to procure the *cheapest teachers*, to save themselves from taxation, but this has been the *dearest* policy, as the results show.

Tardiness and absence are the bane of our schools. The notion is too common that the parents can keep their children out for labor, or visiting, or pleasure, and then make bitter complaints that their children “*don't learn*,” and pay their small tax, if any, with great reluctance.

The discipline in some of the schools has not been what we could desire, and ought to expect. We are not disposed to charge the blame, in this regard, entirely to the teachers, though some of them have wanted very much, “*aptness to govern*,” who have “*aptness to teach*.” Many of the parents at home, who never speak a word to the teacher, inquiring after the progress of their children in knowledge, or visit the school at all to observe their deportment there, when their children are reprov'd, corrected or punished, take their part, and thereby destroy the authority of the teacher, and help undermine the government of the school. We deem good government an absolute necessity in the school room as in the family. Moral suasion is excellent, if it secures this desired object, but some bad boys and unruly girls may need the rod, and the Acting School Visitor has modestly recommended it to a number of the teachers the

past year with good results; but where the parents have not promptly and cheerfully sustained the teacher, the moral effect of the "oil of birch" has been abortive. Now if the parents at home in the future will aid the teachers in this regard, we shall have a much more thorough and efficient discipline in all our schools. This we cannot value too highly.

Outline Maps and Dictionaries.—We have made an effort to have each district procure Guyot's outline, or wall maps, where they have no other, and all have now secured them. We have also endeavored to have each district get Webster's Dictionary, and I think all but one now have it.

The higher department of the Center district has been very successful, and it invites the older pupils from the other districts to attend by paying tuition. We hope this may meet the wants of those who have heretofore sent their children to private schools abroad.

WESTON.—Rev. John N. Marvin, Acting School Visitor.

It is much to be regretted that the condition of our schools is such that the highest praise that can be given them is that the scholars make just a visible progress in their studies. The fact cannot be denied that they are lamentably inefficient as institutions for training the youthful mind. The causes of this inefficiency were suggested in the report of last year, and until something is done toward modifying and restraining these, our schools will not advance, but must rather deteriorate. We would therefore respectfully suggest to the Board that a strenuous effort at reform be made.

WILTON.—Rev. W. Nye Harvey and A. E. Emery, Acting School Visitors.

In nearly all cases the progress has been all that could be expected. One great drawback to the prosperity of the schools in this town is the fact that the attendance of many of the scholars is very irregular, so that the average attendance during a whole term is in many instances but little more than half the whole number registered. In such cases, the scholars who so frequently absent themselves, inflict great injury not only on themselves, but on their schoolmates, for the classes to which they belong are necessarily retarded. This is believed to be more the fault of parents than of children, and it should be remedied.

The Board have noticed with pleasure a disposition in some of the districts to retain the services of teachers who have proved themselves faithful and efficient. Every teacher has some method of instruction peculiar to herself, and after scholars have been accustomed to it, they can make more progress under that teacher than under another whose method they would have to learn anew.

WINDHAM.—Rev. S. G. Willard and J. G. Clark, Acting School Visitors.

Book Covers.—The cost of books is considerable. Children should be taught to keep them clean and whole. Putting on good strong covers, cloth or paper, tends to this. The books should be covered. The child is encouraged thereby to be careful. But if printed paper be used for a cover, attention should be paid to what is printed upon it, for it will be read over again and again by the owner, and quite likely by others.

In one school, a book cover contained three spring advertisements of stallions, with pedigree, price of service, etc. Another article was an account, as stated by the title, of the seduction of a "beautiful girl in Milwaukie, inhumanity of her parents, she attempts to bury her babe alive." A third article, a poem of seven stanzas entitled "Jackson is dead," attempted to glorify a rebel general who died in arms against his country, but at the same time it was so worded (with the figures at the bottom—1845)—as if designed to celebrate that old hero, Gen. Andrew Jackson, who abhorred treason and traitors. One verse says, "Lay him beside Washington," and another speaks of those who fought against him, as "the foul foe whom living he spurned." Probably the person who covered the book with this piece of newspaper never gave a thought to its contents. In another school was a cover of a different sort, on which could be read, "A little boy, after saying his evening prayer, stood up and said to his irreligious parent, 'Now, father, I have said my prayers, have you said yours? or are you too big to pray?'" Comparing these two book covers, it is easy to see that their effect upon the child would be very unlike, and that most parents would have a decided choice between the two.

Defect in the School Law.—Another point is a defect in the School Law. The law was intended to secure for every parent a good common school for his child, and in a comfortable school house. But the present law does not secure this. If those who are not interested in schools choose, they can hinder any improvement. In district No. 9, (Christian street,) in the middle of November last, a large number of window panes were missing from the school house. The teacher, in the exercise of a laudable ingenuity, had taken numerous panes from the entry window to supply vacancies in the school-room. The underpinning of the house was loose, and the wind streamed through the cracks of the floor with sufficient power in winter to lift papers from the teacher's desk. The entry floor was so broken that there was danger that the foot would go through. The stove pipe was old and defective. The paper hangings were torn from about half the wall. The plastering was broken extensively from the ceiling and sides of the room. No paint, oil or varnish had ever covered the wood work. The top of one desk had been missing above a year. The window sashes rattled in their frames, like those which unskilled carpenters made for cheap houses in the olden time. The teacher reported that the children suffered with colds all the preceding winter. The roof leaked. The floor was still wet from rain of the preceding night. The teacher reported that in the morning two or three pails of water would not have made it wetter. But it had not rained enough to

make the floor look as if it had been scrubbed, or to cleanse it from stains that suggested abundance of tobacco juice at some school meeting.

In September, 1866, the district voted to build a new school-house or to repair the present one. But at an adjourned meeting this vote was rescinded. With difficulty slight repairs were voted. The visitors were told that a considerable portion of the voters in the district, having no children to send, would neither vote to build a new school-house, nor to repair the old one. There is no well of water attached to the school-house, and neither neighbor was willing the children should draw water from his well. What were the little ones to do for water? This case illustrates the defect in the law. The only remedy at present is that the Visitors declare the house unfit for school purposes, and so the district would lose the public money. But this would only increase the difficulty of those who have children to educate, and who desire a new house, but are out-voted. They would be obliged to bear the whole expense of the school. A law which imposed a fine upon the district for allowing a school-house to continue unrepaired after it should be pronounced unfit for school purposes, by competent and disinterested persons, would go a long way to bring about the change.

It is proper to add that at a later visit the Visitors found the plastering in No. 9 patched up, new paper on about seven-eighths of the wall, the stove-pipe repaired, and seats of rough oak boards provided for some of the smaller pupils.

Improvement made this Year in the Law.—It will be remembered that the school law of last year allowed towns to unite their districts into one. This method seems the most effectual yet devised to remedy the evils similar to those which afflict the ninth district. An objection to that law was, that if on trial the plan of consolidation did not work well, there was no remedy. The law has therefore been amended this year. It now allows a town which has assumed control of the schools, after a trial of two years or more to return to the present system again. It is hard to see how the smaller districts are to be provided with really good schools without some important change in the present district system.

The Normal School.—The Visitors regret the action of the Legislature at its recent session in cutting off the supplies, and thus virtually closing the Normal School. The Normal School of Connecticut was established by the Legislature in 1849. Since that time the number of similar schools in this country has largely increased. Maine, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota and New Jersey have each one or more. Missouri, just emerging from the jungles of slavery, has determined to have a Normal School, Pennsylvania has three, Vermont has arranged for three, Massachusetts has four, Wisconsin has decreed six, New York has added four or six to the two previously existing. But the Legislature of Connecticut has determined to destroy the only one the State possessed. Will the people endorse this action of the Legislature? As yet the people have not spoken. Ought they to allow the destruction of their Normal School? Will

such a proceeding improve the public schools? Will it add luster to the State among its sister States? In this age, when not even China or Turkey can withstand the momentum of public opinion, can Connecticut hope to bear, without serious loss, the condemnation which such an act is sure to bring from the friends of education in other States? They increase and reinforce their Normal Schools. Connecticut strangles hers!

How it looks!—The avowed object of a Normal School is to improve the public schools by providing better teachers. After Normal Schools have received so largely the approbation of the Legislatures and the enlightened citizens of other States, for any State to destroy its only Normal School is virtually to declare that the State desires no further improvement in its public schools, and that it is willing to be at no expense to provide competent teachers for them. But as there was not a sufficiency of competent teachers without the Normal School, and as there is notoriously an insufficiency at the present time, after all that school has done, what are the schools to do?

The opinion of other States respecting this action of the Legislature may be conjectured by the liberal provision those States have made for Normal Schools, and also by words already spoken in influential quarters. The organ of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association says: "The idea is painful that in the year 1867 * * there should be a Legislature in a New England State, that could refuse an appropriation to maintain a Normal School already established." One of the most distinguished educators in the country, the head of the National Bureau of Education, in a recent address before the National Academy of Science, is reported to have said that this action of the Connecticut Legislature would be a "disgrace to the legislative body of any civilized country."

What are the *arguments and objections* against the Normal School? Are they of sufficient weight to justify the action of the Legislature?

1. One argument is "its inefficiency." "It does not," say the objectors, "supply the public schools with a sufficient number of good teachers." To this it may be replied, that a circular recently issued by the State Board of Education, including Gov. English and Lieut. Gov. Hyde, states that in 1864 there were 400 teachers from the Normal School teaching in 122 towns of the State. That is, about three-fourths of all the towns had one or more teachers who had attended the Normal School. As it requires only a few West Pointers to supply a regiment otherwise well officered, so the presence of a few accomplished teachers in a town year after year is felt for good in every school, and by every growing teacher. If the Normal School was so exceedingly inefficient as some have represented, how could there have been 123 graduates of that school teaching last year in this State? Yet the last report of the Connecticut Board of Education declares this to be the fact. When it is considered what is the position and relative importance of the schools which are likely to employ such teachers, it certainly does not appear that their influence is small. For example, in a town like this, containing 1200 children, more than one-third of whom are in either of two districts, if at

the head of one of these schools were a Normal School graduate, his influence would directly reach more children than would the influence of nine other teachers out of Willimantic, and it would not be safe to say in such a case that the influence of the Normal School was insignificant.

2. But again, it is said that it is not possible for the small districts to employ Normal School graduates, and consequently that the school is no benefit to them. But who ever supposed that the school could supply all the districts of the State? One hundred graduates a year for the last fifteen years would not have been equal in number to three fourths of the teachers in this State, even if every graduate was still engaged in the public schools of Connecticut. But was West Point of no service to the country because all the regiments in the late war could not obtain graduates of West Point for officers? Do not graduates of Normal Schools become teachers of those who are to be teachers. Are there not hundreds of teachers in Connecticut who have never seen the Normal School, but who have been instructed and stimulated by the influence of pupils of that school? If a district pays only $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars a week, and that for only half the year, it cannot expect to obtain a teacher who has spent hundreds of dollars in obtaining an education with the design of making teaching a business. But it can, and often does, profit largely from the teaching of a Normal graduate near by. That is to say, the smallest school may and ought to be better taught on account of the Normal School.

Its Cost.—A great deal is said about the cost of the school, as a reason for suspending it. One might think from the argument in this direction that the cost was very great. What then was the cost of the Normal School annually to the State? It is stated on good authority to have been about \$7,500, or less than one-third of the cost of the Natchaug school-house and ground, and less than that district paid last year for school purposes. \$7,500 is less, on an average, than two cents to each person in the State, (460,157 in 1860), less than eight cents each for every voter in the State, supposing there are only 95,000 voters, so that each voter's tax on an average would not exceed the cost of a good cigar, or a glass of soda water. If only half the voters in the State paid anything, the average for the other half would be less than sixteen cents, less a great deal than a circus ticket, or a quarter of a pound of candy. Is the "cost" of the Normal School, which benefits the children of the poor as well as of the rich, worthy of further consideration? especially, while Massachusetts—with less than three times the population of Connecticut, (1,231,066 in 1860), and with less proportionate wealth—liberally supports four such schools; and Vermont, with less than three-fourths the population of Connecticut (315,098 in 1860), is not satisfied with less than three.

Is it what the School costs?—But is not the difficulty, with some persons, the fact that school teachers are better paid than formerly, and still further, a lurking suspicion that the Normal School has had something to do with this? If so, it must be admitted that well educated teachers cost more than ignorant ones. And so does skilled

labor in any occupation or business. And if the people of Connecticut believe that it is good policy to extinguish the Normal School, so that poorer teachers can be procured for less wages than are now paid, they will sustain the action of the Legislature. But if not, not. But please to take notice that this argument against Normal Schools would press equally against academies, private schools and colleges. The longer a young person has attended one of these, other things being equal, the more he will ask for his services in any employment. Every agency which helps provide better teachers for the schools costs money, and enhances at once the value and the price of a teacher's services. Only, this should be considered, that as the Normal School is much less expensive than a first class private school, teachers educated in it can afford to teach for less money than those educated in private schools.

In 1865 the Normal School was reorganized, and such changes have since been made as public sentiment seemed to demand. The fruits of the new organization could only be gathered by a longer continuance of the school.

Another Reason.—There is, however, we regret to say, another consideration connecting itself with the discussion about the Normal School in the State, which at present is vehemently urged against the school. This is nothing less than an avowed purpose, in some quarters, to oppose the established New England idea that the common schools should be good enough for all classes of children, and to make them good enough only for the children of the poor; in other words to make pauper schools. It is amazing that in Connecticut, in this year 1867, intelligent and educated men can be found who urge such changes.

The present system of common schools originated with the first settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has gone wherever their descendants have made settlements. This system has been the boast and glory of New England, whose wealth, intelligence and mechanical skill, and whose mighty influence in national affairs, are largely the result of this time honored system. Intelligent European travelers admire its workings and its manifold beneficent results. This system steadily holds the idea that it is the duty of the State to make provision for every child, in at least the rudiments of knowledge. The Prussian system, which has lately placed Prussia in the foremost rank of great European powers, goes a step further, and compels the attendance of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years. And it is worthy of a passing remark, as showing how valuable an investment is money spent to improve public schools, that between 1809, (when the present school system of Prussia began its work,) and 1860, while the population had increased only 70 per cent., the value of the products of the country had increased 300 per cent.

A plausible Reason.—But the new notion in this state is that it is unjust to tax property to educate the children of poor people. This is plausible for those who have property but have not children. But is it sound reasoning? The man of property needs the protection of law that he may be in safety. But law can be maintained in a repub-

lie only when men can be required to serve on juries, to attend a court as witnesses, to assist the officers of the law in arresting criminals, and if need be, to do military duty. The man who denies the right of the government to tax his property in order to maintain public schools, should in equity relinquish his claim to protection from court or officers of the law. If society has no claims on his property for its own benefit, then certainly he has no claims on society to be at the expense or trouble to protect his property. But if the poor man or his son must serve on juries, attend as witnesses on the courts, and aid the officers of the law in maintaining public peace, that men of property may be protected, then surely the poor ought to be educated so as best to fit them for their responsibilities.

The Question, what to do?—If the working men believe this new notion that the public schools ought not to be kept except for the children of the poor, and, like alms houses and poor houses, should be made as little expensive as possible, then they may very well approve the action of the Legislature respecting the Normal School, for these arguments were strenuously urged before the committee.

Every man of small property, and every man of no property, who desires a respectable education for his children, is interested, deeply interested, in this whole subject. His richer neighbors may send their children to private teachers, and pay them from \$16 to \$100 a year for their tuition alone. But the most of men with a number of children cannot do this. Their children must be educated, if at all, at the public school. No private school ever yet gave sufficient educational privileges to all the people. It is for their interest, therefore, as it is for the interest of all classes of society, that the public schools should be well taught, and free to all well-behaved children of lawful age. Such, already, are the Willimantic schools, and a large number of the schools in the State.

The question for the people of this town and of this country is not "how cheap can we maintain our school," but how, without needless expenditure, can we make them most efficient and useful?

This is the genuine New England idea, and it implies that teachers, like civil engineers, lawyers, accountants and machinists, must be educated for their important work. It implies that the people generally prize and sustain a well taught Normal School as a necessary part of the system, by means of which their children will secure, in the same time and more pleasantly, a better education, and consequently possess more of the power which knowledge confers, than would otherwise be possible.

WINDSOR.—A. H. Ellsworth, Acting School Visitor.

Young Ladies' Institute established.—We have in this town, during the past year, a decided improvement, both of a private and public character, in the cause of education. One of our esteemed citizens, Hon. H. S. Hayden, has expended liberally, both of his valuable time, and from his private purse, to erect in this town a Young Ladies' Institute, with a separate building adjoining sufficiently capacious to

accommodate fifty pupils with board and lodgings. There are ample accommodations also for an equal number of day scholars. The location is pleasant and central. The course of instruction is to occupy four years, and the completion of the regular course will entitle the pupil to a diploma. In connection with this school is a spacious Gymnasium, fully provided with all necessary apparatus. The school opened Sept. 25th, 1867. It deserves encouragement at home and abroad, as it affords parents a rare opportunity to give their daughters a thorough intellectual, moral and physical education.

WINDSOR LOCKS.—F. M. Brown, Acting School Visitor.

Union of Districts.—The town has voted to unite the two districts, but this vote does not go into operation till the new school-house is finished, which will be in the spring of 1868. Then the graded system will be put into operation.

WOLCOTT.—Rev. L. S. Hough, Acting School Visitor.

A good suggestion.—The reports of the committees ought to be made *under oath*. They are generally so imperfect as to be of no use until they are perfected by the Acting School Visitor, at heavy cost of time and trouble.

WOODBURY.—P. M. Trowbridge, Acting School Visitor.

From our experience we deduce the fact that our most successful teachers have been those who have had more or less training in some Normal institution.

ADDENDA.

ELLINGTON, (Page lxvi.) *New School-houses.*—One of the new school-houses is in district No. 2, near the Windermere village, a beautiful building, and handsomely furnished, enclosed in an ample yard, and with good out-buildings. The house is warmed with soap-stone stoves, and is well ventilated, has inside blinds, a porch in front, and a cupola. The whole expense was about \$5,000.

The other new house is in district No. 4, is very neat and tasteful, with green blinds, good out-buildings, and a substantial fence enclosing the yard. Cost of the whole about \$1,200. This is a small district, and the erection of such a house manifests uncommon enterprise.

FARMINGTON, (Page lxvi.) *Two terms or three. How shall reports be made?*—In several of our schools there are three terms in the year, comprising portions of the fall, winter and summer, respectively. The committees, in making their reports, sometimes combine the fall with the summer, sometimes with the winter term. Would it not be well to suggest some division that would secure uniformity in the reports? The plan of dividing the year into three terms instead of two seems an excellent one.

A new School house is nearly completed in Unionville, one of our large districts, which does honor to the public spirit of the place. The wisdom which instituted a graded school of three, and soon to be of four departments, instead of three or four independent schools in different parts of the district, cannot be too highly commended.

GRISWOLD, (Page lxxviii.) *A Suggestion*.—That there be appointed in each town a supervisor, whose duty it shall be to inspect each school critically, and to make all the reports for each district. Many of the committees are too negligent, or too ignorant.

NORWALK, (Page lxxxvi.) *Neglect of School-houses*.—The Visitors observe a neglect of attention to the school buildings. Where the buildings are old, they do not complain. In some instances, where the house is new and well furnished, damage has been done. The Visitors have called the attention of district committees and teachers to this fact.

OXFORD, (Page lxxxviii.) *Cost of Collecting Tuition Bills*.—Complaint is made that where a district is formed from two adjoining towns, and a tax is levied for tuition, the machinery for levying a tax costs more, sometimes, than the amount desired to be raised. The Visitors recommend that *free schools* be established by law. When our people are taxed for anything, they become interested, and nothing else is likely to secure an interest in public schools.

“Liberal Things.”—The expense of supporting schools in our sparsely settled towns, is becoming a matter for reflection. When it is considered that twelve schools have been supported in this town the past year, it will be seen that no *extreme* liberality has been displayed,—although we say it to the credit of a not over rich town, that the people are disposed to deal fairly by their children, as regards schooling. In district No. 1, numbering about 35 scholars, a teacher is employed this winter, (1867-8,) at \$42 a month for five months, \$210; in summer we shall pay, say \$25 per month for five months, \$125; in all, \$335. Fuel, etc., will swell the sum to \$10 for a scholar, and this in our largest district. In three or four other districts the same state of things exists. In order to curtail expenses, we shall have to re-district, send two, three or four miles to school, and then tax the town to relieve the poor as well as the rich.

SOUTHINGTON, (Page xcix.)—*A great Evil, and a Way to remedy it*.—As the districts mostly appoint a new and unpracticed committee every year, it is almost impossible to get correct returns in all cases. From their inexperience they are not qualified to judge what is a good school, and what is not. So with most parents. It would be well if this mode of appointing district committees by rotation were abolished, and some suitable man employed [and paid] for his services from year to year.

WINCHESTER, (Page cxii.)—*The Graded School* has grown so much in favor with the people in West Winsted, that the district have voted to build a school-house at a cost of \$15,000.

LIST OF SCHOOL VISITORS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Acting Visitors, when known, are designated by *italics*.

ANDOVER, Jasper A. Fitch, Wm. W. Strong, *Aug. K. White.*

ASHFORD, Davis A. Baker, Dr. F. O. Bennett, *Jared D. Richmond,*
S. O. Chapman, *Rev. S. A. Barnard,* J. S. Brooks.

AVON, Milner Case, *Rev. O. L. Woodford,* (*West Avon ;*) Rev.
G. Curtiss.

BARKHAMSTED, Sheldon Merrell, *Rev. G. B. Atwell,* (*Pleasant Valley ;*) Hira Case.

BERLIN, E. W. Robbins, B. Atwater, Milo Hotchkiss, E. C. Woodruff, *N. C. North,* (*East Berlin ;*) R. A. Moore.

BETHANY, *Dr. Asa C. Woodward,* W. B. Dickerman, A. T. Hotchkiss.

BETHEL, Wm. A. Judd, Dr. A. C. Benedict, *T. B. Hickok,* Rev. B. T. Abbott, Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, A. Woodman.

BETHLEHEM, Rev. A. G. Loomis, *Rev. David Osborn,* Marvin S. Todd, Geo. C. Stone, *M. C. Beecher,* N. Bloss.

BLOOMFIELD, H. B. Case, S. J. Mills, T. E. Moore, Wm. G. Case, M. N. Barnard, *Dr. Henry Gray,* C. H. Case, F. G. Barber, N. Bidwell, Jr.

BOLTON, *E. A. Alvord,* *S. P. Sumner,* John Hall, Rev. Wm. Turkington, Dr. C. F. Sumner.

BOZRAH, Dr. E. M. Leffingwell, J. F. Sevin, Isaac Johnson, M. McCall, N. S. Hunt, *J. W. Haughton.*

BRANFORD, S. Beach, B. Chidsey, F. A. Holcomb, W. Russell, C. Harrison, H. H. Fowler, S. E. Linsley, F. Jordan, John Plant, *J. J. Bartholomew,* D. Beach, W. Linsley, J. R. Baldwin, J. F. Morris, J. Bishop, H. Rogers, J. Rogers.

BRIDGEPORT, *Dr. H. L. W. Burritt,* E. J. Peck, Rev. T. S. Lathrop, Rev. G. Richards, J. B. Falkner, Rev. Daniel Lord.

BRIDGEWATER, Jay Northrop, L. D. Minor, Eli Sturdevant, Fred. A. Peck, *Sherman Peck,* Peter Wooster.

BRISTOL, Rev. L. Griggs, Rev. C. H. Buck, *Rev. Geo. E. Horr,* A. M. Johnson, Rev. A. E. Bishop, Rev. M. D. Roddan.

BROOKFIELD, *Rev. F. Munson,* Rev. J. E. Goodhue, Rev. T. C. Perry.

BROOKLYN, *Dr. Wm. Woodbridge,* H. F. Carpenter, Rev. S. Barrows.

BURLINGTON, Charles Dixon, *Romeo Elton,* Theron Tuttle.

CANAAN, Daniel Brewster, *Dr. C. B. Maltbie,* (*Falls Village ;*) Charles C. Potter.

CANTERBURY, *Rev. C. P. Grosvenor,* Dr. J. Palmer, T. K. Peck, Geo. Sanger, Dr. E. Baldwin, J. Perkins, J. Branford, Amos Witter, S. B. Carter.

CANTON, *Rev. C. N. Lyman*, (*Canton Centre*;) E. O. Brown.

CHAPLIN, O. Bennett, Jr., C. R. Utley, C. E. Griggs, *J. W. Lincoln*, *Rev. F. Williams*, A. M. Griggs.

CHATHAM, (*P. O., East Hampton*;) L. A. Bevin, *D. W. Watrous*, *F. E. Adams*, *H. D. Chapman*, *Rev. S. A. Loper*, *Rev. H. E. Hart*, *Rev. B. B. Hopkinson*.

CHESHIRE, *Rev. J. H. Ward*, G. T. Pierce, Dr. M. N. Chamberlin.

CHESTER, *Dr. S. W. Turner*, S. C. Silliman, Dr. A. Pratt.

CLINTON, *Rev. A. E. Denison*, A. M. Wright, G. E. Elliott, *Rev. J. Smith*, Wm. H. Buell, *Rev. W. E. Brooks*.

COLCHESTER, Russell Way, *R. C. Foote, Jr.*, *D. S. Bigelow*, (*West Chester*.)

COLEBROOK, *Wm. Goodwin*, T. B. Gillett, T. Benedict, *J. M. Grant*, M. L. Phelps, E. H. Barber, W. P. Lawrence, H. A. Smith, H. Bliss.

COLUMBIA, *Rev. F. D. Avery*, J. S. Yeomans, *Sanford Yeomans*.

CORNWALL, M. A. Nickerson, *G. L. Minor*.

COVENTRY, *Rev. W. J. Jennings*, H. P. Topliff, E. Kingsbury, Dr. V. Huntington, *Rev. A. Winter*, C. W. Lee.

CROMWELL, J. Baker, A. Fowler, *Rev. W. A. Stickney*, G. O. Chambers, S. J. Baisden.

DANBURY, *Rev. H. Powers*, *Rev. A. L. Frisbie*, N. L. White, M. H. Griffing, *Rev. Dr. F. J. Hawley*, L. D. Brewster.

DARIEN, *Rev. Louis French*, J. W. Coleman, *Rev. F. Alvord*, L. F. Beers, M. E. Mead, Dr. S. Sands.

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KILLINGWORTH, F. Turner, H. Hull, *E. H. Parmelee.*

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SCHOOL LAWS.

PUBLIC ACTS RELATING TO EDUCATION,

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1866.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE PAY OF ACTING SCHOOL VISITORS.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That the pay of Acting School Visitors shall be two dollars per day, subject to the same conditions as are now by law provided.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect on and after the first Monday of October, A. D. 1866.

Approved, June 29th, 1866.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

TOWNS TO RAISE FOR SCHOOLS BY TAX, AT LEAST FOUR-TENTHS OF A MILL ON A DOLLAR.

An Act in alteration of "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That the part of section fifty seven, page three hundred thirty-six [of the general statutes, 1866,] that reads "not less than three tenths of a mill on a dollar," shall read "not less than four-tenths of a mill on a dollar."

Approved, June 30th, 1866.

PUBLIC ACTS RELATING TO EDUCATION,

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1867.

** Besides the Acts here printed, there are several others relating to Education, that are mostly local and retrospective in their provisions.

CHAPTER XVII.

An Act relating to Education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

By the formation of any new school district, no existing district shall be so reduced as to contain less than forty persons between the ages of four and sixteen years.

Approved, June 6th, 1867.

CHAPTER XXI.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES TO GIVE NOTICE TO VISITORS OF THE TIME WHEN SCHOOL TERMS BEGIN AND END.

An Act in addition to "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

It shall be the duty of the committee of every school district to give to the acting school visitor or visitors, whose duty it is to visit the school or schools of said district, notice of the date of the commencement and close of each school term, within one week of said commencement, and at least four weeks before said close, respectively ; and no district school shall be certified to have been kept according to law, which, by reason of the neglect to give such notice, shall fail to be visited by the acting school visitor or visitors, as by law provided.

Approved, June 6th, 1867.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CERTAIN LARGE DISTRICTS AUTHORIZED TO ELECT COMMITTEES FOR THREE YEARS IN THREE CLASSES.

An Act in addition to "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Sec. 1. Any association of school districts under the statute of 1841, forming a union district, and any other school district containing by the enumeration last preceding, not less than six hundred children, between the ages of four and sixteen years, may at any annual meeting, upon due notice, elect by ballot three, six, nine, or twelve male residents of the district as a school committee, and may provide that the committee so elected shall be divided into three classes, holding office one, two and three years respectively ; and that at every subsequent annual election, one, two, three or four members of the committee, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for a term of three years.

Sec. 2. The committee so elected shall have all the powers and perform all the duties which are now by law devolved upon other district committees.

Approved, June 25th, 1867.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SCHOOL REGISTERS TO BE SUPPLIED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

An Act in addition to "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That the State Board of Education is hereby authorized to have printed and distributed, uniform blank registers, to be kept in the public schools, of such form as may be prescribed by said board.

Sec. 2. The expense of printing and distributing such blanks, shall be paid by the treasurer.

Approved, June 25th, 1867.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

TOWNS AUTHORIZED TO CONSTITUTE THEMSELVES UNION DISTRICTS.

An Act in alteration of "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. Chapter one hundred and two of the public acts of the General Assembly, passed at the May session, 1866, is hereby amended to read as follows: Every town in this state may at any annual town meeting, assume and thenceforth maintain the control of the common schools within its limits, subject to such requirements and restrictions as are or may be imposed by the General Assembly; and for this purpose every town shall constitute a Union school district, having all the powers and duties of a school district as now constituted by law, with the exceptions hereinafter stated.

Sec. 2. Said Union districts shall elect by ballot, at such meeting, six, nine, twelve or eighteen male residents of the town as a school committee, who shall divide themselves into three classes, holding office one, two, and three years respectively, provided the control of its common schools by said town be so long continued; and at every subsequent annual election, two, three, four or six members of the committee, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for a term of three years.*

Sec. 3. In said Union districts the school committee shall have in general the powers and perform the duties which are now devolved upon district committees and boards of school visitors, and especially they shall maintain in the various parts of the town, for a period of

*The Act of 1866 added the following provision: "But no elector shall at any election vote for more than one half of the number of the persons to be elected, and the candidates having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected." [The word "nine" in the second line of Sec. 2, was not in the Act of 1866.]

not less than six months annually, good common schools of the different grades; they shall appoint one or more acting visitors or superintendents, under their direction, to examine teachers and visit schools; they shall have the care and management of the property and funds of the district; they shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes and other securities, with the treasurer of said district, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the donors or grantors, or by the General Assembly; they shall pay into the treasury of the district all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools; they shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school; they shall designate the schools which shall be attended by the children within their jurisdiction, and may arrange, if they see fit, with the committee of an adjacent district for the instruction therein of such children as may attend there more conveniently; they shall fill any vacancies which may arise in their own number; they shall annually, during the first two weeks of the month of September, ascertain the expenses of supporting and maintaining the schools under their superintendence during the year ending the thirty-first day of the previous August, and report the same, together with the amount of moneys received toward the payment thereof, to the district, at a meeting to be held, unless otherwise ordered by the town as hereinafter provided, on the third Monday in September in each year, and shall at the same time make a full report of their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and all important matters concerning the same, to the district; and shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the district, or which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties granted by this act.

Sec. 4. Said Union districts shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the districts now existing within the limits of the several towns. The property so taken may be appraised under the direction of the town, and at the next annual assessment thereafter a tax levied upon the whole town equal to the amount of said appraisal; and there shall then be remitted to the taxpayers of each district the appraised value of its property thus taken, less the amount of the indebtedness of the district; or instead of such appraisal, tax and remission, the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Permanent funds now vested in towns shall remain as heretofore in charge of the school fund treasurer of said towns. Schools organized or maintained by towns shall be under the jurisdiction of the Union district committee, in the same manner as schools of a lower grade.

Sec. 5. The comptroller of public accounts, on the application of the school committee of such district, shall draw an order in favor of such district on the treasurer, for the proportionate amount to which such district may be entitled, of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support and encouragement of common schools, as is provided in respect to towns; and such district shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the State, annually, and upon the like

conditions as are now by law prescribed for school districts, for the purposes of school libraries, a sum not exceeding the aggregate amount which the former districts of said town might have received in like circumstances.

Sec. 6. The annual meeting of said Union districts for the election of officers, receiving the report of the committee, laying the tax, and transacting other school business, shall be held on the third Monday in September, at a place to be designated by the school committee; or the town may by vote provide that any or all of such business shall be transacted at the annual town meeting. Special meetings of the district may be called by the school committee at any time, and shall be called at the request of twenty voters.

Sec. 7. The necessary funds for the maintenance of the common schools, beyond the income of state and local funds, shall be provided by a tax to be levied on the grand list of the town by a vote of the school district in lawful meeting convened.

Sec. 8. Any town, which shall have assumed the control of its common schools, in pursuance of this act or of the act to which this is an amendment, may, at its second annual meeting thereafter, but not previously, and at any subsequent annual meeting, abandon such control and re-establish the several school districts therein as they were before said action; and the property and funds, or the revenue or proceeds thereof belonging to said Union district, shall be distributed by the selectmen of the town as is provided in sections seventy-one and seventy-two, Chapter III, title XVI, of the general statutes, in case of division of districts; *provided, nevertheless*, that all local funds, formerly the property of any of the original districts, shall be first returned, or made good to said districts respectively.

Sec. 9. All provisions of the Act concerning Education, inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 19, 1867.

CHAPTER CLIX.

LARGE DISTRICTS TO RECEIVE INCREASED LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS.

An act in addition to "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Any school district which numbers more than one hundred scholars in actual attendance upon the common schools thereof, may draw the appropriation now made by law for the purchase of library and apparatus, at the rate of one appropriation for every hundred such scholars, *provided*, that no allowance shall be made in any case for the fractional part of a hundred.

Approved, July 27, 1867.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

An Act relative to the Employment of Minors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Sec. 1. No proprietor of any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, or person carrying on business in any such establishment, as lessee, or in any other manner, or person having charge of any such establishment, shall employ, or suffer to be employed, in or about such establishment, any minor under fifteen years of age, more than ten hours in any one day, nor more than fifty-eight hours in any one week.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall violate either of the provisions of the preceding section, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offense a penalty of fifty dollars, one half to the person who shall complain and prosecute to effect, and the other half to the treasurer of the town in which such offense shall have been committed.

Sec. 3. Any parent or guardian who shall allow his or her child or ward to be employed contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offense a penalty of ten dollars, one-half to the person who shall complain and prosecute to effect, and the other half to the treasurer of the town in which such offense shall have been committed.

Sec. 4. The several constables and grand jurors in their respective towns, shall inquire after and make presentment of all offenses against the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. All complaints for offenses against any of the provisions of this act, may be heard and determined by a justice of the peace ; but the accused may appeal from the judgment of such justice of the peace to the Superior Court next to be holden in the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed ; and this act shall take effect from the 20th day of August, 1867.

Approved, July 27th, 1867.

PROPOSED ACTS CONCERNING EDUCATION:

Which, by vote of the Legislature of 1867, were continued to the next session of the General Assembly, and ordered to be printed with the laws.

I. MONEY FROM TOWN TAX AND TOWN DEPOSIT FUND TO BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. The money directed to be distributed by the one hundred and seventeenth section of the act to which this is in addition and alteration, shall, with the exception of so much as may be necessary to make the amount of public money in each district equal to fifty dollars, be distributed to the several districts and parts of districts in each town according to the average daily attendance in schools kept as required by law, of persons residing in such town for the year ending the thirty-first day of August next preceding such distribution.

Sec. 2. The committee of each joint district formed from two or more towns, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year, make return in writing to the Board of School Visitors in the several towns from which each district is formed, of the average daily attendance of persons residing in said town and belonging to the district during the year ending the thirty-first day of August next preceding; and no district so formed shall be entitled to receive any of the money directed to be distributed in the preceding section, until such returns have been made.

Sec. 3. So much of the act to which this is in addition and alteration, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

II. THE LAW RELATING TO RATE BILLS, OR TUITION, REPEALED.

An Act in alteration of "An Act concerning Education."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That sections ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two, of the "Act concerning Education," be, and hereby are repealed.

[The two following pages pertain to the Secretary's Report of the previous year.]

The amount of money reported as expended for new School-Houses during the year ending August 31st, 1866, is as follows :

TOWNS.	AMOUNT.	TOWNS.	AMOUNT.
Hartford,	\$652.60	Bridgeport,	\$1,543.00
Avon,	1,536.54	Danbury,	1,578.00
Enfield,	1,100.00	Newtown,	40.50
Glastenbury,	4,600.00	Norwalk,	2,000.00
Simsbury,	2,600.00	Redding,	800.00
West Hartford,	6,510.25	Fairfield County,	\$5,961.50
Hartford County,	\$16,999.39	Brooklyn,	\$60.00
New Haven City,	\$6,000.00	Killingly,	2,493.78
“ “ Fair Haven,	2,822.86	Windham,	235.98
“ “	8,822.86	Windham County,	\$2,789.76
Bethany,	1,850.00	New Milford,	\$816.97
Branford,	6,000.00	Salisbury,	800.00
Hamden,	1,700.00	Litchfield County,	\$1,616.97
Meriden,	2,227.75	Middletown,	\$1,315.84
Naugatuck,	2,190.26	Chester,	3,200.00
Woodbridge,	1,420.49	Durham,	1,100.00
New Haven, County,	\$24,211.36	Middlesex County,	\$5,615.84
Norwich,	\$12,179.35	Columbia,	\$19.00
Griswold,	600.00	Mansfield,	1,600.00
Montville,	1,500.00	Tolland County,	\$1,619.00
Stonington,	119.18	Total,	\$73,212.35
New London County,	\$14,398.53		

The amount of money reported as expended for School Libraries and Apparatus in the year ending August 31st, 1866, is as follows :

TOWNS.	AMOUNT.	TOWNS.	AMOUNT.	TOWNS.	AMOUNT.
Hartford,	\$58.61	Bethany,	\$14.00	Bridgeport,	\$143.79
Avon,	10.00	Branford,	23.00	Danbury,	24.69
Berlin,	29.50	Cheshire,	21.12	Fairfield,	26.00
Bristol,	75.00	Derby,	59.00	Greenwich,	47.00
Canton,	21.00	East Haven,	12.40	Redding,	2.05
East Windsor,	5.00	Hamden,	5.00	Stamford,	35.00
Enfield,	142.60	Meriden,	23.00	Westport,	10.00
Farmington,	16.80	Milford,	5.00	Wilton,	10.00
Glastenbury,	20.00	Naugatuck,	74.38	Fairfield County,	\$298.53
Hartland,	10.00	North Haven,	11.00	Putnam,	\$10.55
New Britain,	27.00	Oxford,	10.00	Middlefield,	\$5.00
Simsbury,	50.00	Wallingford,	11.25	Chatham,	39.50
Suffield,	36.00	Waterbury,	23.50	Clinton,	12.00
Wethersfield,	10.00	New Haven Co.,	\$292.65	Portland,	5.00
Windsor,	20.00	New London,	\$12.00	Middlesex Co.,	\$61.50
Windsor Locks,	54.75	Norwich,	8.49	Tolland,	\$10.00
Hartford County,	\$586.26	Franklin,	23.40	Coventry,	10.00
Barkhamsted,	\$23.25	Lebanon, .....	.55	Willington,	40.00
Morris,	33.00	Old Lyme,	1.15	Tolland Co.,	\$60.00
New Hartford,	25.45	Salem,	1.10	Total,	\$1,580.71
New Milford,	10.75	Sprague,	20.00		
Plymouth,	62.08	Waterford,	30.00		
Salisbury,	20.00	New London Co.,	\$96.69		
Litchfield County,	\$174.53				

A statement of the Library Orders issued during the year ending March 31st, 1867.

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
Avon, -----	No. 3,	3d,	14 towns, 21 districts, 5 1st installments; 2, 2d; 3, 3d; 2, 4th; 2, 5th; 4, 7th; 1, 8th; 1, 9th; 1, 10th.		
Berlin, -----	No. 4,	3d,	New London, -----	No. 2,	9th,
" -----	No. 7,	1st,	" -----	" 4,	5th,
Bristol, -----	No. 13,	3d,	" -----	" 7,	3d,
Canton, -----	Collinsville,	3d,	Franklin, -----	" 3,	2d,
East Windsor, -----	No. 10,	5th,	Sprague, -----	" 3,	4th,
Enfield, -----	" 1,	1st,	3 towns, 5 districts, 1 2d installment; 1, 3d; 1, 4th; 1, 5th; 1, 9th.		
" -----	" 2,	2d,	Bridgeport, -----	No. 2, G. Hill,	7th,
" -----	" 3,	1st,	Darien, -----	Noroton,	1st,
" -----	" 4,	4th,	Greenwich, -----	Quaker Ridge,	1st,
" -----	" 5,	1st,	" -----	Round Hill,	1st,
" -----	" 7,	3d,	" -----	Meet'g House,	3d,
" -----	" 8,	1st,	" -----	Peck's Land,	7th,
" -----	" 10,	3d,	Stamford, -----	No. 1,	4th,
" -----	" 11,	1st,	Trumbull, -----	Long Hill,	1st,
" -----	" 12,	1st,	" -----	Nichol's Farm	3d,
" -----	" 14,	1st,	Westport, -----	E. Long lots,	1st,
Glastenbury, -----	" 2,	5th,	6 towns, 10 districts, 5 1st installments; 2, 3d; 1, 4th; 2, 7th.		
" -----	" 13,	1st,	Canterbury, -----	No. 2,	2d,
" -----	" 18,	1st,	Morris, -----	No. 3,	7th,
Hartland, (West) -----	Central,	10th,	New Milford, -----	" 1,	10th,
New Britain, -----	No. 1, Center,	9th,	" -----	" 10,	4th,
" -----	" 4,	7th,	Plymouth, -----	" 1,	1st,
Southington, -----	" 1,	3d,	" -----	" 2,	3d,
" -----	" 2,	2d,	Salisbury, -----	" 2, Lake,	1st,
" -----	" 5,	2d,	Sharon, -----	" 4,	2d,
" -----	" 9,	2d,	Torrington, -----	" 6,	1st,
" -----	" 11,	2d,	" Torrington, South,		4th,
South Windsor, -----	" 1,	5th,	" " Center,		4th,
Suffield, -----	South East,	10th,	" " North,		4th,
" West, -----	Center,	8th,	Washington, -----	No. 1,	1st,
West Hartford, -----	Center,	1st,	7 towns, 12 districts, 4 1st installments; 1, 2d; 1, 3d; 4, 4th; 1, 7th; 1, 10th.		
Wethersfield, -----	No. 3,	4th,	Haddam, -----	No. 13,	3d,
" (Newington,) -----	North,	1st,	Killingworth, -----	South West,	2d,
14 towns, 34 districts, 12 1st installments; 5, 2d; 7, 3d; 2, 4th; 3, 5th; 1 7th; 1, 8th; 1, 9th; 2, 10th.			2 towns, 2 districts, 1, 2d install, 1, 3d.		
New Haven, -----	New Haven,	4th,	Union, -----	No. 4,	3d,
Branford, -----	Centre,	1st,	SUMMARY. — 48 towns, 86 districts, 26 1st installments, ----- \$260		
" -----	Mill Plain,	1st,	11 2d "	}	
Cheshire, -----	No. 8,	2d,	16 3d "		
" -----	" 11,	2d,	10 4th "		
Derby, -----	" 2,	3d,	6 5th "		
East Haven, -----	" 4, (Sou.)	8th,	8 7th "		
Hamden, -----	" 8,	9th,	2 8th "		
Madison, -----	" 3,	7th,	3 9th "		
" -----	" 4,	10th,	4 10th "		
" -----	East River,	7th,	60 installments, ----- \$300		
Meriden, -----	Hanover,	5th,	Total, ----- \$560		
" -----	Rail Road,	4th,			
Milford, -----	No. 5,	3d,			
Naugatuck, -----	Union City,	3d,			
" -----	Hill,	1st,			
North Haven, -----	No. 2,	7th,			
" -----	" 6,	7th,			
Orange, (W. Haven), -----	Western,	1st,			
Oxford, -----	No. 12,	1st,			
Wallingford, -----	" 2,	5th,			

“WHAT SORT OF SCHOOLS OUGHT THE STATE TO KEEP?”

BY DANIEL C. GILMAN,

Late Secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut.

[*From the New Englander for January, 1868*]

“What sort of Schools ought the State to keep?” This pithy question is one which, sooner or later, suggests itself to every thoughtful citizen. It is at least as old as Plato, and we might do worse in modern society than to carry out some of the suggestions which he lays down respecting its solution in the government of a republic. Philosophers have delighted to discuss the question whenever they have been interested in the relations of the commonwealth to the good of individuals. At times, in the history of a people, the question becomes of the greatest practical importance. Just now, for example, in England, France, Austria, Italy (and, perhaps, we should add, in certain other countries of Europe,) the happiness of generations to come depends upon the answer which will soon be given to this very inquiry.

So in our own country, several of the States at the North, and all the States at the South, are engaged in the solution of the problem, and with our decentralized political organization, a difference on this point is likely to divide in bitterness many a district and many a town. Whether or not we shall have a permanent class of white paupers at the North, and of black paupers at the South, depends, in no slight degree, on the views respecting public instruction which may prevail in this period of social agitation and political reconstruction. The discussion is not to be governed by individual whims or by personal controversies. It is beyond the control of any individual, class, church, or political party. It is not merely of local but of universal interest. It will not be settled in any land till it is settled by the popular will, and settled right; the agitation will not cease till a good education is provided for every child. Restrictions on the civil rights of individuals are rapidly disappearing—slavery at home, serfdom abroad; and barriers to the acquisition of useful knowledge are also destined to fall, so that Freedom and Learning will go hand in hand the world over.

Some thoughts upon this topic may therefore have at least this claim to the attention of our readers, that the inquiry is timely and general, for, whether we like it or not, the Public School holds a prominent place among the themes which engage the attention of European and American statesmen.

A thorough student of this subject cannot proceed beyond the elements, without discovering that in all modern discussions in respect to

public education, a certain system is spoken of as peculiar in its essential features to the United States of America. Abroad it is called "the American system," at home "the New England system," and both abroad and at home it is regarded as an important contribution to the theory of public education, and even to the civilization of the world.

This system is one in which as Americans, and especially as New Englanders, we feel an honest pride. It makes us indignant when we see insidious attacks upon its beneficent principles; when we hear it openly assailed; when we find the very men who are indebted to it for the little they know, or the much they have, refusing to extend its benefits to all the rising generation; or when we see the legislature of a State (even though led by accidental haste, or uninformed prejudice) beginning to take the backward track. To any individual, the common school may seem to be a "bore;" he may shrink from getting involved in local controversies; he may find the burden of taxation heavy; he may have no children to educate; or he may prefer private schools to public, for satisfactory considerations; but, notwithstanding all this, he has neither the right nor the power to separate himself from the people with whom he lives, or to be indifferent to the general good. So closely are human interests interwoven in the fabric of human society, that the web cannot be parted from the woof, without the ruin of the pattern. Every man, whether he has children or not to educate, and whether his taxes are much or little, has, in spite of himself, a personal interest in the public schools of the district, the town, the state, the nation, and the world; and he will do well to bear in mind that as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," a good system of instruction for the people cannot be secured at a lower rate. For ourselves, as we enter upon the graver aspects of this inquiry, we recoil from the local squabbles, and the petty selfishness by which ingenious and designing men are seeking to divert attention from the fundamental question, "WHAT SORT OF SCHOOLS OUGHT THE STATE TO KEEP?"

We need not assure our readers that we advocate this "New England system" of Public Schools, as admirably suited to the wants of a free people, particularly in the flexibility with which it may be adapted to the various needs of different localities and of different generations; and also in the penetrability with which it carries useful knowledge into every nook and corner of the republic. This may sound to some, commonplace; but designedly or ignorantly these views have been lately called in question, and need in consequence to be quietly examined. But instead of giving in detail, at the present time, our own opinion of the New England system, we propose to bring forward a few striking statements which have made a strong impression on many minds of the richness of our inheritance; and we hope thereby to strengthen the confidence of any whose faith may have been shaken, or whose views may have been befogged by secondary or tertiary issues. These illustrations will be chiefly drawn from the writings of foreigners, who represent very different classes of observers. We begin with one of the latest reviews of the system, from the pen of a gentleman personally known to many of those readers whom we desire to reach.

In the summer of 1865, an English traveler found his way to New Haven for the purpose of examining our systems of education, public and private, primary, secondary, and superior. It was obvious, on the slightest acquaintance, that he was an observer of more than ordinary claims to attention and respect, for in addition to the attractive personal qualities which he possessed, he was the bearer of a commission from the government of Great Britain, directing him to investigate the principles and methods of American education.

He did not appear to be in haste, but remained in town long enough to visit leisurely the college, the high school, the graded schools, the Hopkins grammar school, and one, at least, of our large private schools, coming thus into contact with men of very different opinions and points of observation. All who saw him were impressed with his thoroughness and candor. While it was clear that he went beyond the surface, deep enough to discover both merits and defects which might escape a hurried, prejudiced, or unpracticed inquirer, he was so cautious and even reticent in the expression of any generalizations, that it was not easy to prognosticate the tenor of his report.

A graduate and a fellow of the university at Oxford, an ordained minister of the church of England, and rector of a rural parish, it was not strange that he was an earnest friend of the conservative and aristocratic traditions of his native land, and that nothing in his station and antecedents (always excepting his genuine goodness, and his love for the human race,) seemed to predispose him to commend the peculiarities of American institutions. His tour was not confined to Connecticut or New England, but extended to Chicago and St. Louis, to Quebec and Montreal, and the results of his observations, inquiries, and reflections, have recently been presented to the Parliament of Great Britain.

When this volume came into our hands, a short time ago, we turned to it with a good deal of curiosity to see in what terms so fair a critic would characterize our country. From a perusal of its pages we have derived much valuable information respecting the aspect of our schools, both East and West, and we feel grateful to the author for the clearness and fidelity with which he has pointed out what seemed to him our weakness and our strength; but to those who have not seen the volume, no single sentence which we can quote will give a better idea of the conclusions to which Mr. Fraser was led, than that with which he terminates his report on the United States: IT IS NO FLATTERY OR EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT THE AMERICANS, IF NOT THE MOST HIGHLY EDUCATED, ARE CERTAINLY THE MOST GENERALLY EDUCATED AND INTELLIGENT PEOPLE ON THE EARTH.

An American gentleman, who has traveled in England, informs us on reading the above quotation, that he had heard a very similar remark from the mouth of Sir William Hamilton of Edinburgh.

We have quoted Mr. Fraser as a representative of the established Church and of Oxford University. Now let us look in another direction. Richard Cobden and John Bright are known to every one as men of a very different type from the Oxford fellow; as agitators and leaders in popular reform, who care much less for precedents than for

practical measures fitted to promote the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the English people. Through all, or nearly all his public life, Cobden was the intelligent advocate of the essential features of our American common schools; but Bright, his powerful colleague in other movements for reform, long kept aloof from the educational platform, while he did not neglect to study the theory and practice of various systems of popular instruction. For several years, as we have heard from his own lips, he cherished the purpose of visiting the United States, and thoroughly investigating the working of its educational institutions; but being prevented from this journey, he collected and digested so large an amount of evidence, oral and printed, that he felt "almost as well acquainted with the system here prevalent as if he had seen it in actual operation." These candid studies resulted in his conversion, and on the eighteenth of January, 1854, he came before a crowded assembly in Manchester, on the platform with Cobden, Milner Gibson, Alexander Henry, William Brown, and other well known members of Parliament, and amidst the loud applause of his friends upon the stage and on the floor, announced himself as an advocate of a system of schools in England corresponding in its essential features with that of the United States. In the course of his remarks he dwelt upon two objections to the system which are often raised in England, and which appear to have embarrassed for a time the speaker himself; the well known objections of the conservative, religious, or church party, on the one hand, who object to secular education; and the less familiar objection of the extremely radical party, on the other, who object to all interference on the part of the State with so private a concern. Here are the views of John Bright upon the latter topic.

Mr. Baines and Mr. Miall claim that "State interference is a thing which enfeebles a people; that a nation becomes less free by government doing anything which the people can do, even clumsily, for themselves; and that any interference by rates and taxes, or law and authority of any kind, can only have the effect of destroying the zeal of voluntary effort, not in questions of education only, but generally as regards all questions affecting the public weal. Now this is true to a certain extent, and to a certain extent it is not true. It is true under certain circumstances and systems of government, but there are others in which it appears to me to have no kind of truth whatever. * * * [It may be true in Russia, but] * * * I turn to the United States, and I say that there all that this association has ever proposed to do has been done for a long time past; and that *no man living can say that the fears which Mr. Baines and Mr. Miall have expressed find any kind of confirmation, from any results that have taken place in the United States.**

One of the illustrations employed by Mr. Bright in his long and admirable speech was a comparison of the towns of Providence, R. I., and Rochdale, Eng., in order to bring out how the latter would fare in educational advantages, under the New England system. It is pleasant to us to remember that the school system of Providence,

* *Manchester Guardian*, Jan. 21, 1854.

thus happily held up as an example before an audience of intelligent and influential Englishmen, was largely due to the wisdom and foresight of Francis Wayland, that eminent teacher, in whom (as it has truly been said) "the common school, the high school, and the academy found a sympathizing friend, a skillful adviser, and a most efficient helper." We do not know whether Mr. Bright had ever seen the suggestions and the principles laid down by President Wayland in a report, which was written in 1828, on the school system needed in Providence, but we are confident that in all our American educational literature, he could hardly have found a more compact and convincing exhibition of the true New England views.*

Fourteen years have passed by since that conference of the National Public School Association in Manchester, at which these tribunes of the people, Richard Cobden, John Bright, and Milner Gibson, called so loudly for better education for the English nation. They have been years in which the Crimean war has brought to the proof the military prestige of England; in which Universal Exhibitions of Industry have brought into comparison, with no flattering results, her skill in manufactures; in which her naval supremacy has been rendered questionable at least by the iron-clads and monitors of her trans-atlantic descendants; and in which the value of popular education as an element in battle, more powerful than needle-guns or rifled cannon, has been tested in the Prussian victory of Sadowa.

In illustration of this remark in respect to British skill in manufactures, let the reader consult the "Chemical News," published in London, August 16, 1867, where, among other English criticisms on England, Professor Tyndall remarks, "that he has long entertained the opinion, in virtue of the better education provided by the Continental nations, that England must one day, and that no distant one, find herself outstripped by those nations both in the arts of peace and war."

The credit due to the education of Prussian soldiers has been very generally admitted. Among other allusions to it, may be quoted the following letter, which we cannot err in attributing to the pen of Dr. Francis Lieber of New York:

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

One of the most distinguished of our generals in the West during the civil war, who traveled in Germany and France on the eve of the war between Prussia and Austria, has recently sent a letter to this country, from which the following extract will interest the public:

"There is no doubt that the two main factors of the amazing success of the Prussians over the Austrians have been the actual nationality of the army, (which in Prussia is simply an armed generation,) intelligently as well as stringently organized, and the individual intelligence of each soldier, inspirited by the great cause of Germany. *The universal system of education established for the resuscitation of Prussia, after the ruin of the battle of Jena, has borne its fruit at Sadowa.* These two great elements, however, are wanting in the Austrian army.

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* *Life of Dr. Wayland.* By his Sons. Vol. I., p. 322.

"How very different are the physiognomies of the Austrian and (I say it without hesitation) the French armies; all nicely dressed and splendidly set up, true enough, *but no books and no maps and no newspapers, no discussion on political topics among them. All this is universal in the Prussian army.* The Emperor Napoleon understands this all very well, and he therefore is the most peaceful man in France; but at the same time he is making breach-loading guns as fast as possible." F. L.

Let us prolong this digression far enough to give a counter paragraph, which appeared in a recent number of the *Siècle*, in Paris, occasioned by the publication of two maps, entitled "France that can Read, and France that can Write:"

"One third of France unable either to read or write. Fifty-five departments out of 89, in which the number of illiterate persons is from 30 to 75 per cent. Is it not a shame? And we talk of a new military organization. Let us rather busy ourselves with the instruction of this black phalanx of ignorance; let us devote to this national work a tithe of the millions we uselessly squander. *Let us begin by beating Prussia on this ground.* As regards primary instruction we are in the lowest rank of the European Powers, and we imagine ourselves to be marching at the head of civilization!"

These fourteen years of English history have been years of incessant discussion on national education, in reports, commissions, conferences, newspapers, and parliamentary debates, and still no results have been reached, though men of every shade of party acknowledge that something must be done. But as we write, the debates grow warm, and intelligence reaches us that Earl Russell (whose name as Lord John Russell is familiar to many as the President of one of the two great voluntary educational associations of England, the "British and Foreign School Society,") has given notice that on the second of December, 1867, he will bring before the House of Lords four resolutions on the subject of national public instruction. His speech in introducing these measures may reach the eye of our readers before the pages which we now write, but it can hardly be more telling than the resolutions themselves to which we here give place.

EARL RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

1. That in the opinion of this house, the education of the working classes in England and Wales ought to be extended and improved; every child has a right to the blessings of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right. In the opinion of this house, the diffusion of knowledge ought not to be hindered by religious differences, nor should the early employment of the young in labor be allowed to deprive them of education.

2. That it is the opinion of this house that Parliament and Government should aid in the education of the middle classes by providing for the better administration of charitable endowments.

3. That it is the opinion of this house that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge may be made more useful to the nation by the removal of restrictions, and by the appointment of a commission to consider the better distribution of the large revenues for purposes of instruction in connection with the said universities.

4. That the appointment of a Minister of Education by the Crown, with a seat in the Cabinet, would, in the opinion of this House, be conducive to the public benefit.

The comprehensiveness of this fundamental movement is one of its most remarkable features; for while it recognizes the rigid class distinctions still firmly maintained in English society, it tends towards a national system embracing the lowest primary classes and the highest university instruction. But the first resolution is the most significant, for in it, as a careful reader will remark, three principles are laid down, which became a part of the fundamental system of New England two hundred years ago. "English instruction must be UNIVERSAL, SECULAR, AND COMPULSORY."* This *is* progress!

These English gentlemen are not alone in their admiration of the Public Schools of this country. A series of thorough articles from the pen of Mons. E. de Laveleye has recently appeared in the leading literary review of France,† a journal to which the best writers of that nation are contributors. These essays are studies on the educational systems of modern society. At the outset of his remarks the writer calls attention to the fact, that in all the world there are four nations which can proudly say, that all their citizens know how to read, North Germany, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States; but in respect to the United States, he adds this remarkable comment: "It is not simply true that every one knows how to read, but every one does read for purposes of instruction, entertainment, participation in public affairs, direction of labor, gaining of money, or investigation of religious truth. The American Union in consequence uses up as much paper as France and England combined!" In illustration of these assertions, the writer recurs to a recent visit which he made to our national frigate Niagara, as it lay in the harbor of Antwerp, and he tells his readers (as if it were something remarkable) that every sailor who was not on duty had in hand a book, a review, or a newspaper. This general love of reading he rightly attributes to the Public School, which he delineates in these words: "Free to all, open to all, receiving upon its benches children of all classes and all religious denominations; it obliterates social distinctions, deadens religious animosities, roots out prejudices and antipathies, and inspires in all a love of their common country, and a respect for free institutions." It is surprising, he continues, to see what number of foreigners are absorbed every year into the American nationality. The Public School assimilates them.

It would be easy to fill our pages with extracts from the speeches of American statesmen, quite as laudatory as foreign testimonials in respect to the New England Public Schools; from Daniel Webster, whose first speech on entering public life was in their behalf, and whose pithy saying, "If I had as many sons as old Priam, I would send them all to the Public Schools," has become a Massachusetts maxim; or from Edward Everett, the eloquent expounder and defender of the Normal School and other improvements in the system,

* The very year in which the fundamental agreement of New Haven Colony was entered into, a master was required to keep an apprentice "at school one year, or else to advantage him as much in his education as a year's learning comes to, if at all," &c. Kingsley's Hist. Disc., 1838, p. 39.

† Revue des Deux Mondes, Vol. 60, *et seq.*

who said in the Hall of Representatives at Boston in 1849, "If my tongue is ever silent when it ought to speak the praises of the Common Schools of Massachusetts, let it never be heard with favor in any other cause;" or from the long series of gubernatorial messages in which the chief magistrates of the New England States are accustomed to commend to the several legislatures the various public interests; or from the innumerable thanksgiving-day discourses, and fourth of July orations, which are even surer indications of the established sentiments of the people. Indeed, so universal is the satisfaction with the essential features of the New England system, and so firm the confidence that its acknowledged hindrances and defects can be eliminated, that a man desirous of promotion, who should openly in public meeting, or under his own signature in the columns of a newspaper, declare himself an opponent of the Common School as it now is, would be from that time onward politically dead. The obituary of his public life might at once be written.

We may go even farther and say that we have never heard of an American who carried the non-interference theory of government so far, that he would have the State abstain entirely from the business of instruction. We do remember to have seen in a newspaper the phrase, that perhaps it will be found that the State cannot keep school after all, but we regarded it as an expression which the writer himself would hardly have advocated with his voice in public. On the other hand, all parties seem to admit, that in this country the State must do something to encourage education; some would place that something at the *minimum* and advocate, (perhaps without knowing it,) a system of "pauper schools;" a very few would place it at the *maximum*, and include the administration of colleges and professional seminaries; while the great body of the people, in public or in private life, would avoid both extremes, and would be almost as sorry to see our New England colleges and universities all absorbed by the State as to see our public schools maintained on an alms-house basis. Just at present the advocates of "the pauper system" are very active, and it is important to consider the measures which they propose, looking directly or indirectly to the introduction of their views.

In these days there is very little danger of our going too far in the education of the people; there is great danger of not going far enough. Indeed, we beg our readers to remark that it is the extent of *popular ignorance*, not the diffusion of popular intelligence, which makes us so strenuous in advocating the New England system of instruction. We believe that while it has done more for the people at large than any system which has elsewhere been devised, it has done far less than it might and should have done, so that all who would see the republic thrive should not enroll themselves with the down-pullers, but with the up-builders of the Common Schools. Far be it from us to flatter the pride of our countrymen by untrue pictures of the workings of our institutions; far be it likewise from us to discourage them because these institutions have not brought the millenium. We can labor with zeal for the improvement of common schools, because we continue confident of the principles which underlie them.

There are many persons who will acknowledge the truth of all that has thus far been said, who yet will feel some distrust of what they call the modern improvements in public instruction. They commonly have a very vague idea as to what these innovations are, and a still vaguer notion of their reputed advantages, reminding us, in some such cases, of good old fashioned housekeepers who cannot be induced to substitute a modern range for the ancient brick oven, or who have a vague apprehension that gas brought into their dwellings will lead to some awful accident or some extravagant waste. To these dwellers in Doubting Castle especially would we put the question, "What sort of Schools ought the State to keep?" and to help them in their answer, we would add, that there are but four sorts which the State can keep—Private, Parish, Pauper, and Public.

The State may say to private parties, you may maintain the schools, and we will inspect them; you shall have the responsibility, and we will bestow encouragement and bounties. This would give us universal Private Schools. Or the State may say to the churches, you may do this work in your own religious way, and we will oversee and assist your efforts. This would give us universal Parish Schools. Neither of these plans stands any chance of adoption among us, at least in this generation. Again, the State may say, we will maintain schools for the destitute and neglected only, and all who can afford to pay must look out for themselves. This would establish Pauper Schools,—like pauper homes in the alms-houses. Or, finally, the State may establish Public Schools adapted to the wants of all. The discussion is virtually narrowed to a choice between these two conflicting theories. Which system, doubter, would you have? "What sort of Schools ought the State to keep?"

The people generally have pronounced themselves in favor of Public Schools, though it is true that there have been times, and there are localities, in which the pauper theory has gained ascendancy; yet as a general rule, throughout the United States, the decree has been uttered by the popular voice in favor of Public Schools, not only in the sense that they should be entirely controlled by the public, without private or associate or ecclesiastical interference; but that they should be Common Schools, that is to say, open to all classes, without reference to social station. Commonly it is also held that when practicable these schools should also be graded or classified schools, because this is the cheapest and most efficient way of teaching a large number of children; that they should be maintained with special reference to the wants of special cases, so as to avoid a routine too monotonous; and finally, that they should be as good as the wealth, the intelligence, and the enterprise of the community can make them. If any one doubts that such views as these are generally adopted, we refer him to the constitutional provisions of the various United States, as recently collected by Dr. Henry Barnard. If such inquiries are not conclusive, then let search be made for more definite information in the statute books of the several States.

But before considering the modern operations, or so called innovations, derisively attributed to Horace Mann and the Prussian School

masters, let us now proceed to look with a closer analysis at this "New England school system," so generally commended and so widely adopted. If we understand it, seven principles, aside from those of a secondary or non-essential character, may be regarded as peculiar to its administration. Many minor regulations, which are certainly important, but are not of invariable worth, proceed from these primary or fundamental laws.

1. There is an admirable combination of local responsibility, supervision, and taxation (secured in the various towns, school societies, and school districts,) with legislation, coöperation, and pecuniary aid from the State at large.

2. Entire publicity is secured by frequent reports to the district, the town, and the State, by requiring a popular vote for the erection of a school house, the selection of a site, or the election of school officers, and by opening the doors of every school room to a visit from anybody at any time.

3. There is a persistent avoidance of all offenses against individual consciences; or against the tenets of particular churches; while there is a steady enforcement of the doctrines of a pure morality.

4. There is no recognition of the poor as a class, or the rich as a class, or of any social distinctions based on birth or money.

5. The right of the people to tax themselves in districts and towns, to any extent they please, for purposes of instruction, is every where acknowledged.

6. The system is very pliable, so that cities and dense villages can maintain very different schools from country towns in which the population is scattered; and the extent to which education shall be provided is governed by no universal law, but by a consideration of the wants, the wealth, and the other institutions of different localities.

7. The civil authorities are bound to protect the public from the barbarism of ignorance, by seeing to it that all the youth are instructed in at least the elements of useful knowledge.

In accordance herewith, it is often found best to establish graded or classified schools, including a school of higher grade for the pupils more advanced; and also special schools for special cases,—like "evening schools" for youth who are kept at labor through the day; or "sewing schools" for girls who may not be taught at home the indispensable art of using the needle; or "truant schools" for those boys who will stay away from the regular schools, or who are so indifferent to the laws of propriety and morality as to require peculiar discipline. It is also possible to adapt the instructions of each particular locality, in a greater or less degree, to the wants of the boys and girls who are soon to be the men and women at work in that community in the various departments of human industry.

These principles preclude the administration of the schools in the exclusive interest of any race or color, or of any social class. If the schools are so conducted that the poor are excluded, because of requirements to which they cannot conform, whether these requirements are exacted by the regulations of the school authorities, the rules of the teacher, or the current sentiments of the community,—

then these fundamental principles are violated, and every friend of the system should protest; or, on the other hand, if the schools are so neglected, the houses so ill kept, and the teachers so forlorn that none but the extremely destitute can think of entrusting their children to such influences, then, again, the equity which should govern all public transactions is offended, and a great wrong is perpetrated.

Moreover, if covertly or avowedly, the Public Schools are managed so as to promote the peculiar or exclusive interests of any religious party; if scholars are exposed to instructions or influences which violate their consciences, or which are hostile to the views of religious faith and doctrine enjoined by parental authority, the fundamental principles of our educational system, and not only so, but the fundamental principles of our republican government are directly opposed; and it is therefore the interest of us all, whatever our faith, to insist upon such an administration of the system as will protect the opinions and the faith of all. Some would advocate the adoption of a standard treatise on Christian morality, to which all Christian bodies might assent; some would advise the total abandonment of religious instruction to Sunday schools and churches; but whatever plan is followed, there must be nothing in the public school room obnoxious to the charge of tending to proselyte from one faith to another; and nothing which will tend to advance the interests of one church system at the expense of any other. We need only dwell on the workings of the school system in the Pacific States, where not only Roman Catholics and Protestants, but Mormons and Buddhists, may be brought into close proximity, to discover the vital importance of adhering to this doctrine.

A recurrence to these principles will help to answer a question which, like the story of a ghost, tends to puzzle if not to alarm, and disturbs some honest friends of popular improvement when they see the erection in our towns of stately "graded schools," and "normal schools," with a very vague conception of the meaning which these to them unwonted terms convey. How far do you propose to go, they ask? Where will you stop? What line will you draw between public and private responsibility? This is a fair question, often put by thoughtful citizens when a proposal is made to improve the schools of a given locality.

We have a ready answer. The point beyond which the Public Schools shall not go is determined by no general rule. It is and it must remain variable. The limits affixed by one generation are not the limits which need govern another. The line for a thriving and populous commercial or manufacturing town is not the line appointed for a scattered community of farmers. The solution of the problem, the determination of the level or the height, must be accomplished by those principles of civil engineering which are involved in the local self-government of our land. Every town, the unit of our political system, must be a law to itself, subject only to such requirements and such restrictions as may be appointed by a necessary regard to the welfare of that commonwealth of towns which we call the State. The will of the people in any given locality must decide how far in

that locality the system of schools shall go. In determining a conclusion, the wealth of the town, the density of the population, the degree of good management observed in other public affairs, the possibility of securing good school officers, the existence and characteristics of endowed institutions, the sort of private schools which are maintained, and other like considerations, deserve attention. They differ continually in different communities; as a few examples will show.

By the great liberality of Mr. Russell Hubbard, Governor Buckingham, and other public spirited citizens, who contributed a sufficient capital for the purpose, a Free Academy is maintained in Norwich. It is a classical and scientific School of a very high order, and receives, without any charge for tuition, the older boys and girls of Norwich, fitting them for college or the scientific school, or for the various duties and avocations of life. How unnecessary it would be for Norwich to establish a Public High School! Hartford, from the very earliest days, has maintained a public Latin School, which received about two hundred years ago a small endowment from Governor Hopkins, and so became a private trust, useful in its way, but quite inadequate to the wants of the community. By the harmonious action of the Hopkins trustees and the people of the town, an English High School has been added to the endowed Latin School, and the two foundations, one a permanent corporation, the other a popular appropriation, have been combined since 1847 as the Hartford High School, and now constitute one of the foremost schools in the land. Springfield, on the other hand, had no endowment, partial like Hartford, or sufficient like Norwich, and her citizens found it wise to establish a High School, for both English and classical studies; and they have long maintained such an institution to the entire satisfaction of all classes in the community, even of those who were at first opposed to it.

New Haven, once more, affords a good example of the different aspects of the question in different generations. In the days of John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, a Common School, a Grammar School, and a Collegiate School, were advocated as essential grades in the system of public instruction. We have the authority of a local historian for saying that in the earliest colonial days,

Not only were the advantages of a common school education immediately secured to all, but with a wise reference to what is essential to the full success of common schools themselves, provision was very early made for the higher branches of instruction, and a grammar school was established. As early as 1654, when the colony was suffering from the failure of their commercial projects, and when the estates of individuals were greatly diminished, and even doubts were entertained by some whether it was expedient to struggle any longer against disaster; Mr. Davenport gave a strong proof of his confidence in the stability of the settlement, and its ultimate prosperity, by the efforts which he made for the beginning of a college. He brought forward before the General Court a plan for such an institution; and the town of New Haven, notwithstanding its depressed state, *made a donation in land for its encouragement.**

Because it was then thought wise for the town to contribute to the support of the college, it does not follow that it would be wise to ask

* Prof. J. L. Kingsley's Historical Discourse at New Haven in 1838, p. 40.

such help in 1868, (though the town might do worse with its money ;) but we cite the illustration merely to show, that even if the public interest in education should go so far as to grant some land to aid the college, it would not be a new proceeding in the history of New Haven. Forty years ago there was in this same town no public High School ; probably the number of persons who cared for one would not have made a corporal's guard, because the Hopkins Grammar School fitted boys for college, and the calls for other sorts of educated labor were not very loud.

Now this community of nearly 50,000 inhabitants gives incessant calls for educated young men and young women in the various walks of mercantile and mechanical enterprise ; and a high school is imperatively needed. The movement for its establishment, which began with Judge W. W. Boardman, Judge E. K. Foster, Rev. Dr. Dutton, and other well known citizens, in 1852,* received in 1866 the popular approval. Those who declaim the loudest against the "modern innovations" of a high school have not yet carried their love of antiquity so far as to propose a repetition of that liberal action of two hundred years ago, the bestowal of a town grant upon the college.

Having thus shown what sort of schools the State may keep, where the old New England system is established, let us inquire what sort of schools such a State should keep ? We are here led at once to the consideration of secondary or non-essential points, which are very important it is true, but on which a difference of opinion may exist among those who are heartily devoted to the work of popular education.

Every one, whether a friend of good public schools or not, must recognize at the present time the existence of social circumstances quite unknown to our forefathers. Once the people of New England were all of English stock, now all the nations of the earth have their representatives among us ; once the same religious faith was held, now the diverse creeds of Christendom are openly taught ; once there were none very rich, now there are many ; once farming was the predominant interest, now manufactures and traffic are ascendant ; once the demands of social life were few and simple, now they are infinitely complex. Let the reader recur to Dr. Dwight's Travels in New England and New York, written in 1810, if he would see what a simple, homogeneous, and quiet people then lived in New England, and he will not wonder that such a happy land has attracted the oppressed and down trodden of the nations of Europe.

As our society has changed, principles have not changed, but methods have. It is just as true now as it was forty years ago, that virtue and intelligence are the foundations of social prosperity ; it is just as true that the State requires good schools for all, and that boys and girls should be fitted for all the ordinary avocations of life ; it is likewise true that the system of public schools should be free from sectarian influences, or from class distinctions, or from poor teachers, or from unjust and and illegal expenditures of money.

* See the printed Report which they presented to the School Society, 1852.

But modern society, so busy, so complex, so multiform in its activity, may require different sorts of schools from what were known forty years ago; and a wise public policy will inquire what methods in these days will best carry out our fundamental principles. Some would pretend to believe that Horace Mann, or Henry Barnard, or the Prussian school system, or Teachers' Institutes, or Normal Schools, have introduced these changes into modern society. But steam and lightning have had a great deal more to do with it than Mann or Barnard. It is Fulton with his steamboat, and Morse with his telegraph, and Hoe with his printing press, and Whitney with his cotton gin, and all the rest of the inventors' tribe; it is Cunard steamers, and ocean telegraphs, and Pacific railroads, and Nevada silver mines, and daily newspapers, and steam manufactories which have brought us from the quiet life of the boy to the busy life of the man.

Now in view of this altered society, and in view of the obvious dangers to which the republic is exposed by the intermingling of heterogeneous elements, by the growth of large cities, by the accumulation of enormous fortunes in the hands of a few, and by the reception of so many foreigners who are destitute of American ideas, we who desire to see the knowledge and the virtue of all the people maintained at its former standard are striving to introduce improvements in school administration, which shall apply the principles inherited from our forefathers to the requirements of to-day. The friends of common schools are not agreed upon all the points of secondary importance to which attention is directed, but on the following there is very close accordance.

1. Education should be made compulsory to such an extent that none of the youth shall waste their time in idleness and truancy; and hence, the adoption and enforcement of statutes against the excessive and injurious employment of children in factories, and against truancy in towns and cities, are loudly called for. It is deemed especially important to enlighten public opinion on the necessity for such proceedings, as otherwise the best of legislative or municipal enactments becomes a dead letter. The cry of the children arising from factory villages in the new world as well as the old has been expressed in verses none too strong from the pen of Mrs. Browning. Would that it might be heard in every church and every household of the land, till there should be a universal clamor for the physical, mental, and moral improvement of those children whose parents are too sordid, too ignorant, or too weak to provide for their education!

2. Education should be made so cheap that pecuniary obstacles shall form no barrier to the acquisition of knowledge. Generally, schools which are absolutely free are advocated by the friends of public instruction, and even the few who advocate a slight tax upon parents recognize the value of a property tax, and also the necessity of putting the parental fee at the very lowest point. Accordingly we find that in nearly all the States of the Union, "Free Schools" are established by fundamental law, and in those where a rate bill for tuition is maintained, its effect is to shorten the period during which the

schools are kept, and to deter the very children who ought not to be driven off, thus doing more harm than good.

3. Teachers should be encouraged to make teaching a permanent occupation, and also to qualify themselves for proficiency in their calling. Some would be glad to see a system of examinations of teachers, uniform and thorough, akin to such as is advocated by Mr. Jenckes for the civil service of the nation; or such as is now maintained in England by the coöperation of the universities; but where such views as these do not prevail, the necessity of making some provision for the training of young women to be teachers in country schools is almost universally recognized. Women have become the teachers of New England schools, not exclusively but generally. Their advantages, compared with those of young men, are very poor, though they are rapidly improving. Multitudes engage in the work of teaching district schools, with no other preparation than the education they have themselves received in district schools of an inferior sort. Hence something like a Normal School, or a prolonged Teachers' Institute, becomes an absolute necessity if the public schools are to be maintained with vigor.

4. Public Schools should be graded,—which simply means that the scholars should be classified under different teachers and in different rooms, so that in a given time a higher education can be secured. How far such gradation should be carried, and how many scholars should be taught under one roof, are questions of local administration, on which we shall not enter now. Teachers and school authorities differ among themselves. None but ignorant or bitter opponents of a good school system object to the gradation or classification of scholars. Little children are taught by themselves with all the appliances which make a school attractive; those who are more advanced come under different teachers, and the older boys and girls under the direction of the principal. We can understand how public schools may be intelligently opposed, but how "graded schools," or the classification of the scholars, can be objected to, surpasses our comprehension.

Mr. Fraser, to whom we have before referred, thus explicitly advocates the adoption in England of our graded school system: "It is the one thing," he says, "which our elementary schools have not, and which they most need. I do not care so much about Common Schools; I have no particular preference for Free Schools; but I do see most clearly the advantages of a Graded School."

5. High Schools are advocated because of their great influence upon schools of a lower grade, awakening in all the younger scholars a love of knowledge, and an aspiration for its attainment; and also, because, at a very slight cost, young men and young women, who would otherwise be excluded from education beyond the rudiments, have the doors of higher education thrown open to them. Whether these high schools should be maintained by districts, towns, or counties, and what should be their range of studies, are variable questions to be determined in different localities according to the principles already laid down.

6. The influence of the State, and the distribution of State school-funds, should tend to the encouragement and reward of local fidelity and enterprise, and to the removal of local negligence and meanness; and so also, the whole power of the town, pecuniary and moral, should be brought to bear on those forlorn and decaying districts which, without this outside influence, will descend into the very "barbarism of ignorance."

Such are some of the secondary principles, or rather the applications of fundamental principles, which are now-a-days advocated by the friends of good public schools. No radical changes are proposed, but only the united and vigorous carrying out in our day of those very doctrines which have made New England hold so honorable a position in thrift, intelligence, and general uprightness.

Why is it that the views which we have laid down awaken such bitter opposition?

Part of the hostility to public schools undoubtedly comes from the dread of increased taxation. We do not know whether the custom is a general one; but, in Connecticut, the taxation for schools is a distinct item which every tax payer is particularly reminded of when the collector calls upon him. Other taxes are consolidated in such a way that the citizen cannot tell his proportion of the tax expended for a given object. He pays town or city taxes for all the manifold wants of the community except for schools. He cannot tell what the tax is for maintaining the fire department, or the police, or the alms-house, or the jail, or the support of out door poor, but he can tell exactly what he pays for the public school; and it is not every one who stops to think that the money paid on school account is money saved from the account of vice and crime; though if the school tax should be given up, property holders may be very sure that it would not be many years before the town and city taxes would be augmented to a like amount by increased expenses for constables and jails.

We acknowledge that public schools are costly; but in itself this is no reason for abandoning them. Railroads, and steamboats, city halls, and fire departments, courts of justice, post offices, poor-houses, and prisons—all are costly; but some of these establishments are worth what they cost. Is it not so with the public schools? Do they not save the cost of other outlays for police and prisons? Do they not add to the material wealth of the State by training up a higher class of citizens? Do they not add to the social happiness of the community by making the citizens of every occupation intelligent and sensible?

But, after all, public schools are not so costly as many people think, who look at the aggregate sums which are paid, and not at the number of children who are taught. Mr. Fraser, from inquiries made in eleven of the chief cities of the Union, ascertained that the average cost to the public for tuition only, in the public schools, was \$10.39 per annum; and that an American farmer can educate his children at a cost to the community of not more than one-third the amount at which the Committee of Council in England estimate the cost of educating the laborer's children.

Another source of opposition is found in the apprehension of dangerous "tendencies" in the views we have laid down. We can imagine a person going so far as to claim that if public schools are maintained, public theaters must be, public trips to Europe, public education in foreign universities and the like, as if there was no common sense in the community to govern public outlays. We can imagine that the great cry of hostility to the public school system will be its tendency, but not that public Legislatures will be deceived thereby.

Let us pause for a moment to inquire what means this cry of "tendency,"—a cry which was used so absurdly a short time since, when we were told that the improvement of Connecticut common schools would end in a National University, at a cost of thirty millions. These alarmists forget that where there is a current, there is also a counter current; and that the Gulf of Mexico is not likely to be emptied because there is a tendency in the gulf-stream to carry northward its waters. There is a tendency in the emancipation of human thought, which took place in the sixteenth century, to evoke a race of irreligious free-thinkers, but is there anybody who would prefer the days of mediæval darkness? There is a tendency in republican institutions to send unworthy men to Congress; but we are yet to find the American who would prefer a crown in place of the ballot-box, as the emblem of sovereignty. There is a tendency in the earth to fly away from the solar source of heat, but who thinks it a necessity to lay in extra coal?

Obviously, in estimating a tendency, our work is but half done, if we do not estimate also the counteracting force. It is the equation of centrifugal and centripetal forces which keeps the earth in its orbit; it is the equation of opposite tendencies in public affairs which maintains the equilibrium of the State; and while a few may cry out against "a tendency to communism," as they call it, in the common school, as commonly conducted, because it is largely supported by a tax upon property, and is open to all the people, that is, to the commons, we agree with the advocates of popular enlightenment at home and abroad, in discovering here the same counter-acting influences which regulate many other of our common institutions, the common-park, the common-highway, the common-wealth, and, if the reader please, the common-prayer. COMMON SENSE is THE KING in this democratic republic. It is sovereign in resisting all tendencies to communism; it governs the state, it governs the nation, it governs public opinion, it governs the common school.

The English statesman was right when he told his hearers that the fears which are entertained of enervating influences from the establishment of a system of Public Schools find no sort of confirmation in the history of the United States. As this royal rule of Common Sense has guided us for two hundred years, we are not afraid to trust it now. Some of those who would represent the people, may be frightened by this tendency cry; but the people themselves will not be easily misled by an argument so specious.

We urge upon those who dread this tendency, to study the records of the past, and see that for more than two hundred years in New England, the Public School has been at work without producing any dreadful results. We will not fill these pages with the extracts which could be easily made from the Colonial Records of Massachusetts and Connecticut, now every where accessible, but we refer to the documents themselves with entire confidence that the historical student will agree with us in the statement, that what we have presented as the essential principles of the New England or American system of Public Schools were recognized two hundred years ago, and have not been essentially modified from that time to the present. Even most of the points to which we have referred as secondary and non-essential, were regarded by the fathers in the same light in which they are now regarded by the most diligent and intelligent advocates of popular education.

See the views of Mr. Bancroft :

"The constitution of Massachusetts required a system of universal public education as a vital element in the State. The measure was a bequest from their fathers, endeared by a long experience of its benefits, and supported by the reflective judgment of the people. As yet, the system was established nowhere else except in Connecticut. Pennsylvania aimed at no more than 'to instruct youth at low prices.' The difference between the two systems was infinite. The first provided instruction at the cost of the State for every child within its borders, and bound up its schools in its public life; while the other only proposed to dole out a bounty to the poor."*

While we anticipate great improvements in the public school systems of the United States, and welcome accordingly all criticisms and all recommendations which proceed from a sincere desire to carry out those fundamental principles to which we have called attention, we look at the same time for a different kind of criticism, tending not to reform, but to destroy. Very few will be bold enough to say that the pocket is the source of their hostility to modern public schools, and fewer still will advocate so offensive a doctrine as the establishment of pauper schools; but the dread of higher school taxes is a subtle cause, and the establishment of pauper schools is a sure result of some of the measures which are advocated among us. One writer has gone so far as to complain of "the new measures," which are based on "the deceptive plan that the schools for the poor should be made as good as the schools for the rich," and to talk of "the clap-trap declamation about the children of the poor sitting on the same seat with the children of the rich." But there are many whose opinions indirectly involve the establishment of the pauper system. Let us show how this is true.

One man objects to Normal Schools, having an idea that they are useless excrescences. He does not stop to ascertain that the great reason for advocating Normal Schools is because it is so hard to get good teachers. College graduates are, in these days, in haste for

* Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol IX., p. 270.

professional employment. Other competent young men are drawn into business which will "pay," large numbers being of late years led away from teaching to serve as book agents and solicitors for life insurance companies. Women have already taken the places once filled by young men. Many of these ladies are young and inexperienced, and have had no other advantages than the district school of the country town. They are bright, and earnest, and have native adaptation to the teacher's work, but unless they have some training for it, their schools will be so poor that only the poor will accept their instructions. New Haven and Hartford, Boston and Springfield, can get along without State Normal Schools; but for the country towns it is indispensable that some means should be contrived for the training of young women for the work of teachers, or otherwise pauper schools alone will flourish in the rural districts.

Another person objects to the High School, without stopping to see how great its influence is upon the schools of lower grade, how it tends to keep the scholars longer under the influence of instruction, how it opens the door to higher education to those who would otherwise be excluded, and how it tends, even more than the primary school, to bind together in the brotherhood of American citizens those who might otherwise be estranged. The High School is a constant reminder to the public that the Public School is for all. To dispense with its influence is to impair the system, and render it less attractive to those who are taxed for its support, and who have a right to demand a system for all. The pauper system needs no High School.

Another objection is brought against Graded School-houses. These are simply good buildings, erected so as to last, and designed to provide in the most efficient and economical way for the instruction of the large number of children who must be taught in large towns and densely peopled villages. It is an arrangement which parents know how to value, and which tax-payers, if they understood it, would be the last to dispense with. But do away with graded schools, mix up in one room children of all ages, provide no course of study, let each teacher manage as she likes, without help or oversight, and the schools are at once deserted by all who can get away, and become inevitably pauper schools.

Another says, "I object to free schools. Make every parent pay for tuition, and don't tax those who don't use the Public Schools for their own offspring." This is another device to get the rich by themselves and the poor by themselves. Practically this very thing is done at this very day in many a country town in New England,—and with what results? The schools are, in such cases, so forlorn, the teachers so ill-paid, and the local obstacles to progress so great, that a constant outcry of dissatisfaction arises from all who are intelligent enough to see that a good school, at whatever cost, is one of the greatest blessings which a community can desire. All who can afford it resort at great cost to other means of education, and the pauper school remains for the few who can get no better.

Thus, one by one, all the features which make up a good school system are opposed and put down, in theory if not fact, by those who advocate, often without knowing what they propose, a system for paupers. Experience has demonstrated that the prevalence of their views involves such results. It is not a question of "tendency" or of theory. Mr. Gradgrind himself can be shown that it is a matter of fact. "Give me the little red school of forty years ago," we can hear these objectors say, "and we will be content." We can tell them that there are plenty of just such school-houses left all over Connecticut, and indeed, throughout New England. They stand at the corners of the cross-roads, unenclosed, looking "brown and bare" as Maud Muller's ankle, with the window lights broken, and the benches hacked up by the scratches and cuts which have come down from a former generation. We heard the other day of the sale of one such little red school-house in Windham County, which was purchased by some farmer for a hen-house, at the price of five dollars, "the opinion of the neighbors being that the hens had the worst of the bargain." A year or two ago we met with an account of another little red school-house, in a district we could name. It is said to be one of the richest of agricultural districts in Connecticut, and is famous for its perpetuation of the old fashioned method. Its school-house has been figured in a well known work on School Architecture, as an example of the schools which *were*. "A few years since a denizen of the district left a few hundred dollars, the income to be expended in support of the school, provided they should read and spell in school at the same time, and just as many times a day as they did when he was a boy." Last year they received a Webster's Dictionary, in common with other districts, from State appropriations. Report says they have lately sold it for eight dollars!

Clergymen and school visitors, familiar with what are called the "outlying districts," away from villages and churches, will recognize the truth of the picture we draw, and will be the last to desire to see perpetuated the little red school-house at the corner of the cross-roads.

We wish our space was ample enough for an expansion of the benefits of maintaining a Public System of Schools. With all its imperfections, the New England system works better than any other which the human race has yet devised; it sheds more penetrating light upon the darkness of the land than any other agency of man; it makes books and newspapers fruitful; it promotes industry, ingenuity, and wealth; it prepares the citizen for the duties of the commonwealth; it trains the factory operative for domestic enjoyment; it Americanizes the foreigner; it binds together the more favored and the less favored in ties of acquaintance and friendliness; it fits us all for the brotherhood of a republic; it promotes morality and virtue, and prepares the mind for the reception of sound religious truth. It is a cheap, a satisfactory, a pliable, and a penetrating influence for good, which may reach every farm, every workshop, every store, and every house with its perennial good. What substitute can be given?

Though we are well aware of the dangers to which this system is exposed, from local mismanagement, from unwise or extravagant

expenditures, from the apathy of the community, and various other circumstances, we believe that the system which we have expounded is destined to live a thousand years. Mankind was long in arriving at the notion of a Free Church, long in securing a Free State, long in obtaining a Free School, but once discovered and acquired, the three will go hand in hand. Together they will rise; together they will fall. The least of all our dangers is the danger of going too far in the education of the people.

The idea of the Public School, devised and developed by the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, has been adopted through New England and through the land. New York accepted it before the close of the last century. It has followed the line of New England emigration. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the other Republics of the West have planted the school for all in all the towns within their borders. The golden State has added this jewel to its radiant crown. The Pacific Railroad will carry with the log cabin of the settler the public free school for his children. Even Utah has adopted the New England system. The States of the South have recognized the fact that it was the Common School which fought the battles of the war, and fitted the Northerners for victory. Tennessee and Louisiana have sent to Connecticut for counsel and aid. Kentucky has discovered that her people will not remain at home while the agents of other States are able to offer free public education to all who will avail themselves of it.* Other States, southern and midland, are devising measures to adopt the system. Even the mother land looks favorably on our results. Earl Russell, while pointing to the fact that three persons in every ten in England cannot write their names, quotes Mr. Fraser in proof of the general intelligence of the American citizen; and the *Pall Mall Gazette*,† in a vigorous leader, claims that education should be regarded "by the Legislature and by the people, neither as a benefit conferred by the rich upon the poor, nor as a lesson taught by spiritual superiors to spiritual inferiors, but as a great advantage purchased for the nation at large, by the nation at large, just as we purchase for ourselves a thousand other things, protection from violence, the administration of justice, supplies of gas, water, and other conveniences." Even John Stuart Mill, the able opponent of State interference in the concerns of individuals, makes a clear exception of education, in which he claims that the State may rightly interfere.‡ Thus spreads the notion of a school for all, maintained by all.

* See the able report of Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, Dec 2, 1867.

† December 3, 1867.

‡ Political Economy, Vol. II.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The following Circular was issued by the Board of Education in September last:

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12th, 1867.

In accordance with the following Resolution of General Assembly May Session, 1867—

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the State be and he hereby is directed to draw no further orders on the Treasurer of this State in behalf of the State Normal School, than what is necessary to pay the debts incurred under contracts already existing—

the Board of Education have voted to suspend the Normal School at New Britain for the ensuing year. They reach this decision with great reluctance and regret. This Board was organized in the summer of 1865. They have aimed faithfully to carry out the instructions of the Legislature, and to introduce the changes recommended in reference to the Normal School. That they might proceed with deliberation and wisdom, they visited the best Normal Schools in the country, and carefully examined their courses of study, plans of organization, and methods of instruction. It was found that great progress had recently been made in the science and art of teaching, as now applied in these schools.

The Normal School is comparatively new in this country. In the rapid advance now making in other States, it is no disparagement to the excellent character and noble work of our school in the past, to say that still other improvements were needed. Any institution of learning, be it a College, Academy, or Professional Seminary, that ceases to be progressive, must relatively retrograde.

The Board early sent a circular to the School Visitors of every town in the State, for the purpose of putting a "check on the admission of unworthy or ill-prepared scholars," announcing that the recommendation of Visitors would no longer entitle candidates to admission to the school, but that "in accordance with the recent law, all candidates will be examined," &c., and "all not found qualified, will be rejected."

"It was found that a number of pupils had no settled purpose of engaging in the business of teaching. Measures were adopted to cause the withdrawal of all such from the school. The pupils were made to understand that they had no right to enjoy the privileges of the institution for a single day, without a full determination to make a business of teaching."

Increased prominence has been recently given to the Art of teaching, and especially to the best methods of illustrating and simplifying the common English branches, to such a degree as to be uninviting to persons not intending to apply these principles and methods in the school-room. These changes, with other causes which we have not space to enumerate, very naturally reduced the number in attendance.

But such a result, at the outset, was fully expected. In laying the foundations for the permanent prosperity and the highest efficiency, the Board did not seek temporarily to swell the numbers.

The new system has been in operation less than a year, and in some important particulars, only one term. The result was most favorable. The school was steadily improving, and never, within our knowledge, was in a better condition than when it closed. The work of the last term was peculiarly satisfactory, although, from the causes already alluded to, the number of students was reduced to thirty-four. Eminent Educators, visiting the school during the last term, were loud and emphatic in its praise. To the Board the future seemed bright and hopeful. There was every indication of a large attendance the coming year. The final examination was very creditable, alike to the instructors and scholars. The graduating class ably acquitted themselves. Their public exercises deserved, as they received, great commendation. The Board deem it but just to express their high appreciation of the principal, Col. Homer B. Sprague. By his thorough scholarship, his large experience in schools of various grades, his ability, and professional enthusiasm, he has proved himself to be a faithful, efficient and successful Instructor. Our hearty commendation is also due to his able and excellent assistants. We sincerely regret that the State is thus suddenly to lose their valued services.

The Resolution was passed amidst the haste and pressure incident to the closing hours of the session. The vote of the Senate in favor of the reconsideration of this Resolution failed to be carried out only by reason of the lateness of the hour. When the Resolution was returned from the office of the Secretary of State, by order of the Senate, the hour appointed by both Houses for adjournment had passed, and it was then not in order to legislate upon any subject.

The Board cherish a strong conviction of the usefulness and importance of the Normal School, and confidently believe that after calm inquiry and impartial investigation, the people will sanction and demand its continuance. There are already many indications of a reaction of public sentiment in favor of such an Institution, as an essential part of a complete system of public instruction. "As is the Teacher, so is the School," is an old motto. The schools of Connecticut have long suffered from the want of thoroughly qualified teachers. More than fifty years ago, one of the ablest and most judicious friends of Common Schools in this State spoke and wrote strongly on this subject, and advocated "a Seminary for Teachers" as the true remedy. To meet this urgent want, so long felt, the Normal School was established. Experience has proved it to be an efficient agency in this direction. It has already accomplished great good. An able Board of Trustees, for sixteen years, faithfully guarded its interests. They well deserve the lasting gratitude of the friends of Education, for their many and valuable services rendered to the State, without compensation. It has sent out, from a longer or shorter course, twenty-three hundred and forty-nine teachers. More than enough of this number are known to have taught in Connecticut, to supply one Teacher to every School of the State.

From the reports of School Visitors for 1864-5, in answer to the question, "Number of teachers who have attended a Normal School?" it appeared that in that year about 400 such teachers had been employed in 122 different towns,—more than three-fourths of all the towns of the State. There is no reason to suppose that the number of this class of teachers, or of the towns in which they were employed, was unusually large that year. More than 100,000 of the children of Connecticut have come under their instruction. Who can measure the value of this influence? It has gone far and wide into nearly every town of the State. The good done cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Yet the entire cost of the School to the State Treasury, has been \$71,900. The sum of \$13,639.60, received as a bonus for the charters of two Banks, has also been appropriated to the school, making the entire amount, provided by the State, to be less than \$86,000. Where else has a like amount expended by the State accomplished greater good? Let it be remembered, that the wealth of a State consists in its mind, in its educated men.

Shall Connecticut, once so renowned for its schools, and now, as the result of universal Education, distinguished for its skillful labor, mechanical ingenuity, and numberless inventions, falter in the support of public instruction? Shall our beloved State, the richest in the Union, in proportion to its population, and therefore the one which owes most to Public Schools, be the first to abandon that system of the professional training of teachers, now almost universal in the Northern States, and already adopted in some of the Southern States?

The Board cannot better express their views, than by an extract from the unanimous Report of the Joint Standing Committee of the General Assembly on Education, given after visiting the Normal School, examining the classes, and after a full and patient hearing of the opponents of the school.

"As the result of our examination, inquiries and deliberations, we respectfully recommend, that the resolution* be rejected.

First.—Because the Legislature has recently changed the administration of the Normal School, by substituting for the Board of Trustees a State Board of Education; and this latter Board is endeavoring, in good faith, to introduce those improvements which the Legislature and people of the State have called for.

Secondly.—Because the instruction now given in the Normal School is of a solid and useful character, the teachers are thorough and devoted, and the scholars are fitting themselves to be of great service to the common schools of the State.

Thirdly.—Because the injurious influence of former disagreements, in respect to the management of the Normal School, has now nearly

* The resolution here referred to was the following:

Resolved, That the State Normal School, having never realized the expectations of its advocates, and being less useful now than ever, does not deserve the support of the State."

disappeared, and the excellent spirit of the Principal of the School and of the Secretary of the State Board of Education, is awakening, through the State, new zeal and earnestness among the friends of public instruction.

Fourthly.—Because it is a cause of constant complaint among local school officers, both in cities and rural districts, that there are not enough properly qualified teachers to be obtained within the State.

Fifthly.—Because even those who receive an imperfect training in the Normal School, commonly show a much greater fitness for the teacher's work than those who are simply taught in high schools and academies.

Sixthly.—Because the influence of Normal Schools elsewhere, in this and other countries, has uniformly been good in promoting public education.

Seventhly.—Because less than one year of trial has been given to the new arrangements at the Normal School, and the effect of the harmonious activity of superior teachers, definite qualifications for admission, improved courses of study, modified relations with the schools of New Britain, and rigid regulations in respect to attendance and study, is as yet but partially seen.

Under these circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that the State Board of Education deserve the hearty coöperation of the General Assembly and people of the State, in their endeavor to make the Normal School, in all respects, an institution honorable and useful to the State, and practically efficient in training teachers for their responsible work."

With no desire but the prosperity of our schools, and the highest well-being of our honored Commonwealth, we respectfully commend this subject to the impartial consideration of all classes, without distinction of party or sect. We invite the fullest investigation, assured that the character, aim and usefulness of this institution need only to be fully and fairly understood, to gain the sympathy and support of the people.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven,	} <i>Board of Education.</i>
EPHRAIM H. HYDE, Stafford,	
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	
ELISHA CARPENTER, Wethersfield,	
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	
ALFRED COIT, New London,	

BIRDSEY G. NORTROP, New Haven, *Secretary of the Board.*

☞ The two following extracts are from reports which were mislaid till it was too late to insert them in their proper places, on pages lxviii and lxxxvi:—

HARTFORD.—H. K. W. Welch, Esq., Rev. Collins Stone and others, a Special Committee upon a new High School building, in a new location.

The High School.—It is a most fortunate circumstance, in the judgment of the Committee, that the school has so far commanded the confidence of the people, and received their generous support and patronage. Those who have been its pupils already number thousands, many of them among the most prominent of our professional and business men. Some of them are well known financiers; some fill high offices in the army and navy; others occupy professors' chairs in the university; all the trades and professions are represented among them, and hundreds of them are busy in the humbler but no less useful duties of the domestic household. The distinguished topographical engineer now at the head of the important surveying expedition in Arizona Territory, Lieut. C. R. King, with his principal assistant, received their first lessons in the natural sciences in our High School. It is a body of graduates which does honor to the school, and which the school has greatly honored. In fact, the school is no longer an experiment. Its success may be considered as fixed beyond a peradventure. The public will see to it that its interests are faithfully attended to. For it is emphatically a *public* school. Its privileges are open to all classes, and are of immense value to all. No family is so refined that its children may not there receive culture and discipline; none so poor as to be excluded from the opportunities which the school furnishes. The High School, established on such broad and liberal principles, with such a history and such present prosperity, ought to have a building equal to the best, furnished with every advantage in respect to location and internal arrangement, which is requisite to enable the school to accomplish most successfully its great work.

[Measures have been taken to secure the speedy erection of a new High School building.]

NORWALK.—Rev. O. W. Gates, Acting School Visitor.

It is proved beyond doubt or dispute, by the disclosures of the past year, that the School question is one of of the *vital* questions of the day. As evidence in point, we must accept the recent discussions in the Legislature of the State which led to the discontinuance of the Normal School, and the various conflicting opinions of the people, as expressed in several public gatherings, and through the public press. Unwelcome as the conviction is, we are compelled to accept it, that our Public School system, with all its tried excellencies—copied so closely by many of the States of the Republic, installed so

satisfactorily in other lands—is not yet accepted in all confidence by our people, as resting upon a foundation laid so securely in changeless truth and right as to forestall all opposition, and disarm all prejudice. Inspection for the purpose of searching out and removing defect we approve. Discussion with the design of finding out the “more excellent way” we welcome. Opposition when it is the advance guard of conscientious conviction we honor. But when inspection is with evil intent, when discussion is with premeditated hostility, when the opposition is from selfish or local designs, then our approval becomes censure, our welcome, rejection, our respect, contempt. Thus impelled, we can but ask, what of injury has our School System done, what of expected good has it failed to do, that now, in an age of reforms, at a time when knowledge is fast becoming universal, when nations long enslaved by ignorance are welcoming the educator, when our own nation is adjusting itself to the new era of its life, after a fierce war waged by cast and race for supremacy, it is bitterly censured, fiercely opposed and dragged to the tribunal of power with the old cry of popular prejudice, “away with it?” Surely, careful examination and cool judgment should rule the hour and shape the future.

The following questions are pertinent. Every citizen of Norwalk should answer them. Has not the Public School system of Connecticut been both the honor and safeguard of the Commonwealth? Why all its treasured wealth, guarded from generation to generation as an inalienable legacy? Wherefore have the wise and good, now sleeping in honored graves, advocated its reasonable claims, and sacrificed so cheerfully for its efficiency? Wherefore do the patriotic and benevolent now living give to it their hearty approval? Has it not been a boon of incalculable worth to the sons and daughters of the State, and through them to the nation and the world;—for in what land of earth do not their names live, and their dust sleep? Who can compute the millions it has added to the State’s wealth? Who can tell the development it has brought to the State’s resources? Who can estimate the character it has given to the State’s institutions? Let the citizens of Norwalk, one and all, answer these questions, and then stand up with their fellow citizens of the State and say whether they are willing that the foundations of our School system shall be undermined, and the time-honored structure hurled to destruction?

No matter whence the threatening stream may have its rise, no matter along what channel its waters may sweep, no matter through what check the restrained flood may break, no matter at what point it may strike the well laid corner stone, if it come, it forces a reëxamination of foundation materials, and of the workmanship as found in their combination. Such a stream of opposition, objection if you please, to Public Schools has arisen, and is now in contact with the foundation principles upon which they were reared, and have hitherto stood firm. This fact renders necessary, yea, imperative, the duty of patient scrutiny, immediate attention, and vigorous effort. And this is the duty of the hour.

Critical as the time may be in the history of our educational movements, it is not, we think, one which should induce despondency, for if we comprehend its bearings and relations to the future, it does not betoken serious disaster, surely not final defeat and overthrow. It is one of those seasons, noticeable in the history of every grand movement, when latent opposition is permitted to say what is in its evil heart and write what is in its blinded mind. The line of battle thus chosen, there is no recall or retreat. The antagonism is then open and conspicuous. Truth asks only a visible enemy and a fair fight. These granted, its triumph is not doubtful. Thus it will be in this case. The friends of popular education need not despair. Their vantage ground is not to be wrested from them; they are only to be aroused to a deeper interest and a warmer sympathy. The State, ashamed at its parsimony, will soon give back with compound interest what it has taken away. It will provide and present in voluntary offering, what it has denied to humble and repeated petition, and its citizens of all classes and parties will vie with each other in efforts to elevate, improve and perpetuate one of the choicest of our many rich inheritances, our Public School system.

The instruction in our schools ought to include, in a much larger degree than it does, attention to the habits, manners, appearance and general deportment of the pupils. Many parents desire for their children refining and elevating influences. They do not understand that proficiency in Arithmetic, or in any or all rudimentary studies, is *education* in its broadest sense. They ask, and the request is most reasonable, that the public schools shall assist, not hinder them in training their children to integrity, refinement, and true dignity of character. If this important matter be overlooked, our school system will lose the sympathy and support of many. "Education," says Prof. Upham, "includes the example and advice of parents, and the influence of associates, as well as more direct and formal instruction."

We regret that our Catholic citizens see fit to sustain a school for their children, distinct from the established public schools, in which they should have a joint interest with all native born citizens. In some places,—as in the city of Waterbury,—the Irish population, while they have their own school under teachers of their own nationality, hold it as a public school. The teachers are examined by the Board of Education, and the school is regularly visited by the acting visitors. This seems better by far than complete separation. In our Republic no distinctions of nationality are known, its citizenship is a privilege free to all, its offices of trust and responsibility are positions free to all, and our public schools, which in the fullest sense are democratic institutions, ought to meet the educational wants of all sects, classes and ranks of the people.

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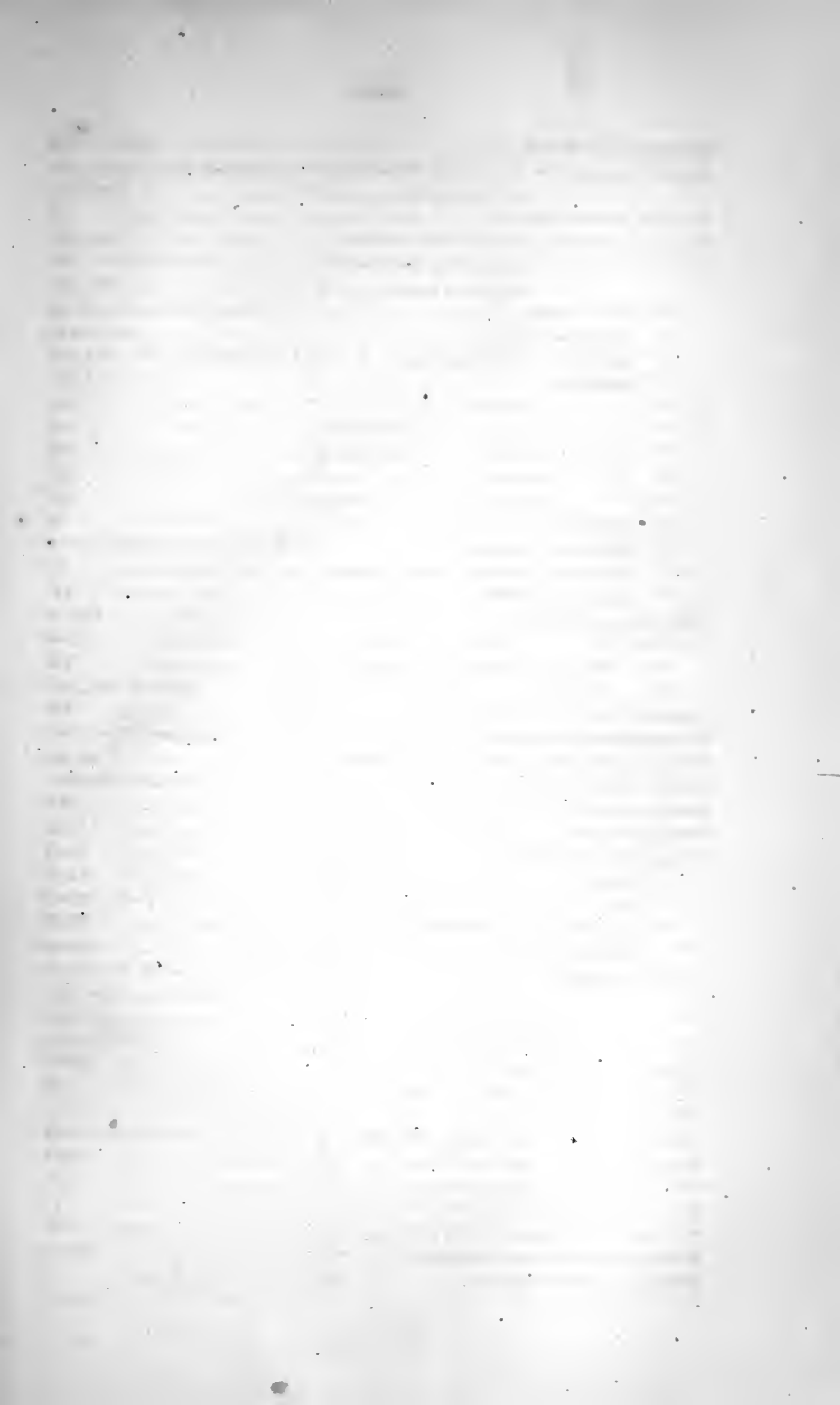
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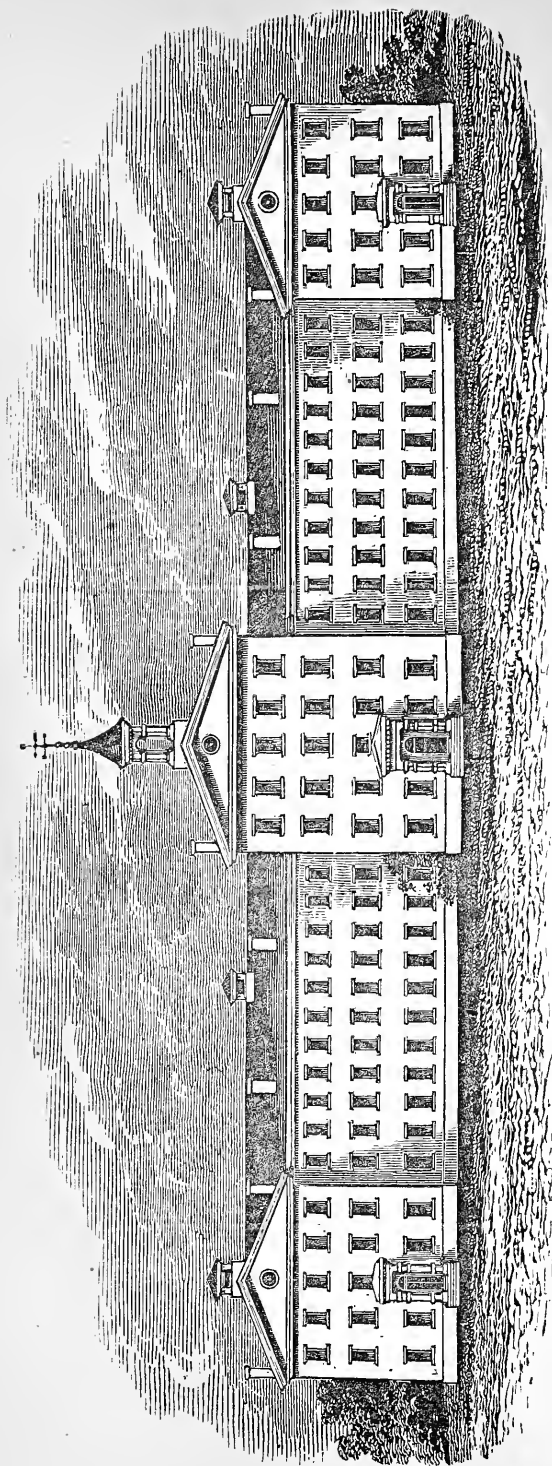
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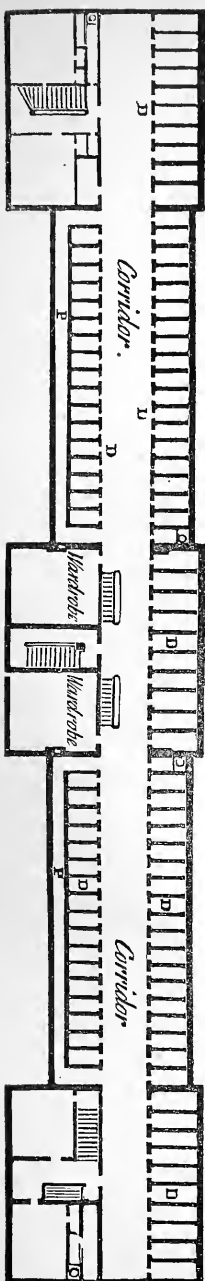
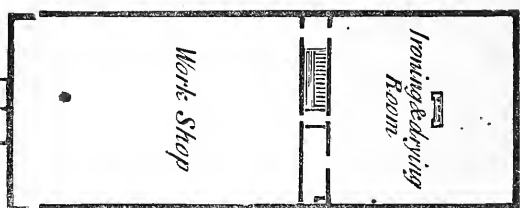
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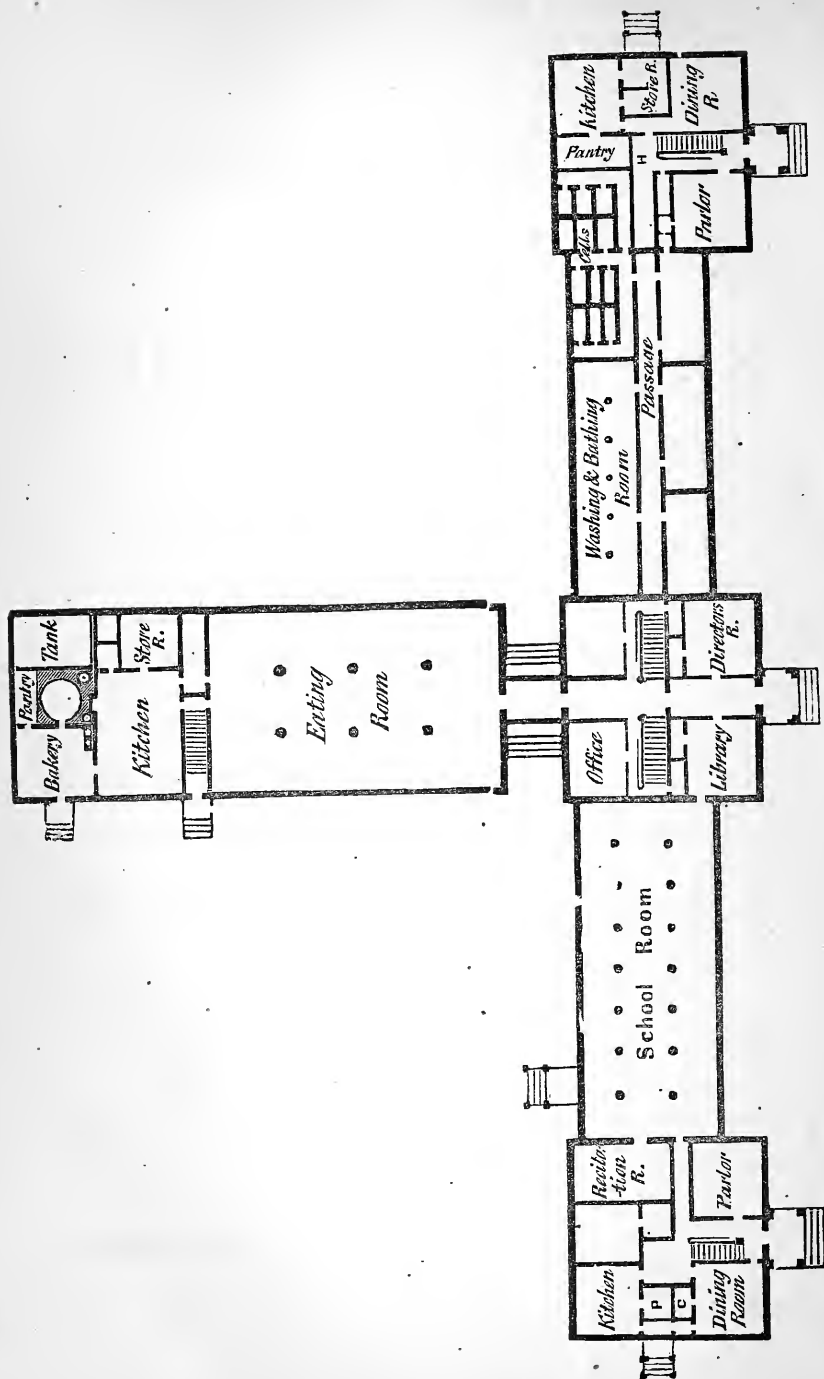
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STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

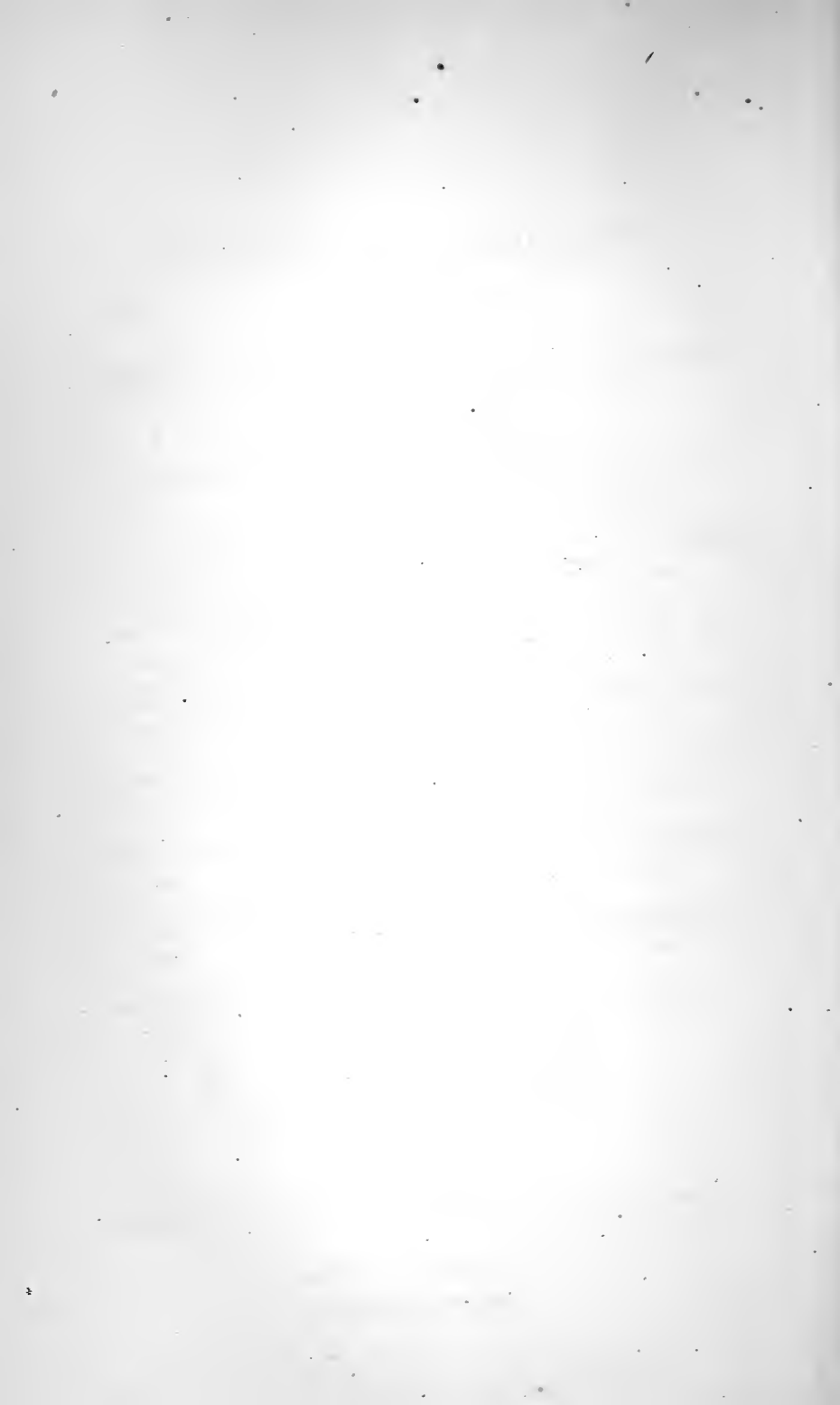




SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Trustees
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
OF
CONNECTICUT,
AT WEST MERIDEN,
FOR THE YEAR 1868,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

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1868.



NAMES, RESIDENCE AND EXPIRATION
OF COMMISSION OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL

ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

ROSWELL BROWN,	HARTFORD,	Hartford County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1869.
HIRAM FOSTER,	MERIDEN,	New Haven County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1869.
D. P. NICHOLS,	DANBURY,	Fairfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1870.
DR. J. B. WHITCOMB,	BROOKLYN,	Windham County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1870.
DANIEL G. PLATT,	WASHINGTON,	Litchfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1871.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	MIDDLETOWN,	Middlesex County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1871.
HENRY McCRAY,	ELLINGTON,	Tolland County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1868.
WILLIAM P. BENJAMIN,	NEW LONDON,	New London County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - - -	1868.

D. P. NICHOLS, CHAIRMAN.

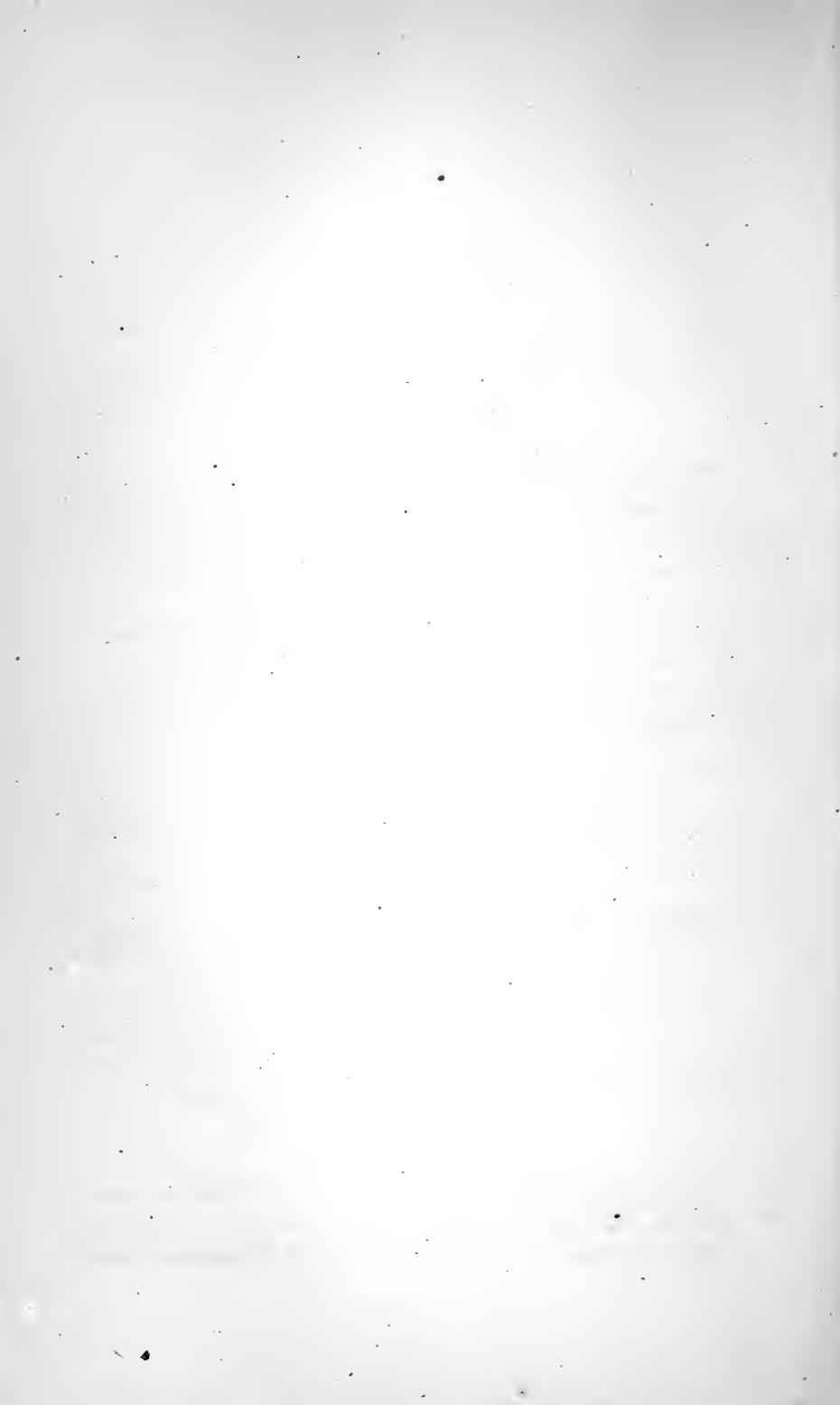
HIRAM FOSTER, SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROSWELL BROWN, HIRAM FOSTER, WM. P. BENJAMIN.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

HIRAM FOSTER.



REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1868:

WE come to the performance of this our annual duty, with pleasure, from the fact that what we have to communicate in regard to this state charity, is pleasing to us and we have no doubt will be equally so to you.

Our responsibilities here have been increased the past year; by the increase of the boys, but we are glad to say that the Institution has borne this additional burden, and is now more of a necessity to the state than ever before.

HEALTH.

We reported no deaths last year and have none to report this.

It is a rare thing for 260 boys to be so blest as that no death should occur among them in two years.

No 264 boys (our present number) have appeared better physically or presented finer physiques than do ours.

An abundant supply of plain substantial food, plenty of pure air and water, externally and internally; regular hours for study, labor, recreation and repose, are the main things on which we rely for such desirable results.

EDUCATION.

To give idle, vicious and truant boys an education, should be to the state no less a pleasure than a duty.

We wish that every citizen tax-payer of Connecticut could

follow our boys, through one day including the school of two sessions and the labor.

We are sure that their hearts would throb with gratitude for the public charity that produced such results, and that none would grudge the pittance taxed for the support of the school.

• Our principal teacher and assistant superintendent who has been in the school from its commencement is still with us in charge of the principal or highest department, assisted by able teachers, and none appreciate him better than the boys who have been under his charge, and who testify their appreciation of his teaching in many letters written by them after they leave and engage in active life.

A more extended account of the system of instruction here may be found in the Report of the Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

We still favor the course pursued for the past few years, of engaging the various ministers of the city to perform pastoral labor here. We teach no sectarianism nor advocate the religious tenets of no particular church. Any person who desires the spiritual and temporal good of the boys is welcome here.

We cordially invite to our Sabbath-school or to any of our religious services, any pastor of any religious denomination and all shall have the same privilege. In our Sabbath-school we have no question books, but take the Word of God as the foundation of all our religious and moral instruction.

We return our thanks to the clergymen of the city, for their kind and faithful labor the past year. Also to the teachers in the Sunday-school.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We have tried hard with our limited means to keep pace with our wants. The Institution in the inside was never in

better condition than now. We have been obliged on account of the crowded state of our house to make many needed arrangements for our comfort. The growth of this city and the encroachments on us of buildings, and the laying out of lots for building purposes, compelled us to buy for the state a lot that came within ninety feet of our south front.

It had been laid out into lots and thrown into market, and we to protect the property of the state, and at the same time beautify and improve it, purchased it at a fair market value and paid for it four thousand dollars, which we think improves the property of the state much more than that amount.

LABOR AND FINANCES.

We have had a plenty of work through the year which accounts for the condition of the finances. We are out of debt which we consider very desirable. But it has taken good financiering with all of our repairs and improvements, and the purchase of the land to accomplish this. We need for our use the coming season for absolutely needed repairs and improvements *five thousand* dollars. We have never had only a temporary drain and we need and must have a sewer.

For this we need	-	-	-	\$1,000
For fitting up back school room,	-	-	-	1,000
For painting all buildings outside,	-	-	-	1,000
For new road and wall in front,	-	-	-	1,000
For paving boys' yard and hall in same,				1,000

We think you will cheerfully grant us this and we know we can spend the money with economy and profit.

ENLARGEMENT AND THE COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING.

The trustees would respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of enlarging the buildings for the use of the school. It has long been evident to the Board that the growing wants of the Institution would soon outrun the accommodations now provided.

But with the greatly increased debt which the war has entailed upon us and the numerous other charities calling for

aid from the state, they have been reluctant to urge their claims.

But they now feel that the time has come when they can delay no longer, without failing in their duty to the Institution whose interests you have committed to their hands.

It will be seen by the plan (on the first page of this report) that the original design of the building, was a main body in the centre, and two wings of corresponding size and proportion.

One only of the wings have been built, a very commendable economy, as it was at first regarded mostly as an experiment, but the subsequent success of the enterprise has removed all doubt, and the permanency of the Institution being assured, we confidently ask means for the completion of the original plans. Every available space that could possibly be spared from other purposes has been appropriated to the use of the boys and yet they are crowded and two of them in most cases occupy a dormitory never intended but for one.

To say nothing of the inconvenience and discomfort of such an arrangement, the bad effects often resulting from association and companionship of such boys as are sent here is enough to make it undesirable, and indeed as a permanent arrangement not on any account to be permitted.

Besides there is possibly no room for any more, and the trustees are often obliged to dismiss boys, who ought to stay longer for their own good as well as that of the state and who are making constant improvements in the school and the shop, but who must be dismissed to make room for new comers.

Our boys must be cared for. They must not be neglected. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We suppose this to be the settled conviction of the people of Connecticut, and that their minds are made up to it, and that they are determined it shall be done.

There is every reason to believe that if the number of inmates were doubled, it would benefit the State in many ways. That the money cost would be less than imprisonment in common jails and the State Prison, is evident when the two

are compared, and statistics would show, had you the patience to read them, a large balance in our favor.

But when we speak of reforming wild boys into useful and respectable citizens, prepared to rear families and support them, and engage in laudable callings, we feel that we have the advantage over every other design.

The Trustees would further suggest that the increased expenditures when the buildings are once completed, will not be at all in proportion to the good effected. A much larger number of boys can be cared for at a comparatively small increase of expense.

The admirable tact of our Superintendent, will manage 500 boys about as easy as the present number, and with well chosen subordinates will largely augment the increase of the workshops, which is now far more than they were ever expected to be. A reference to his report will give you the figures on that subject.

Connecticut has reason to be proud of her Institution, which ranks first, in the list of the numerous Institutions similar in kind and object in the several States, and it should be made as perfect as possible.

With this addition to the buildings for which an appropriation of *Fifty Thousand* dollars is now asked, the Institution will have reached its highest capacity for usefulness, and it will then have attained a magnitude and importance as extensive as one man can well direct with proper economy, and it will be probably commensurate with the wants of the state for a long series of years.

Compared with other States or similar Institutions in our own, it has been a model of cheapness and frugality from the beginning, and your Board of Trustees intend it shall be such so long as they are intrusted with its management, and they now ask your honorable body with confident hope to second our efforts and grant us the needed means to bring it up to its highest and culminating point of usefulness.

The charitable Institutions of our country and indeed of the world, are the outgrowth of christian feeling and sentiment. They are the glory of our religion. They constitute in one

form the praise and worship we pay to the great founder of christianity. They cannot be dispensed with so long as we retain our character as a christian people. To drop them would be a return to barbarism, a step backward which we cannot afford.

Trusting then that you would have your cherished Institution "go on unto perfection," and believing that we have not asked that which is unreasonable or out of your power to grant, we submit our claim to your consideration with the confidence and hope that it will meet with a liberal and generous response.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

The terms of the Trustees for Tolland and New London Counties, expire this year, and it becomes your duty to supply the vacancies.

CONCLUSION.

The Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Physician, with the usual statistics, are hereto appended and we ask for them a careful perusal.

The condition of the school financially, the mental, moral and physical condition of the boys, the good that has been done, and the prospective good that we hope to accomplish, calls for devout gratitude to God, by whose goodness alone we have been able to accomplish this, and on whose beneficence we depend for any good that may accrue to us in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID P. NICHOLS,
HIRAM FOSTER,
W. P. BENJAMIN,
DANIEL G. PLATT,
ROSWELL BROWN,
HENRY McCRAY.

Personally appeared, David P. Nichols, Wm. P. Benjamin, Daniel G. Platt, Roswell Brown, Henry McCray, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, before me,

HIRAM FOSTER,
Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, April 8th, 1868.

Personally appeared, Hiram Foster, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, before me,

W. P. BENJAMIN,
Justice of the Peace.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATION OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden at Meriden on the 5th of Oct., A. D. 1853, revised by a Committee of Trustees in 1861, and amended in 1865.

THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year, who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times

and places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examination of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail, or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the Institution, viz., a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, a Physician, Matron, Steward, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered, in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

SEC. 3. The superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and

* Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as Physician also.

faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As Treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health, from want of sufficient clothing, by day or by night, from wet feet or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services, not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a

duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March ; also a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Steward and Farmer.

He shall, at all times, be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision, and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account-books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories, and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and on all other days set apart for religious observance, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty, in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on, by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April the Chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

THE PHYSICIAN.*

SEC. 6. The physician shall visit the school and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examinations and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees at their meeting in April a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing-rooms, laundry, and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and

* The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are strictly complied with; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

THE STEWARD.*

Sec. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars in which provisions, stores, and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding, and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

* There is no such officer now known in the Institution.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound practical education, and shall constantly strive by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male Teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work, to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the workshops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock, and materials, furnished or used in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved, worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufac-

tured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchman on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 12: The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order, and economical use of every thing con-

nected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help and the boys employed on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications, and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the Institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, should be kept at the State Reform School for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a Standing Committee on the

Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at their quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at five o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and at eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should

promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

SEC. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that person shall be held responsible for the safe keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and, by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge

over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned him, or shall strike or resist an officer, or shall willfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense is committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offenses, punishment shall be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offense of a serious character.

With regard to minor offenses and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually, and secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offense the punishment should be as light as the end to be attained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offense, or oft-repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite articles of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

THE sixteenth annual report shows the whole number connected with the Institution since its opening, March, 1854, to have been	-	-	-	-	-	1,270
Number in the school as last reported,	-	-	-	-	-	264
Number received from March 31st, 1867, to April 1st, 1868,						
From Hartford County,	-	-	-	-	-	34
New Haven County,	-	-	-	-	-	45
New London County,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fairfield County,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Litchfield County,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Middlesex County,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tolland County,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Windham County,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Boarders,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Returned,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total received the past year,	-	-	-	-	-	145
Total number during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	409
Discharged in various ways,	-	-	-	-	-	143
Leaving in the Institution, April 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	266

Our highest number the past year at one time has been 280, and the lowest 264. We shall probably with our present accommodations never report any higher number as the highest limit has been reached.

If our home was as large as our hearts, we should report many more. But our thanks are especially due to the police courts, the judges and justices in the several cities of the state, who have at my request been very considerate of our

condition, and sent us only the worst cases, or such as could not be disposed of in any other way. Through the winter and autumn months we had a little trouble in finding places for all of our boys on account of the lack of labor, but now on the opening of spring, the demand comes again and we can find places for all who are ready to go out.

The past year has passed away with no marked features, except it be one of general and continuous prosperity. There has been no lack of labor for one day. This brings to us not only the occupation and means of reformation, education and discipline, which are absolutely essential in a Reform School, but in our case it supplies us largely with the "sinews of war" so essential to our comfort and progress.

Our available resources from the labor of the boys have been steadily on the increase for the past ten years, and this year are greater than ever. Whether the maximum is attained remains to be seen. The expense of living the past year has been equal if not greater than the year before, still our finances are in good condition, as shown by the Treasurer's Report, and our repairs and improvements have been of a marked character.

I see no way but to keep on and improve this present building, all that it is possible, and then if the good citizens of the State, who have been so uniformly kind to us, see fit to bestow still more their bounty upon us, to enlarge, beautify and perfect this already beautiful building, there is no doubt but that they will find a large reward in so doing.

Our schools are conducted with energy and success. Our Sabbath School has been of usual interest and the teachers have been faithful.

The farm is in excellent condition, and under the superior management of the farmer, is a great success. The farm tables show the amount and value of the stock, and also the amount and value of the farm products.

General items of interest will be found in the Tables annexed.

TABLE I.
SHOWING WHENCE RECEIVED.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol, - - -	0	6	6
Berlin, - - -	0	6	6
Canton, - - -	0	2	2
Enfield, - - -	2	16	18
East Windsor, - - -	1	4	5
East Hartford, - - -	1	0	1
Farmington, - - -	1	6	7
Granby, - - -	0	3	3
Glastenbury, - - -	0	3	3
Hartford, - - -	20	142	162
Manchester, - - -	1	7	8
New Britain, - - -	3	33	36
Rocky Hill, - - -	0	4	4
Simsbury, - - -	0	4	4
Suffield, - - -	1	1	2
Southington, - - -	0	3	3
Windsor Locks, - - -	4	9	13
West Hartford, - - -	0	2	2
Windsor, - - -	0	6	6
Wethersfield, - - -	0	2	2

New Haven County.

Cheshire, - - -	0	2	2
Derby, - - -	7	17	24
East Haven, - - -	1	9	10
Guilford, - - -	1	0	1
Hamden, - - -	0	5	5
Branford, - - -	1	2	3
Milford, - - -	0	10	10
Meriden, - - -	4	38	42
Madison, - - -	0	3	3
New Haven, - - -	22	214	236

TOWNS.			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Naugatuck,			0	2	2
Orange,	-	-	3	0	3
Seymour,	-	-	0	3	3
Southbury,	-	-	0	1	1
Waterbury,	-	-	5	33	38
Wolcott,	-	.	0	2	2
Wallingford,	-	-	1	6	7

New London County.

Bozrah,	-	-	0	1	1
Colchester,	-	-	0	7	7
East Lyme,	-	-	0	1	1
Franklin,	-	-	0	3	3
Griswold,	-	-	1	0	1
Groton,	-	-	1	6	7
Lyme,	-	-	1	2	3
Lebanon,	-	-	1	0	1
Norwich,	-	-	3	45	48
New London,	-	-	2	31	33
Preston,	-	-	0	1	1
Stonington,	-	-	2	8	10
Waterford,	-	-	0	1	1

Fairfield County.

Bridgeport,	-	-	8	72	80
Brookfield,	-	-	0	2	2
Danbury,	-	-	3	30	33
Darien,	-	-	2	2	4
Easton,	-	-	0	1	1
Fairfield,	-	-	0	13	13
Greenwich,	-	-	1	4	5
Huntington,	-	-	0	1	1
Newtown,	-	-	1	2	3
Norwalk,	-	-	7	35	42
New Canaan,	-	-	0	1	1
Reading,	-	-	1	0	1
Stratford,	-	-	0	5	5

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Stamford, - - -	2	15	17
Wilton, - - -	0	1	1

Litchfield County.

Bethlehem, - - -	1	1	2
Cornwall, - - -	0	1	1
Canaan, - - -	0	1	1
Bethel, - - -	1	4	5
Harwinton, - - -	0	3	3
Kent, - - -	2	0	2
Litchfield, - - -	0	1	1
Morris, - - -	0	2	2
New Hartford, - - -	0	1	1
New Milford, - - -	0	5	5
Plymouth, - - -	0	7	7
Sharon, - - -	1	3	4
Salisbury, - - -	0	1	1
Washington, - - -	0	2	2
Watertown, - - -	0	1	1
Winchester, - - -	0	3	3
Woodbury, - - -	2	7	9
Torrington, - - -	0	1	1

Middlesex County.

Clinton, - - -	0	1	1
Cromwell, - - -	1	1	2
Chatham, - - -	1	0	1
Chester, - - -	0	3	3
Durham, - - -	0	1	1
Deep River, - - -	0	2	2
Essex, - - -	1	1	2
East Haddam, - - -	1	0	1
Killingworth, - - -	0	1	1
Haddam, - - -	0	2	2
Middletown, - - -	5	29	34
Portland, - - -	1	4	5
Saybrook, - - -	0	2	2

Tolland County.

TOWNS.			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Coventry, -	-	-	0	7	7
Ellington, -	-	-	0	1	1
Hebron, -	-	-	0	3	3
Mansfield, -	-	-	0	1	1
Somers, -	-	-	0	5	5
Stafford, -	-	-	0	1	1
Tolland, -	-	-	0	4	4
Vernon, -	-	-	1	14	15

Windham County.

Ashford, -	-	-	0	2	2
Brooklyn, -	-	-	0	2	2
Canterbury, -	-	-	2	0	2
Chaplin, -	-	-	0	1	1
Killingly, -	-	-	0	9	9
Plainfield, -	-	-	0	4	4
Putnam, -	-	-	0	1	1
Sterling, -	-	-	0	1	1
Sprague, -	-	-	0	2	2
Thompson, -	-	-	0	1	1
Windham, -	-	-	2	14	16
Woodstock, -	-	-	0	6	6
Boarders, -	-	-	6	58	64
Total, -	-	-	143	1,127	1,270

TABLE II.

Showing the age of boys at date of commitment.

AGE.			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven, -	-	-	0	8	8
Eight, -	-	-	0	13	13
Nine, -	-	-	2	37	39
Ten, -	-	-	17	160	177
Eleven, -	-	-	27	146	167
Twelve, -	-	-	24	178	202

AGE.		PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Thirteen, - - -	-	20	169	189
Fourteen, - - -	-	26	202	228
Fifteen, - - -	-	33	214	247
Total, - - -		143	1,127	1,270

TABLE III.

Showing Parentage and Nativity.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland, - - -	4	72	76
“ Scotland, - - -	0	7	7
“ France, - - -	1	1	2
“ England, - - -	2	28	30
“ Germany, - - -	1	8	9
“ Atlantic Ocean, - - -	0	1	1
“ West Indies, - - -	0	2	2
“ New Brunswick, - - -	0	1	1
“ Nova Scotia, - - -	0	1	1
“ Canada, - - -	0	6	6
Total Foreigners,	8	127	135
Born in Connecticut, - - -	107	798	905
“ Massachusetts, - - -	8	50	58
“ Rhode Island, - - -	2	10	12
“ Vermont, - - -	1	4	5
“ New York, - - -	13	96	109
“ Maine, - - -	0	1	1
“ North Carolina, - - -	0	5	5
“ New Hampshire, - - -	0	2	2
“ Pennsylvania, - - -	1	10	11
“ Maryland, - - -	0	6	6
“ Ohio, - - -	0	3	3
“ Indiana, - - -	1	4	5
“ Illinois, - - -	0	2	2
“ Iowa, - - -	0	1	1
“ Wisconsin, - - -	0	1	1
“ District of Columbia,	1	1	2

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in New Jersey, -	1	3	4
“ Florida, -	0	2	2
“ South Carolina, -	0	1	1
Total born in United States,	135	1,000	1,135
Grand Total, -	143	1,127	1,270

Of those born in the United States, 430 are of Irish parentage, 8 of Scotch, 27 of German, 19 of French, and 20 of English; of the whole number 105 are colored.

TABLE IV.

Showing for what offenses committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft, -	103	758	861
Burglary, -	5	56	61
Vagrancy, -	1	57	58
Stubbornness, -	0	49	49
Obtaining goods on false pretences, -	3	4	7
Cruelty to animals, -	0	2	2
Sabbath breaking, -	0	1	1
Malicious mischief, -	2	16	18
Assault and battery, -	1	22	23
Breach of peace, -	2	12	14
Horse stealing, -	1	7	8
Disorderly conduct, -	0	9	9
Robbery, -	0	2	2
Trespass, -	3	7	10
Forgery, -	0	2	2
Assault, -	8	43	51
Driving horses without permission, -	3	0	3
Getting on cars, -	2	0	2
Arson, -	0	16	16
Profane cursing and swearing, -	0	2	2
Common drunkard, -	2	1	3
Fornication, -	0	1	1
Rape, -	0	2	2

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Attempt to commit rape, -	1	0	1
Boarders—no offense specified,	6	58	64
Total, - -	143	1,127	1,270

TABLE V.

Showing by what authority committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford Superior Court, -	1	27	28
New Haven " " -	3	46	49
Fairfield " " -	6	32	38
Litchfield " " -	0	7	7
Middlesex " " -	4	3	7
Tolland " " -	0	8	8
New London " " -	0	9	9
Windham " " -	0	2	2
Hartford Police Court, -	20	128	148
New London Police Court, -	2	30	32
Norwich Police Court, -	3	44	47
New Haven City Court, -	22	180	202
Bridgeport Justice Court, -	8	66	74
Justice Courts, various towns,	68	487	555
Boarders, - -	6	58	64
	143	1,127	1,270

TABLE VI.

Showing length of sentence.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
During minority, - -	13	232	245
Till eighteen years of age, -	0	4	4
For less than one year, -	0	41	41
For one year, - -	9	68	77
For one year and six months,	0	21	21
For two years, - -	44	212	256
For three years, - -	41	229	270

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
For four years, - - -	5	70	75
For five years, - - -	16	128	144
For six years, - - -	5	28	33
For seven years, - - -	3	19	22
For eight years, - - -	1	13	14
For nine years, - - -	0	2	2
For ten years, - - -	0	2	2
Boarders, - - -	6	58	64
Total, - - -	143	1,127	1,270

TABLE VII.

Showing the various ways by which boys have left the Institution.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Placed with farmers, -	27	136	163
Placed at various trades, -	3	25	28
Sentence expired, - -	31	216	247
Returned to parents or friends,	67	314	381
Sent to hospital, - -	0	1	1
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1	0	1
Discharged to go to sea, -	0	2	2
“ to enlist into the army,	0	26	26
“ to selectmen, -	0	1	1
“ for defective mittimus,	0	5	5
“ by order of court,	2	3	5
“ by Legislature, -	0	3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence,	2	15	17
Boarders left, - - -	6	56	62
Escaped, - - -	4	54	58
Died, - - -	0	13	13
Total, - - -	143	870	1,013

TABLE VIII.

Showing something of the social and moral condition of the boys at the time of their commitment. Boarders are not included in this table.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Whole number received,	137	1,069	1,206
Who have lost fathers,	- 36	275	311
Who have lost mothers,	- 25	159	184
Who have lost both parents,	11	82	93
Whose fathers were intemperate,	23	329	352
Whose mothers were intemperate,	17	123	140
Mostly idle previous to admission,	80	603	683
Were untruthful, - -	130	935	1,065
Were profane, - -	101	844	945
Were truants, - -	86	795	871
Had visited theatres, -	40	323	363
Had used tobacco, - -	44	364	408
Had been arrested once before,	27	236	263
“ “ twice before,	12	53	65
“ “ three times,	0	25	25
“ “ fourtimes or more,	1	21	22
Regular at Church and Sabbath			
School, - - -	75	643	718
Were never connected with any			
Sabbath School, - -	30	211	241
Had never attended any school,	0	23	23

TABLE IX.

Showing the present attainments in their school studies. Time devoted to study twenty-two hours per week.

Whole number in school, - - -	266
Can read in books generally, - - -	145
Can read easy lessons, - - -	100
Can scarcely read, - - -	21
Study geography, - - -	110
Study history of United States, - - -	12

Study algebra, - - -	2
Study mental arithmetic, - - - -	190
Study written arithmetic, - - - -	106
Have been through Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic,	12
" to equation of payments, - - -	10
" complex fractions, - - - -	16
" common fractions, - - - -	25
" reductions, - - - -	24
" division, - - - -	19
Can write letters to their friends, - - -	117

TABLE X.

Showing articles made in Sewing Shop.

Number of coats, - - - -	596
" pants, - - - -	824
" suspenders, - - - -	752
" overalls, - - - -	13
" shirts, - - - -	574
" caps, - - - -	577
" mittens, - - - -	67
" aprons, - - - -	367
" vests, - - - -	14
" pillow cases, - - - -	206
" bed ticks, - - - -	90
" quilts, - - - -	93
" sheets, - - - -	216
" carpets, - - - -	5
" curtains, - - - -	24
" towels, - - - -	45
" holders, - - - -	34

The Editors and Reporters of the following weeklies have continued to supply the boys with fresh and instructive reading:

"Religious Herald," "Christian Secretary," and "Courant," Hartford.

"Palladium," "Journal and Courier," and "Register," New Haven.

"Our Country," and the "Constitution," Middletown.

“Meriden Recorder,” “Norwalk Gazette,” and “Iowa Republican.”

OTHER DONATIONS.

Mrs. F. T. Russell, Christmas dinner for boys.

Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Public Documents, 12 vols.

Miss E. Clark, Meriden, 1 vol.

G. W. Goodsell, one barrel oranges and one of apples.

Messrs. Smith, Northam and Robinson, one map of the United States.

John A. Harvey, candy for Christmas.

Nathan Fenn, eight gross matches.

His Excellency Governor James E. English, for the boys' Library, \$100.

CHAIR SHOP.

	DR.
To cash paid for stock, - - -	\$20,017.60
To expense of shop, - - - -	900.00
To cane and seats on hand March 31, 1867,	1,658.79
To fixtures and tools, - - -	250.00
To paid freight on seats and cane, - -	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$23,626.39

	CR.
By cash received for seats, - - -	\$31,102.61
By due for seats, March 31, 1868, - - -	1,436.88
By cane on hand, - - - -	1,244.69
By fixtures, - - - -	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$34,034.18

Amount received for boys' labor in chair shop, \$10,407.79

Amount and value of property in the horse barn.

Two horses at \$200, - - - -	\$400.00
One horse at - - - -	300.00
One pair double light harness, - -	65.00

Two pair heavy harness, \$25,	-	-	-	\$50.00
One light harness,	-	-	-	35.00
Two light harness, \$20,	-	-	-	40.00
One top carriage,	-	-	-	275.00
One two seat carriage,	-	-	-	100.00
One two seat wagon,	-	-	-	75.00
One large spring wagon,	-	-	-	50.00
One farm wagon,	-	-	-	25.00
Two buggies, \$40,	-	-	-	80.00
One two seat sleigh,	-	-	-	60.00
One single sleigh,	-	-	-	40.00
One box sleigh,	-	-	-	30.00
One pair runners,	-	-	-	10.00
Robes, blankets and bells,	-	-	-	60.00
				<hr/>
				\$1,695.00

TABLE XI.

Farm Products.

46 tons of English hay, at \$22,	-	-	\$1,012.00
11 tons rowen hay, \$25,	-	-	100.00
5 tons meadow hay, \$15,	-	-	75.00
3 tons oat hay, \$20,	-	-	60.00
6 tons corn fodder, \$14,	-	-	84.00
5 tons oat straw, \$14,	-	-	70.00
4 tons barley straw, \$12,	-	-	48.00
1½ tons buckwheat straw, \$6,	-	-	9.00
1 ton litter, \$10, soiling, \$75,	-	-	85.00
1 ton carrots,	-	-	25.00
6 tons mangel wurtzel, \$18,	-	-	108.00
1½ tons squashes,	-	-	60.00
1,100 bushels potatoes, \$1.25,	-	-	1,375.00
716 bushels turnips, 37½ cents,	-	-	268.50
54 bushels table beets, 75 cents,	-	-	40.50
21 bushels onions, \$1.50,	-	-	31.50
51 bushels parsnips, 75 cents,	-	-	38.25
75 bushels sweet corn, \$1.25,	-	-	93.75
30 bushels apples, \$1.50,	-	-	45.00
30 bushels tomatoes, \$1.00,	-	-	30.00

147	bushels corn, \$1.25, -	-	-	\$183.75
152	bushels barley, \$1.25, -	-	-	190.00
70	bushels buckwheat, \$1.25, -	-	-	87.50
140	bushels oats, -	-	-	84.00
8	bushels beans, \$2.50, -	-	-	20.00
80	bushels peas, \$2.00, -	-	-	160.00
11	bushels strawberries, -	-	-	58.67
	Other small fruits, -	-	-	30.00
4,457	pounds of pork, -	-	-	445.70
2,133	pounds beef, -	-	-	250.00
565	pounds veal, -	-	-	56.50
5,872	gallons of milk, -	-	-	1,644.16
21	pigs, \$63; 9 shoats, \$180, -	-	-	243.00
1	breeding sow, \$40, -	-	-	40.00
3	yearling heifers, \$90; 2 calves, \$40, -	-	-	130.00
30	cords of wood, \$7, -	-	-	210.00
	Sawing and splitting wood, -	-	-	90.00
	Products of garden, -	-	-	150.00
	Poultry and eggs, -	-	-	50.00
	Labor of men, boys and teams, -	-	-	411.17
1,245	bundles of beets, -	-	-	62.40
44½	bushels of string beans, -	-	-	66.75
15	bushels pop corn, -	-	-	15.00
				<hr/>
				\$8,337.00

TABLE XII.

Inventory of stock and tools April 1st, 1868.

Three yoke of oxen, -	-	-	\$1,000.00
Twelve cows, -	-	-	965.00
Seven heifers, -	-	-	390.00
Two calves, -	-	-	40.00
One veal calf, -	-	-	18.00
Swine, -	-	-	305.00
Three ox carts, \$200; two ox sleds, \$30, -	-	-	230.00
One Allen's mower, \$125; one iron roller, \$35, -	-	-	160.00
Six plows, \$61; three harrows, \$40, -	-	-	101.00
All other farming tools, -	-	-	315.00
			<hr/>
			\$3,524.00

Produce on hand April 1st, 1868.

17	tons of hay,	-	-	-	-	\$390.00
4	tons oat straw,	-	-	-	-	60.00
1	ton barley straw,	-	-	-	-	12.00
1	ton shorts,	-	-	-	-	50.00
4½	tons mangel wurtzel,	-	-	-	-	81.00
½	ton carrots,	-	-	-	-	12.50
1	ton litter,	-	-	-	-	10.00
400	bushels of potatoes,	-	-	-	-	500.00
20	bushels turnips,	-	-	-	-	15.00
40	bushels parsnips,	-	-	-	-	30.00
18	bushels table beets,	-	-	-	-	22.50
75	bushels corn,	-	-	-	-	112.50
40	bushels barley,	-	-	-	-	50.00
30	bushels buckwheat,	-	-	-	-	40.00
12	bushels seed corn,	-	-	-	-	18.00
2	bushels sweet corn,	-	-	-	-	8.00
1	ton bone,	-	-	-	-	50.00
						<hr/>
						\$1,461.50

FARM.

DR.

To stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1867,	\$3,474.00
To produce " "	965.00
To 3,424 days' work of boys at thirty cents,	1,027.20
To sundries purchased for farm, -	1,608.82
To board of farmers fifty-three weeks at \$5,	265.00
To labor of farmers, - - -	1,525.00
<hr/>	
	\$8,865.02

CR.

By stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1868,	\$3,524.00
By produce, " "	1,461.50
By produce and stock sold, - - -	1,268.96
By labor of men, boys and teams, -	411.17
By sundries furnished Institution, viz.:	
5,872 gallons of milk, - - -	1,644.16
4,457 pounds of pork, - - -	445.70

3,000 pounds of squashes,	-	-	-	\$60.00
70 bushels corn,	-	-	-	77.00
20 bushels barley,	-	-	-	25.00
375 bushels oats,	-	-	-	225.00
900 bushels potatoes,	-	-	-	1,055.00
All other vegetables,	-	-	-	469.00
6 tons straw,	-	-	-	88.00
7 tons hay,	-	-	-	180.00
30 cords of wood,	-	-	-	300.00
				<hr/>
				\$11,234.49
Balance in favor of farm,	-	-	-	\$2,369.47

The outlook of the Institution prospectively never seemed better than at the present. The earnings of the boys for the past year have been in the aggregate about twelve thousand (12,000) dollars, and steady permanent labor is I think secured.

The reports from the boys were never better than the past year.

In a neighboring town six of our boys attended one district school from as many different families.

A result that is due entirely to the Institution as it cared for and provided places for them after they had been with us all one year and some longer, and none go out until they have been here one year.

Who can tell what shall be the influence of those six New England families on those six boys. This is only an isolated case. It is rare though that we have so many in one neighborhood, but we have them in every county in the State.

Governor James E. English, at the annual visit of the Legislature, gave us a donation of one hundred dollars for the benefit of the boys' Library.

We bought the books, covered them nicely with paper and inscribed his name in them, and we all officers and boys thank him kindly for his generous donation.

The rapid growth of this city has made the property owned by the state here of very great value. It will probably never

depreciate from its present value and may increase much more.

The small amount of sickness that we have had the past year, makes the report of individual cases not necessary as we have had no severe cases of illness and no deaths.

Our hospital expenses have been less than ten dollars. We can hardly expect always such perfect exemption from disease, but hitherto we have been greatly blessed.

Grateful to many friends for favors, but especially to you my immediate advisers and sympathisers, and acknowledging my indebtedness to my officers for faithful duty performed,

I respectfully submit this Report.

E. W. HATCH,

Superintendent and Physician.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE

The Treasurer respectfully presents

DR.

To Balance on hand, April 1, 1867, -	-	\$46.83
To amount from State Treasury for board of		
Delinquents, -	-	27,367.28
To amount of Special Appropriation, .	-	4,000.00
To amount received from Farm, -	-	1,268.96
“ “ “ Chair Shop, -	-	31,102.61
“ “ “ Miscellaneous, -	-	784.38
“ “ “ Stable, -	-	300.00
“ “ “ Boarders, -	-	546.00

Total Receipts, -	-	-	\$65,416.06
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E. W. HATCH, *Treasurer*.

March 31st, 1868.

I have examined the above Treasurer's report and compared the same with the vouchers and find it to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, *Auditor*.

MERIDEN, April 4th, 1868.

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT.

the Sixteenth Annual Report, and is

				Cr.
By cash paid for Provisions,	-	-		\$14,857.68
“ “ Farm,	-	-	-	1,608.82
“ “ Traveling,	-	-	-	359.10
“ “ Salaries,	-	-	-	9,945.25
“ “ Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	521.55
“ “ Freight,	-	-	-	1,291.25
“ “ Clothing, -	-	-	-	5,213.07
“ “ Shoe Shop, -	-	-	-	310.58
“ “ Chair Shop, -	-	-	-	20,017.60
“ “ Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	969.64
“ “ Furniture,	-	-	-	282.35
“ “ Land,	-	-	-	4,000.00
“ “ Repairs and Improvements,				3,845.18
“ “ Postage,	-	-	-	45.77
“ “ Hospital, -	-	-	-	9.72
“ “ Stable,	-	-	-	728.74
“ “ Fuel and Lights, -	-	-	-	1,291.16
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$65,297.46
Balance in Treasury, -	-	-	-	118.60
				<hr/> \$65,416.06

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School, are now in force :

When any boy under the age of sixteen years, shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be had, may, at their discretion, sentence such boys to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offense.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1851.

All commitments to the Reform School, of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7 of above act.

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days, [ninety days clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offenses specified in the 24th and 55th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning Prisons.

SEC. 1 of the Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC. 3 of Act of 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, SEC. 1.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to Law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz.:

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Three Dollars per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed.]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Annual, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows :

Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in July.

Quarterly “ “ “ in October.

Semi-Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in January.

Quarterly “ “ “ in April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the standing rules of the Board.

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur :

The following is the order of counties :

February—*Middlesex County*.

March—*Tolland County*.

May—*Litchfield County*.

June—*New London County*.

August—*Hartford County*.

September—*New Haven County*.

November—*Fairfield County*.

December—*Windham County*.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirements of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford,	1855.
1851.	Philo. M. Judson,	Norwich,	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1853.
1853.	Phillip Ripley,	Hartford,	Died in office, '63.
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855.
1854.	Fred. S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1858.
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856.
1854.	John Gallup, 2d,	Brooklyn,	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield,	Resigned, 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown,	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London,	Still in office.
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	Resigned, 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1862.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	Still in office.
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington,	1859.
1858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	1863.
1859.	Hiram Foster,	Meriden,	Still in office.
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington,	" "
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington,	" "
1862.	Roswell Brown,	Hartford,	" "
1862.	William Swift,	Windham,	1866.
1863.	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	Declined.
1864.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	Still in office.
1866.	James B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,	" "

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1853.	Philemon Hoadley,	1855.
1854.	Saxton B. Little, Asst. Supt.	Still in office.
1855.	Roswell Hawley, M. D.	1859.
1859.	Edward W. Hatch, M. D.	

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



E. W. HATCH, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER AND PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS.

SAXTON B. LITTLE,

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

MR. H. S. RICE, MISS S. A. HUGGINS, MISS J. M. BRAD-
LEY, MISS ————.

MATRON.

MRS. H. S. RICE.

FARM.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.

BELA ANDREWS, ASSISTANT FARMER.

E. W. LARRABEE, GARDENER.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. J. H. EASTMAN.

MR. E. H. SHUMWAY.

MR. J. B. PORTER, SHOE SHOP AND BOYS' KITCHEN.

WATCHMAN.

B. COTNEY.

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1868.

OFFICERS.

Directors,

MARCUS LILLIE of Coventry, WILLIAM K. PECK of Winchester, JOHN
R. BEAUMONT of East Hartford.

Warden,

WILLIAM WILLARD.

Deputy Warden,

DWIGHT M. MARTIN.

Chaplain,

REV. B. C. PHELPS.

Physician,

A. S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk,

ANDREW J. BOTELLE.

Overseers,

JOHN FENTON,

JAMES WADSWORTH,

CHAS. N. CHURCHILL,

GUST. SARGENT,

FRANK W. BACON,

L. I. HASTING.

Watchmen,

HENRY E. PHELPS,

GEORGE F. BELDEN,

HENRY A. LYON,

LEVERETT RUSSELL.

Gatekeeper.

THOMAS HANMER.

Matrons,

Miss GEORGIANNA GRISWOLD,

Miss LOUISE ROLAND.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Hon. General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1868:

THE Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully submit their annual report:

The reasons for the establishment of Prisons, are two fold, one to punish the offending persons, it being demanded by public interest and safety, the other and more important, the reformation of the offender; and the prominent idea in the discipline of a prison and the management of convicts should be the adoption of such a course of discipline as will most successfully lead to the accomplishment of the latter object, so that when restored to freedom they may become virtuous and useful citizens, a comfort to themselves and a blessing to their friends and the community.

The old theory that nothing was too bad for a prison convict, that any acts of kindness shown them were misplaced, and that all or nearly all were treacherous or unworthy of confidence is being supplanted by the law of kindness and it is found that in a great majority of cases it has a much greater influence for their reformation than the law of force. This, in the opinion of your Directors, has been fully demonstrated in our own prison within the last few years.

The Legislature of 1862, allowing the Warden to deduct a certain percentage of time from the sentence of the convicts for good behavior, the charming concerts given from time to time by the South Church Quartette of Hartford, under the idrection of C. W. Huntington, Esq., the donations of fruit, &c., from the contractors and individuals not connected with the prison, the annual dinner of the last two years fur-

nished by that large hearted gentleman, H. C. Dorsey, Esq., of Pawtucket, R. I., together with the kindness of a humane and christian warden, assisted by his gentlemanly subordinates, has done much, very much to lead the convicts to feel that they were not forgotten by the state or their fellows and that their reformation and not their degradation were desired; consequently it has been much easier to maintain the discipline of the prison and never in its history has it been more perfect and submitted to as willingly and cheerfully as to-day. On the 1st day of January, 1868, Henry C. Dorsey, Esq., of Pawtucket, R. I., presented to William Willard, Esq., as trustee for the State of Connecticut, \$1,666, the interest of the same to be expended on each and every 31st day of January, forever, for a good roast dinner for the State Prisoners at Wethersfield. We insert a copy of the letter and cheque.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., January 1st, 1868.

WILLIAM WILLARD, ESQ., Warden &c.,

Wethersfield, Connecticut.

My Dear Sir:—For quite a number of years I have known the interest you take in the relief of suffering and the reformation of the erring. Your long experience with “outcasts” has given you a most profound knowledge of men and women of that class, which I am sure will always be used to their advantage. No one knows better than yourself, “that a man totally depraved is a miracle, that human nature is never lost, however callous it may have become with want and vice.”

To demonstrate my estimation of you as a public officer, a gentleman, and a christian, who would conquer willing minds with winning words and make persuasion do the work of fear, I enclose herewith my cheque for one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars payable to your order, with which you can purchase, or arrange with your State for an annuity of one hundred dollars in sempiternum to be expended on each and every 31st day of January, forever, for a good roast dinner, with suitable accompaniments for the State Prisoners at Wethersfield. In selecting you as trustee and your state in preference to any other as the recipient of this “New Years

present," I wish to pay you a well merited compliment. With the hope that the income from the fund thus created may be the means of cheering one single hour of the dreary, desolate lives of the unfortunates in your charge, I am with every sentiment of respect and esteem,

Yours truly,

H. C. DORSEY.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., January 1st, 1868.

The First National Bank, Pawtucket.

Pay interest on the bill of groceries, (meal, oil &c.,) furnished the Widow of Sarepta, to the order of Wm. Willard, Esq., one thousand six hundred three score and six dollars.

No. 606.

H. C. DORSEY.

The Warden advanced the interest for one year, and your directors would suggest that the State refund him the amount out of the earnings of the Prison, and make some provision for placing the amount so generously contributed in the hands of the Treasurer of the State, the interest to be paid annually forever for the purpose named in the bequest. A melodeon has been purchased for the chapel and adds greatly to the interest of our Sabbath Service. The singing of the convicts under the leadership of the Deputy Warden, assisted on the melodeon by J. W. Kennedy, Esq., has greatly improved the past year and does great credit to all concerned.

By reference to report of Chaplain and Physician, you will see that the spiritual and physical wants of the convicts have not been overlooked. We would suggest that you make some provisions for the removal of the insane convicts to the Institution at Middletown, as there are no accommodations for their comfort at the prison, and it is not a suitable place for an insane person.

The annual report of the Warden gives a clear and concise statement of the financial condition of the prison, by which it will be seen that the earnings for the year past have been \$25,166.38, and the expenses for the same period have

been \$23,460.05, balance net gained - to the Institution \$1,706.33. It will also be seen that the balance of cash in his hands at this date is \$5,466.31, a sum sufficiently large taken in connection with the financial prospects of the prison for the coming year, to justify the Legislature in making such appropriation from the earnings of the prison, to be expended by the Directors and Warden, as shall enable them to make some much needed improvements in and about the prison, among which are a substantial fence on the street line to take the place of the old dilapidated wooden one which was built many years since, and which in its youth was entirely unfit for the place. The thorough underdraining of the prison yard, &c., &c.

Early in the year Horace Fenton, Esq., who for nearly ten years has with credit to himself and the Institution, filled the post of Deputy Warden, signified his wish on account of continued ill health to be relieved from the duties of the position. Upon the nomination of the Warden, Dwight M. Martin, Esq., was appointed Deputy Warden, and has continued to discharge the difficult and arduous duties of that office to the satisfaction of the Board and Warden. The books of the prison have been neatly and correctly kept by the gentlemanly and efficient clerk A. J. Botelle, Esq., whose services have been appreciated by all connected with the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARCUS LILLIE,	}	<i>Directors.</i>
WILLIAM K. PECK,		
JOHN R. BEAUMONT,		

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1868.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Marcus Lillie, William K. Peck and John R. Beaumont, Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.

GENTLEMEN.

At the close of another year in the history of the Connecticut State Prison, I present you the usual annual report with a few brief suggestions. The past year has on many accounts been the most interesting of my prison experience. Never in any year has so much been done to encourage and elevate those who have by their own acts banished themselves from those softening and ennobling influences which abound in the outer world, but which many have thought and still think it necessary to shut out from those condemned to prison life. You gentlemen are aware, to some extent at least, of the happiness created in each of their hearts by those delightful concerts which we have enjoyed through the kindness and generosity of the South Church Quartette of Hartford; you have also seen the rapture of delight expressed by them when listening to the noble words of that noble man H. C. Dorsey, Esq., who may well be styled the "Prisoners' Friend;" you have also seen their countenances light up with joy and gratitude at the thought that the chief executive of the State should be willing to leave his business to come and grace their festal board, speaking to them words of comfort and cheer which went to their very hearts. But it has been my privilege to commune with them individually and alone, and thus learn the effect on each heart, and in so doing I have

been greatly strengthened and encouraged in my work and cannot but feel that many have this year as they have expressed it to me, "determined to lead a new life." I commend to your attention certain suggestions of the Physician in his report respecting those sent here evidently insane as well as of those who may become so here.

I desire also to call your attention to the fact, that the cash on hand, amounting to \$5,466.31, with the prospect for the coming year, will in my opinion warrant a recommendation from you that an amount sufficient to make certain improvements and repairs, be appropriated from the earnings of the prison for that purpose.

Accompanying please find usual financial and statistical tables &c., &c. With profound gratitude to God for his goodness, and to you gentlemen for your support and confidence, and to my officers generally,

I am your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILLARD, *Warden.*

INCOME.

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	\$	62.40	
Pay of Overseers,	-	-	1,170.00
			<u>\$1,232.40</u>
Received for work done,	-	-	11,462.78
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,		64.92	11,527.70
			<u>\$10,295.30</u>

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	-	37.05	
Pay of Overseers,	-	-	633.75
			<u>670.80</u>
Received for work done,	-	-	7,472.70
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,		22.25	7,494.95
			<u>\$6,824.15</u>

RULE SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	-	18.70	
Pay of Overseers,	-	-	536.25
			<u>554.95</u>
Received for work done,	-	-	6,303.71
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,		40.70	6,344.41
			<u>\$5,789.46</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Received from Visitors,	-	-	650.25
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BOARD ACCOUNT.

Board of United States Convicts,	-	-	1,495.07
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INTEREST.

Balance of Interest,	-	-	112.15
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EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	\$ 4,700.17	
Officers' Salaries, Board of Clerk, Watchmen, Gatekeeper, &c.,	11,349.89	
	<hr/>	\$16,050.06
Sundry credits to this account,	2,833.88	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	4,299.89	7,133.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$8,916.29

PROVISIONS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	749.25	
Amount since purchased, -	12,641.74	
	<hr/>	13,390.99
Sundry credit to this account, -	941.50	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	1,229.36	2,170.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$11,220.13

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	2,220.10	
Amount since purchased, -	1,885.82	
	<hr/>	4,105.92
Sundry credits to this account,	311.71	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	2,148.59	2,460.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,645.62.

HOSPITAL.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1867,	125.00	
Amount since purchased, - -	534.95	
Physician's Salary, - - -	237.50	
	<hr/>	897.45
Sundry credits to this account, -	000.00	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1868,	125.00	125.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$772.45

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matrons, - - -	\$338.00	
Received for work done, - - -	13.40	
	<u> </u>	\$324.60

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for the transportation of convicts from the different counties the past year, - -	\$208.09
---	----------

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount expended for repairs and Improve- ments past year, - - - -	372.87
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 RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Shoe Shop, - - -	\$10,295.30	
Burnishing Shop, - - -	6,824.15	
Rule Shop, - - -	5,789.46	
Profit and Loss, - - -	650.25	
Board of United States Convicts,	1,495.07	
Interest, - - -	112.15	
	<u> </u>	25,166.38

EXPENDITURES.

Expense Account, - - -	8,916.29	
Provisions, - - - -	11,220.13	
Clothing and Bedding, - - -	1,645.62	
Hospital, - - - -	772.45	
Female Department, - - -	324.60	
Transportation of Convicts, - -	208.09	
Repairs and Improvements, - -	372.87	
Balance gained, - - - -	1,706.33	
	<u> </u>	25,166.38

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Paid for advertising applicants for pardon, by order of General Assembly,	\$11.00	
Paid for Prison Library, by order of General Assembly, - - -	126.84	
Paid Prisoners' Aid Society, by order of General Assembly, - -	428.00	
Cash on hand March 31, 1867, \$4,036.23		
" " " 1868, 5,466.31		
	<u>1,430.08</u>	
Amount of property on hand		
March 31, 1867, - - -	7,912.67	
Amount of property on hand		
March 31, 1868, - - -	7,930.71	18.04
	<u>306.63</u>	<u>\$2,013.96</u>
Book Acc'ts, March 31, 1867,	524.16	
" " " 31, 1868,	217.53	
	<u>1.00</u>	<u>307.63</u>
Fine received from discharged convict,		
Balance net gain,		<u>\$1,706.33</u>

STATISTICAL TABLES.

*Number of Prisoners in Confinement, March 31st, 1867,
Received since, Deaths, Discharges, &c., &c.*

Whole number in confinement March 31st, 1867,	207	
Since received, - - - -	81	
	288	
Discharged by expiration of sentence, -	57	
" " order of General Assembly, -	10	
" " " Secretary of Navy, -	23	
" " " President Johnson, -	1	
- Died, - - - -	6	97
	191	
Leaving in confinement, March 31st, 1868,	-	191
Of this number there are for first offense, -	174	
" " " second " -	13	
" " " third " -	2	
" " " fourth " -	2	
	191	

Number received from each County.

Hartford County,	46	Fairfield County,	44
New Haven "	43	Litchfield "	15
New London "	18	Middlesex "	4
Windham, "	5	Tolland "	11
United States Prisoners,	-	-	5
			191

*The eighty-one received during the year ending March 31st,
1868, were from*

Hartford County,	24	Fairfield County,	15
New Haven "	14	Litchfield "	4
New London "	9	Middlesex "	5
Windham "	2	Tolland "	1
United States Prisoners,	-	-	7
			81

Color and Sex.

White Males,	-	-	-	-	-	153	
Colored Males, -	-	-	-	-	-	29	
White Females;	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Colored Females,	-	-	-	-	-	2	
						<hr/>	191

Occupation.

Females, in Making and Mending Clothes, Cook-							
ing, &c., -	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Males, employed in Cooking, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	2	
“ making Boots and Shoes,	-	-	-	-	-	79	
“ Burnishing Silver Plated Ware,	-	-	-	-	-	27	
“ making Rules, Bevels, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	46	
State Shoemaker,	-	-	-	-	-	1	
General Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Lumpers, Waiters, and Out-Door Men,	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Aged, Infirm and Crippled,	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Insane,	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Invalids,	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Hospital Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	1	
						<hr/>	191

Nativity.

Americans, -	-	-	-	-	-	131	
Foreigners,	-	-	-	-	-	60	
						<hr/>	191
Ireland,	34	Connecticut,	64				
England,	9	Massachusetts,	13				
Scotland,	2	Maine,	2				
Germany,	10	Vermont,	1				
Italy,	1	New York,	36				
Pennsylvania,	6	Nova Scotia,	2				
France,	1	Rhode Island,	2				
Canada,	1	North Carolina,	1				
Ohio,	1	South Carolina,	3				
Virginia,	2		<hr/>				191

Age.

Under 20 years, there are	-	-	-	11
From 20 to 30 years, there are,	-	-	-	111
“ 30 to 40 “ “	-	-	-	39
“ 40 to 50 “ “	-	-	-	17
Over 50 years, there are	-	-	-	13
				— 191

*Prisoners pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session,
1867.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Crimes.</i>
Bernard Callahan,	Ireland,	Manslaughter.
Edward Reynolds,	Ireland,	Burglary.
Hannah Donnovan,	Ireland,	Murder, 2d degree.
Henry Mannasseth,	Farmington, Ct.,	Murder.
Leon Del'Plaque,	France,	Theft.
Alfred H. Miller,	New York,	Passing Counterfeit Money.
William Clement,	New York,	Passing Counterfeit Money.
Thomas M. Laughlin,	New Brunswick,	Highway Robbery.
William Carey,	New York,	Manslaughter.
Terrence Oats,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	Theft.

Sentences.

For 1 year,	4	For 10 years,	4
“ 1 “ and 6 months,	1	“ 12 “ and 3 months,	1
“ 1 “ “ 6 “	9	“ 12 “ “ 9 “	1
“ 2 “	41	“ 13 “	1
“ 2 “ “ 4 “	2	“ 15 “	2
“ 2 “ “ 6 “	3	“ 24 “	1
“ 3 “	32	“ Life,	17
“ 3 “ “ 6 “	6	“ 10 “ “ \$50 fine,	1
“ 4 “	18	“ 7 “ “ 1 “	1
“ 4 “ “ 6 “	2	“ 5 “ “ 1 “	3
“ 5 “	14	“ 6 “ “ 5 “	1

For 6 years,	6	For 3 years, and 1 month,	1
" 7 "	8	" 2 " " 5 "	2
" 7 " and 6 months,	1	" 2 " " 2 "	1
" 8 "	3	" 3 " " 6 "	1
" 8 " " 6 "	1	Until further orders from	
" 9 "	1	Superior Court,	1
			<hr/> 191

Crimes.

Acquitted on grounds of insanity but confined by order of Superior Court,	-	-	-	-	1
Adultery,	-	-	-	-	2
Arson,	-	-	-	-	3
Attempt at Rape,	-	-	-	-	4
Assault upon Infant Child,	-	-	-	-	1
Abandoning Child,	-	-	-	-	2
Assault, with intent to kill,	-	-	-	-	2
" " Commit a Rape,	-	-	-	-	3
Attempt at Rape and stealing from person,	-	-	-	-	1
Assisting prisoner to break Jail and escape, placing obstructions on R. R. track, &c., &c.,	-	-	-	-	1
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	44
" and Horse Stealing,	-	-	-	-	1
" " breaking Jail,	-	-	-	-	1
" " Theft,	-	-	-	-	1
Carral knowledge and abuse of female child under the age of 10 years,	-	-	-	-	2
Disobedience of Orders, Assault, &c.,	-	-	-	-	4
Desertion,	-	-	-	-	1
Barn Burning,	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	3
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1
Horse Stealing,	-	-	-	-	14
" " Theft and Breaking Jail,	-	-	-	-	1
" " and Theft,	-	-	-	-	1
Highway Robbery,	-	-	-	-	2
Incest,	-	-	-	-	1

Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ 2 degree,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
“ Commuted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Passing Counterfeit Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Robbing United States Mail, and Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Receiving Stolen Goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stealing from person,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stealing Oxen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Post Office Robbery and Theft,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Theft,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
“ and Breaking Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ Forgery, and Assault with intent to Break Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Prisoners under Sentence for Life.

NAMES.	Ages when committed.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.
Lucina Coleman,	50	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 25, 1849,	Murder 2d degree
John Brown,	35	Ireland,	Tolland,	Nov. 3, 1849,	Murder 2d degree
William O. Chapin,	32	Massachusetts,	Hartford,	Feb. 8, 1849,	Rape.
Isaac Randolph,	45	Pennsylvania,	N. Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Murder 2d degree
John P. Warren,	21	Connecticut,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859,	Murder 2d degree
Curtis Dart,	52	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	May 10, 1860,	Murder 2d degree
Thomas Wilson,	50	Ireland,	Hartford,	July 31, 1860,	Murder 2d degree
James Cuff,	33	Ireland,	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Murder 2d degree
Mort. S. Videtoe,	36	Massachusetts,	Litchfield,	Dec. 31, 1860,	Murder 2d degree
Lucius J. Woodford,	44	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	April 21, 1862,	Murder 2d degree
Philip Bossert,	29	Germany,	Fairfield,	Dec. 4, 1863,	Murder.
Charles Gilbert,	25	Connecticut,	Hartford,	May 4, 1865,	Murder 2d degree
Charles J. Allen,	28	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Sept. 30, 1865,	Murder 2d degree
William Nickerson,	31	New York,	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.
George Merritt,	20	New York,	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.
Freeman Gilbert,	45	New York,	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.
Charles Brown,	24	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Rape.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WILLARD, *Warden.*

CONN. STATE PRISON, Wethersfield, April 1st, 1868.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—

Although this report closes the tenth year of my services in Connecticut with this Institution, it has been one of the most pleasant and successful in my pastoral duties among the men. I have found their greetings of the most cordial character, and during no year have I witnessed so many expressions of penitence, and sincere desire to reform, as in the present, while many have expressed their confidence in a change of heart through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is an interesting fact that scarcely a sabbath has passed for several months, but that some one, or more have expressed their interest in the subject of religion, and have sought instruction from their chaplain.

Notwithstanding the danger of instability of professions under these secluded circumstances, I shall be disappointed if I do not hear a favorable report from a goodly number, after they shall have gone out into the temptations of society.

The Sabbath School consists of all who desire to avail themselves of this branch of instruction, and has been more numerously attended the past year than usual. The Warden and his Deputy have rendered excellent service in this department of the work.

During the past year I have expended one hundred and twenty six dollars and eighty-four cents, (\$126.84) for books to replenish the library, and permit me here to say that as the price of books has increased about one half, it is impossible to keep the library in a fair condition with the present

appropriation of one hundred dollars annually. I sincerely hope, that the amount may be so enlarged that the library may be put into a good serviceable condition. I would also suggest that before the long evenings of another winter arrive the gas lights that have been extinguished since the commencement of the late war, may be restored for the use of the men, that they may improve those silent and solitary hours in furnishing their minds with knowledge.

Our Chapel services have become more interesting by the efficient service of the Deputy Warden D. M. Martin, and J. W. Kennedy, Esqr., in organizing and instructing the prison choir, they deserve much credit for their gratuitous and punctual attention to this important part of religious worship.

In the female department, religious and exegetical services have been punctually attended to, and it is hoped with desirable results; suitable books and instruction have been furnished to all who desire to learn the art of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

I would express my gratitude to Professor Simonson of Hartford, for his interest in the spiritual welfare of those convicts of foreign birth, with whom he has conducted religious services on several occasions, in the German, French and Italian languages. These services have evidently been appreciated by those for whose benefit they were intended.

My thanks are due to the Warden, and his officers, for their kindness to the Chaplain in the discharge of his obligations to the Institution.

Respectfully submitted.

B. C. PHELPS, *Chaplain.*

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1868.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—

The health of the convicts during the last year has been generally good. For the last two months catarrhal affections have been somewhat prevalent but with no serious results. Several cases of an unusual character have occurred and are worthy of note. One, a case of "spinal meningitis" occurred in April. The patient came into prison in poor health, gradually gained strength, and at length submitted to a slight surgical operation, in recovering from which he was prostrated with the disease as above stated. He recovered after a painful and tedious illness.

A case of spinal disease occurred in May, resulting in complete and probably permanent paralysis of the lower limbs. The patient (a negro) has been essentially in his present state for nine months. He proposes to petition the Legislature for a pardon. If the serious nature of his disease and its hopelessness can entitle him to it, he deserves consideration.

Hemorrhage from the stomach, (vomiting of blood) is very common among the convicts, probably for a two fold reason ; their digestive powers have been impaired in many cases by previous dissipation, and the confinement and fare of prison life so far from remedying, in many cases seriously aggravates the evil.

A colored man died suddenly from this cause January 17th. He was seen by me very soon after the attack, but so violent was the hemorrhage, he was even then in a state of collapse, rallying only in a slight degree under stimulants ; he died the next day.

A man died of consumption July 4th. He had been discharged from arrest once or twice on account of his feeble health, because I suppose it seemed almost barbarous to send a man nearly dead with consumption to the State Prison, but his persistence in crime and dissipation seems to have overcome the scruples of the authorities and he was accordingly convicted and sentenced. Perhaps he lived as long and as comfortably in confinement as he would have done at large.

A death, which at least was hastened, by an unusual cause, occurred August 18th. The patient was serving his fourth term in the prison. His health was badly broken down, more by his vile habits when outside than by confinement in prison. On account of his infirm health he was employed in some light duties about the barns, and thus found an opportunity to make his escape; when retaken he was much exhausted from fatigue, hunger and exposure, from the effects of which he never rallied.

A man who for a considerable portion of the time of his imprisonment here had been confined in the new prison on account of insanity, was brought into the Hospital February, in a state of extreme physical exhaustion; a low form of erysipelas soon made its appearance; gradually rallying from this he became so noisy and boisterous as to render his removal to his old quarters imperative. Men were detailed to take care of him, but his disease returned, and he died February 27th.

There were two other deaths both from consumption (six in all) April 6th and March 13th. In both, the disease was rapid in its course, beginning in some gastric disturbance; its manifestations were mostly of this nature till near the close. In the last case the patient had been subject more or less to chronic diarrhea contracted in the army.

There are eight convicts so insane as to be wholly incapable of labor in the shops; one is in the Hospital, two are so boisterous as to render their confinement in the *new Prison* necessary. The others are confined in the ordinary cells in the hall. Four of the number (perhaps five) were insane before coming to the Prison. A man was lately removed from the

prison to the town where he belonged, a helpless Idiot. For a long time he had been in the Hospital, being wholly incapable of taking any care of himself and yet at times he was violent (and a dangerous companion for sick and helpless men) requiring forcible restraint.

It is sincerely hoped the Legislature at its coming session will take such action as will make the benefits of the New State Hospital for the insane available to this class of prisoners. It would seem altogether a gratuitous task to urge the expediency of making some such provision. Every principle of justice and humanity, the plainest principles of the Christian religion, imperatively demand it. Terrible tragedies are not unfrequently enacted in the community, under the impulse of insane reason. Society of course demands protection. But when the unfortunate actor has wealth and friends he is hardly regarded as a criminal, but is treated rather as the victim of disease, and such measures used as are calculated to mitigate his sufferings. But the man who poor and friendless, bereft of reason, commits a similar act has no such provision in his favor; a felon's cell affords his only asylum, and not for days only, or months, but often for long weary years he drags out a miserable, wretched existence.

In regard to those men who become insane during their imprisonment, it should be remembered the law in inflicting punishment does not contemplate permanent injury, either physical, moral or mental, and yet, as in the case alluded to above, it is no uncommon event for men who have become hopelessly insane while in prison, to be turned loose upon the community, not helpless and a burden only, but dangerous, as they are irresponsible.

Under the stern discipline of prison life cases of insanity will occur and while no more facilities are offered for benefiting them the same results must follow.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. S. WARNER.

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1868.



ABSTRACT

OF

Returns Concerning Jails

AND OF THE

ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTY TREASURERS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1868.

Compiled by the Secretary of State.

HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1868.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
April 31st, 1868. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

IN compliance with a requirement of Chapter III, Title LI, of the General Statutes of this State, the Secretary of State has prepared and herewith transmits an Abstract of the Returns concerning Jails, and the Abstract of the County Treasurer's Report, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

The whole number of commitments during the year is 1,693, (exclusive of twenty-eight transferred from Bridgeport Jail to Danbury for trial ;) being 134 less than in the preceding year: The average number of prisoners in confinement at one time in all the Jails in the State is 261.319, about eight less than in the preceding year. The number in confinement in all the Jails, April 1st, 1868, was 227, being fifty-two less than on April 1st, 1867.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LEVERETT E. PEASE,

Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Wm. Storer, Willis Dewey and T. B. Potter, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	-	74
Committed during the year,	- - -	474—548
Discharged during the year	- - -	485

Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	-	63
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COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	315	Females,	87	Total,	402
Colored,	"	61	"	11	"	72
		<hr/> 376		<hr/> 98		<hr/> 474

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	264	Females,	78	Total,	342
Under 21 years,	"	112	"	20	"	132
						<hr/> 474

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	- - -	128
Natives of other States,	- - -	75
Natives of other countries,	- - -	271
Who have been married,	- - -	210
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	-	5
“ of other States, “ “ “	-	15
“ of other countries, “ “ “	-	85
Who have been strictly temperate,	- - -	65
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	- - -	85
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	- - -	324
“ “ “ in prison before,	- - -	220

COMMITTED.

For Murder,	-	6	For Forgery,	- - -	1
Assault, with intent to			Perjury,	- - -	2
kill,	-	2	Rape,	- - -	4
Setting Fires,	-	3	Fornication,	-	4
Stealing from the Per-			As Common Prostitute,		6
son,	-	6	Keeping House of Ill		
Larceny,	-	102	Fame,	- - -	2
Horse Stealing,		6	Vagrancy,	-	24
Burglary,	-	41	Drunkenness,	-	96
Obtaining Goods on			As Common Drunkards,		16
false pretence,		9	Resisting Officer,		8

Contempt of Court,	1	For Breaking of Windows,	3
Abusing Dumb Beast,	2	Indecent Exposure,	3
Breach of the Peace,	24	Bigamy,	2
Assault and Battery,	85	All other offences,	9
Receiv'g stolen goods,	5		-
Adultery, Soliciting to		Total,	474
Commit,	2		

DISCHARGED.

By Justice,	-	-	6	Sent to court and not re-	
By bail or recognizance,	16			turned,	- - - 105
By payment of fine and				Sent to State Reform	
costs,	-	-	141	School,	- - - 3
By expiration of sentence,	159			Sent to State Prison,	- 23
By State's Attorney,	-	20		Escaped and not retaken,	1
By County Commissioners,	8				---
By Superior Court,	-	1		Total,	- - 485
Transferred to Insane Re-					
treat,	-	-	2		
Average number in confinement during the year,					- 66

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for Board of Prisoners,	\$10,068.67
From earnings of Prisoners,	- - - 800.00
Due from Board of Prisoners,	- - - 722.19
Key Fees, (paid to Sheriff, \$227.50)	
Received or due from other sources,	- - - 96.80
Received from County Treasurer,	- - - 200.00
Total amount received and due,	- - - \$11,866.94

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	- - - - -	\$5,771.31
Clothing,	- - - - -	272.64
Bedding,	- - - - -	287.69
Fuel,	- - - - -	595.88
Lights,	- - - - -	35.00
Medicines,	- - - - -	75.85
Medical Attendance,	- - - - -	100.00
Salary of Jailor,	- - - - -	1,000.00
Salary of Assistants,	- - - - -	1,086.00
Chaplain,	- - - - -	104.00
All other expenses, including \$200, paid County		
Treasurer,	- - - - -	1,618.45
Total expenditures,	- - - - -	\$10,945.82

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN,
for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Richard Dibble, Charles Brockett and A. E. Rice, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	-	88
Committed during the year,	-	560—648
Discharged during the year,	-	579
		<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	-	69

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	432	Females,	81	Total,	513
Colored,	"	33	"	14	"	47
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		465		95		560

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	390	Females,	78	Total,	468
Under 21 years,	"	75	"	17	"	92
						<hr/>
						560

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	175
" of other States,	-	-	-	-	-	160
" of other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	225
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	263
Natives of this State, who can not read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	45
" of other States,	"	"	"	"	-	89
" of other countries,	"	"	"	"	-	210
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	160
" " " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	295
" " " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	105
" " " in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	219

COMMITTED.

As Insane,	-	-	2	For Horse Stealing,	-	4
For Murder,	-	-	1	Burglary,	-	13
Manslaughter	-	1		Obtaining Goods on		
Assault, with intent to				false pretence,		18
kill,	-	-	7	Forgery,	-	7
Robbery,	-	-	1	Attempt at Rape,		1
Stealing from the per-				Adultery,	-	2
son,	-	-	3	Fornication,	-	14
Larceny,	-	95		Lewd Conduct,		16

As Common Prostitute,	8	For Resisting Officer,	8
For Keeping House of Ill		Assault, -	120
Fame, -	2	Driving Horse contra-	
Vagrancy, -	12	ry to Statute, -	2
Drunkenness, -	217		
As Common Drunkards,	6	Total,	560

DISCHARGED.

By writ of habeas corpus,	2	Sent to State Reform	
By payment of fine and		School, -	3
costs, -	178	Sent to State Prison, -	11
By bail or recognizance,	14	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By expiration of sentence,	277	Died, -	2
By State's Attorney,	48	By process not specified	
Sent to court and not re-		above, -	8
turned, -	16		
		Total, -	560
Average number in confinement during the year,			81.31

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for Board of Prisoners,	\$8,923.28
From the United States, -	147.50
From earnings of Prisoners, -	1,608.54
Received from Produce raised, -	245.00
Key Fees, (Sheriff receives his own)	
Due from the State for Board of Prisoners, -	1,387.50
Total amount received and due, -	\$12,311.82

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions, -	\$5,527.86
Clothing, -	158.32
Bedding, -	165.50
Fuel, -	579.22
Lights, -	39.92
Medicines, -	56.18
Medical Attendance, -	70.00
Salary of Jailor, -	850.00
Salary of Assistants, -	550.00
Chaplain, -	125.00
County Commissioners, -	288.00
All other expenses, -	266.38
Total expenditures, -	\$8,676.38

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

[Certified by Amos F. Royce, James L. Raymond and Franklin Potter,
County Commissioners.]

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON JAILS.

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	32
Committed during the year, - - -	241—273
Discharged during the year, - - -	240
Number remaining in Jails, April 1st, 1868,	33

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	161	Females,	52	Total,	213
Colored, “	20	“	8	“	28
	<hr/> 181		<hr/> 60		<hr/> 241

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	156	Females,	53	Total,	209
Under 21 years, “	26	“	6	“	32
					<hr/> 241

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State, - - - - -	94
“ of other States, - - - - -	30
“ of other countries, - - - - -	117
Who have been married, - - - - -	140
Natives of this State, who can not read or write, -	11
“ of other States, “ “ “ -	12
“ of other countries, “ “ “ -	55
Who have been strictly temperate, - - - - -	14
“ “ “ moderate drinkers, - - - - -	158
“ “ “ habitually intemperate, - - - - -	69
“ “ “ in prison before, - - - - -	135

COMMITTED.

For Murder, -	1	For Burglary, -	21
Assault, with intent to kill, -	5	House Breaking, -	4
Stealing from the person, -	4	Obtaining Goods on false pretence, -	3
Larceny, -	43	Forgery -	1
Horse Stealing, 9		Adultery, -	5
		Fornication, -	4

For Lewd Conduct,	2	For Drunkenness,	-	44
Keeping House of Ill		As Common Drunkards,	7	
Fame, - - -	1	Breach of the Peace,	16	
Frequenting House of		All other offences,	-	51
Ill Fame, - -	5			
Vagrancy, - -	15	Total, -		241

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	3	Sent to court and not re-		
By payment of fine and		turned, - -	-	3
costs, - - -	71	Sent to State Prison,		9
By expiration of sentence,	86	By process not specified		
By State's Attorney -	14	above, - -	-	21
By County Commissioners,	13			
Transferred to other Jails,		Total,		240
for trial, - - -	20			

Average number in confinement during the year, 35.50

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for board of Prisoners,	\$5,584.73
From the United States, - - - -	3.45
From Earnings of Prisoners, - - -	1,845.41
Received or due from other sources, - -	325.39
Due from State for board of Prisoners, -	1,161.91
Total amount received and due, -	\$8,920.89

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions, - - - - -	\$3,816.13
Clothing, - - - - -	78.79
Bedding, - - - - -	38.44
Fuel, - - - - -	511.75
Lights, - - - - -	15.00
Medicines, - - - - -	55.87
Medical Attendance, - - - -	37.75
Salary of Jailor, - - - - -	900.00
Salary of Assistants, - - - -	348.00
County Commissioners, - - - -	250.00
All other expenses, - - - - -	2,128.47
Total expenditures, - - - - -	\$8,180.20

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Joshua Lord and Henry Morehouse, County Commissioners.]

BRIDGEPORT JAIL.

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	-	27	
Committed during the year,	-	-	198—225
Discharged during the year,	-	-	200
			<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868,			25

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	155	Females,	31	Total,	186
Colored,	"	8	"	4	"	12
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		163		35		198

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	118	Females,	28	Total,	146
Under 21 years,	"	45	"	7	"	52
						<hr/>
						198

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	56
" of other States,	-	-	-	-	-	51
" of other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	91
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	119
Natives of this State, who can not read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" of other States,	"	"	"	"	-	7
" of other countries,	"	"	"	"	-	181
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	5
" " " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	71
" " " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	114
" " " in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	86

COMMITTED.

For Assault, with intent to kill,	-	6	For Obtaining Goods on false pretence,	2
Stealing from the person,	-	2	Attempt at Rape,	2
Larceny,	-	58	Fornication,	1
Horse Stealing,	8		Bastardy,	1
Burglary,	-	11	As Common Prostitute,	2
House Breaking,	-	3	For Vagrancy,	5
			Drunkenness,	23

As Common Drunkards,	3	Committed on civil process,	4
For Violation of Liquor		All other offences, -	18
Law, - - -	1		
Poisoning, - -	2	Total, -	19
Assault, - - -	46		

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	9	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned, - -	4
costs, - - -	11	Sent to State Reform	
By expiration of sentence,	44	School, - -	4
By State's Attorney,	2	Sent to State Prison,	8
By County Commissioners,	53	By process not specified	
Transferred to other Jails,		above, - -	38
for trial, - - -	27		
		Total, -	200

Average number in confinement during the year, 23.66

RECEIPTS.

Received and due from the State, including Key	
Fees, and for board of Prisoners, -	\$3,647.45
From the Town of Greenwich, - - -	156.00
From earnings of Prisoners, - - -	27.00
Total amount received and due, - - -	\$3,830.45

EXPENDITURES.

For Clothing, - - - - -	\$ 23.10
Bedding, - - - - -	33.52
Fuel, - - - - -	162.00
Repairs for Court House, - - -	167.49
Medicines, - - - - -	42.89
Medical Attendance, - - - - -	76.00
Repair of Jail, - - - - -	174.53
Water for Jail, - - - - -	36.00
Insurance of Jail, - - - - -	15.00
Land bought for county, - - -	500.00
County Commissioners, - - -	199.05
Treasurer's Account, - - -	55.75
All other expenses, - - - - -	24.18
Total expenditures, - - - - -	\$1,509.51

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the county of FAIRFIELD,
for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Lyman Keeler, County Commissioner.]

DANBURY JAIL.

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	-	4
*Committed during the year,	-	88-92
Discharged during the year,	-	91
		<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	-	1

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	55	Females,	5	Total,	60
Colored,	"		"		"	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		55		5		60

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	45	Females,	4	Total,	49
Under 21 years,	"	11	"		"	11
						<hr/>
						60

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	25
" of other States,	-	-	-	-	-	9
" of other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	26
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	43
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	none.
" of other States, who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	"
" of other countries, who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" " " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" " " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	33
" " " in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	19

COMMITTED.

For stealing from the per-	For Rape,	-	-	-	1
son,	Drunkenness	-	-	-	6
Horse Stealing,	As common drunkards,	-	-	-	33
Burglary,		-	-	-	<hr/>
Total,		-	-	-	60

*Including 28 brought from Bridgeport Jail for trial.

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, 3	Sent to State Reform School, 3
By payment of fine and costs, - - - 9	Sent to State Prison, - 8
By expiration of sentence, 10	Escaped and not retaken, 2
By State's Attorney, - 3	By process not specified above, - - - 25
By County Commissioners, 21	
Transferred to other Jails, for trial, - - - 7	Total, - - - 91

Average number in confinement during the year, - 4.50

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, for board of prisoners, -	\$256.97
Due from the State, for board of prisoners, -	445.41

Total amount received and due, - - - \$702.38

EXPENDITURES.

For Bedding, - - - - -	\$44.25
Fuel, - - - - -	91.00
Medical attendance, - - - - -	15.00
County Commissioners, - - - - -	30.00
All other expenses, - - - - -	40.00
*Total expenditures, - - - - -	\$220.00

*For further expenses see abstract of Treasurer's account.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM,
for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Jared Chollar, Theron D. Whitford and Origen Bennett, Jr.,
County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	-	11
Committed during the year,	-	34—45
Discharged during the year,	-	33
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	-	12

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	29	Females,	1	Total,	30
Colored,	"	3	"	1	"	4
		<hr/> 32		<hr/> 2		<hr/> 34

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	31	Females,	2	Total,	33
Under 21 years,	"	1	"		"	1
						<hr/> 34

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	10
" of other States,	-	-	-	-	-	12
" of other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	12
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	20
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,						none.
" of other States,	"	"	"	-	-	2
" of other countries,	"	"	-	-	-	5
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	8
" " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	23
" " in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	8

COMMITTED.

For Assault, with intent to	For Keeping House of Ill
kill, - - - 9	Fame, - - - 1
Robbery, - - - 1	Frequenting House of
Larceny, - - - 6	Ill Fame, - - - 1
Horse Stealing, - 1	Drunkenness, - 6
Obtaining Goods on	As Common Drunkards, - 3
false pretence, - 1	All other offences, - 4
Lewd Conduct, - 1	
Total, - - -	<hr/> 34

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	5	Sent to State Prison,	-	1
By payment of fine and costs,	- - - 10	Sent to court and not returned,	- - -	1
By expiration of sentence,	16			
Total,	- - - - -			33
Average number in confinement during the year,			-	7

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, for board of prisoners,	\$1,552.74
From earnings of prisoners,	- - - 596.95
Key Fees, (to Sheriff.)	
Received or due from other sources, specifying what,	456.93
Amount of board due, and not taxed,	- - - 633.48
*Total amount received and due,	- \$3,240.10

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	- - - - -	\$548.04
Clothing,	- - - - -	67.52
Fuel,	- - - - -	54.69
Lights,	- - - - -	3.44
Medicines,	- - - - -	.37
Medical Attendance,	- - - - -	3.00
Salary of Jailor,	- - - - -	500.00
Chaplain,	- - - - -	25.00
County Commissioners,	- - - - -	104.00
All other expenses,	- - - - -	726.16
Total expenditures,	- - - - -	\$2,033.22

*Including Amount of Board due and not taxed.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCH-
FIELD, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Josiah G. Minor and Rufus Cleveland, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867, -	18
Committed during the year, - - -	53—71
Discharged, during the year, - - -	59
	<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868, -	12

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males, 43	Females, 1	Total, 44
Colored, " 8	" 1	" 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
51	2	53

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males, 42	Females, 1	Total, 43
Under 21 years, " 9	" 1	" 10
		<hr/>
		53

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State, - - -	22
" of other States, - - -	7
" of other countries, - - -	24
Who have been married, - - -	23
Natives of this State, who can not read or write, -	4
" of other States, " " "	<hr/>
" of other countries, " " "	3
Who have been strictly temperate, - - -	2
" " " moderate drinkers, - - -	4
" " " habitually intemperate, - - -	47
" " " in prison before, - - -	10

COMMITTED.

For Murder, - 1	For Obtaining Goods on	
Assault, with intent to	false pretence, 2	
kill, - - 10	Rape, - - 2	
Setting Fires, - 3	Attempt at Rape, 3	
Larceny, - 12	Vagrancy, - 1	
Horse Stealing, - 1	As Common Drunkards, 5	
Burglary, - 5	All other offences, - 6	
House Breaking, 2		<hr/>
	Total, -	53

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	8	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	- - 5
costs,	- - 11	Sent to State Prison,	7
By expiration of sentence,	7		
By State's Attorney,	- 20	Total,	59
Transferred to other Jails,			
for trial,	- - 1		
Average number confined during the year,		- -	15

RECEIPTS.

Due for rent,	- - - - -	\$88.50
Total amount received and due,	- -	\$88.50

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLE-SEX, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

[Certified by Benj. W. Coe and Samuel C. Silliman, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	15
Committed during the year,	- - - 46—61
Discharged, during the year,	- - - 57
	<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, April 1st, 1868,	- 4

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	40	Females,	5	Total,	45
Colored,	"	1			"	1
						<hr/>
						46

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	36	Females,	5	Total,	41
Under 21 years,	"	5			"	5
						<hr/>
						46

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	- - - -	13
" of other States,	- - - -	7
" of other countries,	- - - -	26
Who have been married,	- - - -	19
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	-	3
" of other States,	" " "	3
" of other countries,	" " "	19
Who have been strictly temperate,	- - -	10
" " " moderate drinkers,	- - -	16
" " " habitually intemperate,	- - -	20
" " " in prison before,	- - -	21

COMMITTED.

For Horse Stealing,	- 1	For Drunkenness,	- 17
Burglary,	- 2	As Common Drunkards,	1
Rape,	- 1	All other offenses,	22, [17]
Attempt at Rape,	1		<hr/>
Vagrancy,	- 6	Total,	- 46

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	2	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	- - 2
costs, - - -	8	Sent to State Reform	
By expiration of sentence,	5	School, - - -	4
By State's Attorney,	- 12	Sent to State Prison, -	3
By County Commissioners,	2	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By Inspectors, -	17		
		Total, - - -	57

Average number in confinement during the year, 8.71

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State,	- - -	\$1,322.16
Received for board of Prisoners,	- - -	94.33
From earnings of Prisoners,	- - -	63.85
Due from labor of Prisoners,	- - -	70.62
Key Fees, (paid to Sheriff \$28.00.)		
Received from products of farm,	- - -	46.80
Due for board of Prisoners,	- - -	93.89
Total amount received and due,	- - -	\$1,691.65

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions,	- - - - -	\$ 530.86
Clothing,	- - - - -	9.00
Bedding,	- - - - -	41.90
Fuel,	- - - - -	85.74
Lights,	- - - - -	7.42
Medicines,	} - - - - -	23.05
Medical Attendance,		
Salary of Jailor, -	- - - - -	375.00
Salary of Assistants,	- - - - -	42.29
County Commissioners,	- - - - -	212.72
All other expenses,	- - - - -	398.08
Total expenditures,	- - - - -	\$1,726.06

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND,
for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by R. H. Rose, A. D. McKinney and J. M. Babcock, County Commissioners.]

Number of Prisoners in Jail, April 1st, 1867,	-	6
Committed during the year,	-	27—33
Discharged during the year,	-	25
Number remaining in jail, April 1st, 1868,	-	8

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	19	Females,	3	Total,	22
Colored,	"	4	"	1	"	5
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		23		4		27

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	19	Females,	4	Total,	23
Under 21 years,	"	4	"	"	"	4
						<hr/>
						27

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	23
" of other states,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" of other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	16
Natives of this State, who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" of other States,	"	"	"	-	none.	
" of other countries,	"	"	"	-	"	
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" " moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	20
" " habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" " in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	11

COMMITTED.

For Assault,	-	8	For Obtaining goods on false		
Stealing from the per-			pretence,	-	1
son,	-	1	Fornication,	-	1
Larceny,	-	9	Drunkenness,	-	1
Horse Stealing,	-	2	All other offences,	-	3
Burglary,	-	1			<hr/>
Total,	-	-		-	27

DISCHARGED.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to State Prison,	-	1
By bail or recognizance,	2	By process not specified		
By payment of fine and costs,	-	above,	-	-
	-		-	2
	1			
By expiration of sentence,	12	Total,	-	-
By State's Attorney,	-		-	25
	6			
Average number in confinement during the year,			-	4.625

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for board of prisoners,	-	\$727.17
Total amount received and due,	-	\$727.17

EXPENDITURES.

For Clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Medicines,	-	-	-	-	-	.50
Medical Attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	7.60
County Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	129.50
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	-	\$139.60

NUMBER OF PRISONERS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	JAILS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.								
		Number of Prisoners, April 1, 1867.	Committed during the year.	Discharged.	In Jail, April 1, 1868.	Average number in con- finement.	From the State, for Board of Prisoners.	From the United States.	Earnings of Pris- oners.	Received and Due from Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	For Provisions.	For Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditures.
Hartford,	Hartford,	74	474	485	63	66.	\$10,068.67		\$800.00	\$1,818.27	\$11,886.94	\$5,770.31	\$595.88	\$2,086.00	\$2,493.63	\$10,945.82
New Haven,	New Haven,	88	560	579	69	81.314	8,923.28	\$147.50	1,608.54	1,632.50	12,311.82	5,527.86	579.22	1,400.00	1,169.30	8,676.38
New London,	{ New London, Norwich,	32	241	240	33	35.50	5,584.73	3.45	1,845.41	1,487.30	8,920.89	3,816.13	511.75	1,248.00	1,604.32	8,180.20
Fairfield,	{ Bridgeport, Danbury,	27	198	200	25	23.666	*3,647.45		27.00	156.00	3,830.45		162.00		1,347.51	1,509.51
Windham,	Brooklyn,	4	88	91	1	4.50	256.97			445.41	702.38		91.00		129.25	220.25
Litchfield,	Litchfield,	11	34	33	12	7.	1,552.74		596.95	1,090.41	2,606.62	549.04	54.69	500.00	929.49	2,038.22
Middlesex,	Haddam,	18	53	59	12	15.				88.50	88.50					
Tolland,	Tolland,	15	61	57	4	8.714	1,322.16		63.85	214.68	1,691.65	530.86	85.74	417.29	692.17	1,726.06
		6	27	25	8	4.625	727.17									139.60

* Including Key Fees, and amount due from the State for board. † Not including \$633.48, amount due for board of prisoners, and not taxed.

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
White, Males, - -	315	432	161	155	55	29	43	40	19	1249
“ Females, - -	87	81	52	31	5	1	1	5	3	266
“ Total, - -	402	513	213	186	60	30	44	45	22	1515
Colored, Males, - -	61	33	20	8		3	8	1	4	138
“ Females, - -	11	14	8	4		1	1		1	40
“ Total, - -	72	47	28	12		4	9	1	5	178
Minors, Males, - -	112	75	26	45	11	1	9	5	4	288
“ Females, - -	20	17	6	7			1			51
Adult Males, - -	264	390	156	118	45	31	42	36	19	1101
“ Females, - -	78	78	53	28	4	2	1	5	4	253
Natives of this State, -	128	175	94	56	25	10	22	13	23	546
“ of other States, -	75	160	30	51	9	12	7	7	1	352
“ of other Countries, -	271	225	117	91	26	12	24	26	3	795

OFFENCES.

For what Offence committed.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
As Insane, - - -		2								2
For Murder, - - -	6	1	1				1			9
Manslaughter, - - -		1								1
Assault, with intent to kill, - -	2	7	5	6		9	10			39
Setting Fires, - - -	3						3			6
Robbery, - - -		1				1				2
Stealing from the person, - -	6	3	4	2	16				1	32
Larceny, - - -	102	95	43	58		6	12		9	325
Horse Stealing, - - -	6	4	9	8	2	1	1	1	2	34
Burglary, - - -	41	13	21	11	2		5	2	1	96
House Breaking, - - -			4	3			2			9
Obtaining Goods on false pretence,	9	18	3	2		1	2		1	36
Forgery, - - -	1	7	1							9
Perjury, - - -	2									2
Rape, - - -	4				1		2	1		8
Attempt at Rape, - - -		1		2			3	1		7
Adultery, - - -		2	5							7
Fornication, - - -	4	14	4	1					1	24
Bastardy, - - -				1						1
Lewd Conduct, - - -		16	2			1				19
Common Prostitute, - -	6	8		2						16
Keeping House of Ill Fame,	2	2	1			1				6
Frequenting House of Ill Fame,			5			1				6
Vagrancy, - - -	24	12	15	5			1	6		63
Drunkenness, - - -	96	217	44	23	6	6		17	1	410
Common Drunkards, - -	16	6	7	3	33	3	5	1		74
Violation of Liquor Law, - -				1						1
Poisoning, - - -				2						2
Resisting Officer, - - -	8	8								16
Contempt of Court, - - -	1									1
Abusing Dumb Beast, - -	2									2
Breach of the Peace, - -	24									24
Assault, - - -		120		46					8	174
Assault and Battery, - -	85									85
Receiving Stolen Goods, - -	5									5
Adultery, Soliciting to Commit,	2									2
Breaking Windows, - -	3									3
Indecent Exposure, - -	3									3
Bigamy, - - -	2									2
Driving Horse contrary to Statute,		2								2
Breach of the Peace, - -			16							16
Committed on Civil Process,				4						4
All other Offences. - -	9		51	18		4	6	[17]	3	108
	474	560	241	198	60	34	53	51	27	1693

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of
Hartford, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by William Storer, Willis Dewey and T. B. Potter, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

Balance from last year,	-	-	-	-	\$3,287.85
From taxation of towns to build addition to Jail and Barn,	-	-	-	-	10,229.72
From Rent of Court Room,	-	-	-	-	70.00
From A. Fenn, Jailor,	-	-	-	-	400.00
Total Receipts,					<hr/> \$13,987.57

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

For Commissioners' Fees,	-	-	-	-	\$389.00
For S. Stocking, (loan,)	-	-	-	-	750.86
For State Bank to pay for building addition to Jail, (loan,)	-	-	-	-	2,805.00
Geo. Rust, for building addition to Jail,	-	-	-	-	5,204.23
For Incidentals,	-	-	-	-	1,170.89
Total Expenditures,					<hr/> \$10,319.98
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	\$3,667.59
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	-	-	\$3,198.50

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of New Haven, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

[Certified by Richard Dibble, Charles Brockett and A. E. Rice, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Received from the State amount due before April 1st, 1867,	-	-	-	-	\$2,078.72
Received from the State,	-	-	-	-	8,923.28
Received from the United States,	-	-	-	-	147.50
Received for earnings of prisoners,	-	-	-	-	1,608.54
Balance on hand April 1st, 1867,	-	-	-	-	4,948.88
Total Receipts,					\$17,706.92

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

Paid for support of County Prison,	-	-	\$8,094.88
Paid rent and other expenses of Court Room,			979.70
Paid for Buggy for use at County Prison,	-		210.00
Paid County Commissioners' bills,	-	-	288.00
Paid County Treasurer's Salary,	-	-	150.00
Paid on account of Land bought for County Prison,			4,756.77
Paid cleaning Standard Weights, and Advertising,			3.25
			<hr/>
Total Expenditures,	-	-	\$14,482.60
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	\$3,224.32
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	\$2,832.00

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for the County of New
London, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Amos F. Royce, James L. Raymond and Franklin Potter, County
Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

Amount brought from Jail Account,	-	\$8,920.89
Loan from Norwich Savings Society,	- -	7,000.00
In Treasury,	- - - -	818.80
Total Receipts,	- - - -	<u>\$16,739.69</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

Brought from Jail Account,	- - -	\$8,180.20
Rents of Court Room,	- - -	1,285.00
Repairs and furnishing Court House and Court Rooms at New London and Norwich,	- -	6,245.07
Insurance on County Buildings,	- - -	102.70
Interest,	- - - -	252.50
Treasurer,	- - - -	150.00
Total Expenditures,	- - -	<u>\$16,215.57</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	\$
Indebtedness of the County,	- - -	6,475.88

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of
Fairfield, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Joshua Lord and Henry Morehouse, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1867,	-	\$2,822.24
Interest, - - - - -	-	150.87
Other sources, - - - - -	-	16.00
Board of Prisoners, - - - - -	-	3,647.45
Board from Town of Greenwich, - - -	-	156.00
From earnings of Prisoners, - - -	-	27.00
Total Receipts, - - -	-	<u>\$6,819.56</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

For board of Prisoners, - - - .	\$3,803.45
Clothing, - - - - -	23.10
Bedding, - - - - -	33.52
Fuel, - - - - -	162.00
Repairs of Court House, - - - - -	167.49
Medicines, - - - - -	42.89
Medical attendance, - - - - -	76.00
Repairs of Jail, - - - - -	174.53
Water for Jail, - - - - -	36.00
Insurance of Jail, - - - - -	15.00
Land bought for County, - - - - -	500.00
County Commissioners, - - - - -	199.05
Treasurer's Bill, - - - - -	55.75
Due from Jailor, - - - - -	27.00
*Total Expenditures, - - -	<u>\$5,315.78</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury, -	\$1,249.42
Indebtedness of the County, - - -	\$

[*Items in addition as certified by Lyman Keeler, County Commissioner.]

Repairs on Jail and Court House [in Danbury,] - - - \$52.03

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of Windham, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

[Certified by Jared Chollar, Theron D. Whitford and Origen Bennett, Jr., County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ. :

From board of prisoners,	-	-	-	\$1,143.40
Rents of House,	-	-	-	12.00
One old settee,	-	-	-	8.00
Total Receipts,	-	-		<u>\$1,163.40</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ. :

Repairs on County Buildings,	-	-	\$273.41
Furniture for Court House,	-	-	10.00
Insurance on County Buildings,	-	-	50.25
Jailor,	-	-	500.00
Inspectors' Fees,	-	-	38.00
Chaplain,	-	-	25.00
County Commissioners,	-	-	104.00
Interest on County debt,	-	-	19.89
Commission and Salary of Treasurer,	-		38.84
Total Expenditures,	-	-	<u>\$1,059.39</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	\$
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	\$120.81

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of
Litchfield, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Josiah G. Minor and Rufus Cleveland, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1867,	-	-	\$38.62
Rent of Office in Court House,	-	-	22.50
Rent of Court House yard,	-	-	20.00
Rent of Court Room,	-	-	9.00
Rent of Jail,	-	-	291.39
County Tax,	-	-	300.00
Voluntary assessment paid by the several Towns,			443.02
<hr/>			
Total Receipts,	-	-	\$1,124.53

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

Repairs of Court House,	-	-	\$80.73
Repairs for Jail,	-	-	218.28
Supplies for Jail,	-	-	296.56
Insurance, Court House,	-	-	84.02
Medical attendance at Jail,	-	-	25.63
Postage, Stationery and Printing,	-	-	7.78
Commissioners' and Treasurer's fees, for services from July 3d, 1866, to July, 1867,	-	-	215.63
Commissioners' fees on orders outstanding for services in 1865-6,	-	-	182.52
Cash in Treasury,	-	-	13.38
<hr/>			
Total Expenditures,	-	-	\$1,124.53
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	\$13.38
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	\$67.06

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of
Middlesex, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by Benjamin W. Coe and Samuel C. Silliman, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1867,	-	\$1,429.88
County tax payable into Treasury, March 1st, 1868,		1,586.12
Total Receipts,	- - -	<u>\$3,016.00</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

Jailor's salary one year,	- - -	\$450.00
Inspector's fees,	- - -	16.00
County Commissioners' services and expenses,		212.72
Expense moving and repairing barn at work house and making sewers,	- - -	151.86
Team work,	- - -	24.00
Fuel for work house,	- - -	85.74
Repairs on Court Room at Middletown,	-	58.01
Stove and fixtures for Court Room at Middletown,		76.80
Stove and tin ware for work house,	- -	42.60
Bedding,	- - -	23.25
Painting and repairing court house in Haddam,		150.00
Debenture bill of County meeting,	- -	160.48
Treasurer's Salary one year,	- - -	30.00
Total Expenditures,	- - -	<u>\$1,481.46</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	- -	\$1,534.54
Indebtedness of the County,	- - -	nothing.

*Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, for the County of
Tolland, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.*

[Certified by R. H. Rose, A. D. McKinney and J. M. Babcock, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.:

Balance, April 1st, 1867,	-	-	-	\$716.19
Rents to April 1st, 1868,	-	-	-	180.00
Total Receipts,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$896.19

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.:

County Commissioners' services for the year,				\$129.50
County Treasurer,	-	-	-	20.32
Repairs, Insurance and sundry bills,			-	585.27
Total Expenditure,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$735.09
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-			\$161.00
Indebtedness of the County,	-	-	-	\$

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1868.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.

1868.



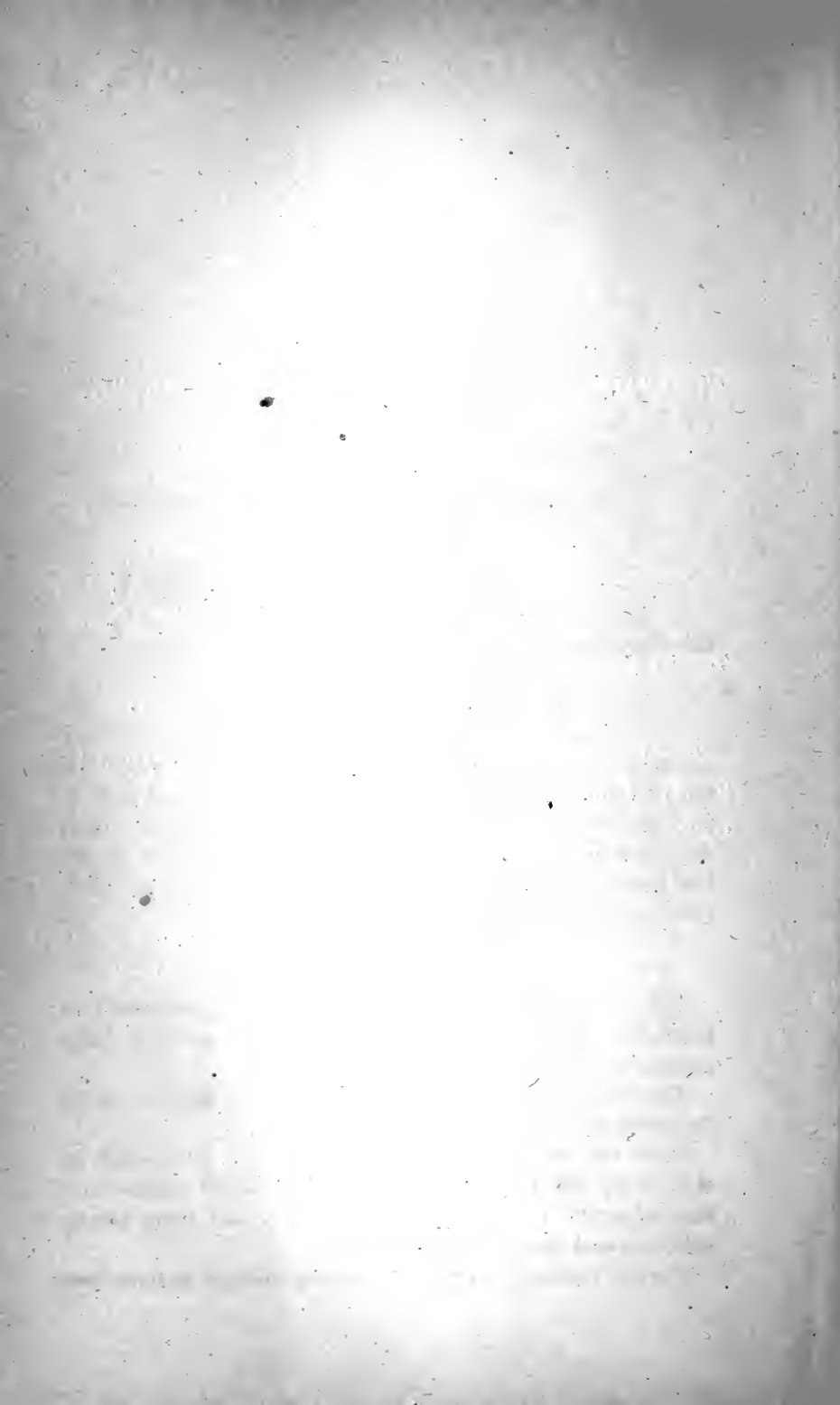
GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1868. }

To His Excellency JAMES E. ENGLISH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

With the highest respect, I am,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
COLIN M. INGERSOLL,
Adjutant-General.



REPORT.

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, April 1st, 1868. }

His Excellency JAMES E. ENGLISH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending March 31st, 1868, showing the organization, strength and condition of the Connecticut National Guard, the condition of matters referred to this department by the last Legislature, together with a detailed account of the labor performed in this office, during the year.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

The business in this department has been conducted as heretofore, and has been instrumental in saving a large amount of money to poor applicants.

That the aid rendered is appreciated, the letters on file in this office will fully demonstrate.

Want has been relieved, and many hearts made glad by the timely aid rendered to claimants. More claims have been adjusted, than in any previous year, and more money collected and paid over to claimants.

Parties claiming redress for wrongs alleged to have been

perpetrated by *claim agents*, have frequently called at this office, and when practicable, the aid asked for has been cheerfully given.

Since the month of November, 1864, this office has received six hundred and fifty-five (655) applications for pensions, five hundred and five (505) applications for "arrears of pay and bounty" by heirs, five hundred and fifty-four (554) applications for "arrears of pay and bounty" by discharged soldiers, one hundred and five (105) applications for "monthly pay of prisoners of war," by widows and widowed mothers, six hundred and forty-four (644) claims for "additional bounty," Act July 28, 1866, by heirs, and two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight applications for "additional bounty," Act July 28, 1866, by discharged soldiers, making a total of four thousand nine hundred and forty-one (4,941) applications. The report of last year (1867) made an exhibit of one thousand three hundred and sixty-three (1,363) claims adjusted, with a total amount of money paid, two hundred sixty thousand one hundred forty-four dollars and forty-five cents. \$260,144.45.

The number of claims adjusted during the year ending March 31st, 1868, is as follows, to wit:

Pensions,	-	-	-	-	185
Additional bounty, heirs,	-	-	-	-	563
Additional bounty, discharged soldiers,	-	-	-	-	2111
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Total number of claims adjusted,	-	-	-	-	2859

The following payments have been made:

To applicants for pension, amount accrued,	-	\$34,000.00
To applicants for additional bounty, &c.,	-	274,320.11
Total amount of money paid applicants,	-	308,320.11

Thus it will be seen, that in the aggregate, *at the lowest estimate*, (Agents have charged from ten to twenty-five per cent.) nearly thirty thousand dollars (fees) has been saved to applicants.

The different Departments at Washington, have as before granted all facilities for a prompt settlement of claims filed by this office, and the courtesies extended by the several officials and their clerks are appreciated.

SAFE.

In accordance with the suggestions of my predecessor in office, General Stanton, and after a careful examination of the records of this office, by the Military Committee of the last Legislature, the following resolution "authorizing the Adjutant-General, to purchase a fire-proof safe, was passed."

Resolved by this Assembly, That the Adjutant-General of this State, be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to procure a proper fire-proof place of deposit for the valuable records of his department.

The same to be accomplished by the purchase of a fire-proof safe, (if in his judgment such a course would be the most economical,) at an expense not exceeding thirteen hundred dollars.

Approved, June 14th, 1867.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the records of the office are now kept in fire-proof depositories, and are in as good a condition as constant reference to them will permit.

CATALOGUE.

At the last session of the Legislature, the following resolution "Authorizing the publication of a Catalogue of the Connecticut Volunteer Force," was passed :

*Resolved by this Assembly:—*That the Adjutant-General of this State, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and publish fifteen hundred copies of a Catalogue or roll of the regiments and batteries which were in the service of the United States from this State during the entire period of the late rebellion; with the date of enlistment, rank, residence, transfer, muster-out, desertion, and all casualties resulting in the death or discharge of such soldier; the same being a complete record of each soldier aforesaid during his whole term of service; and the Adjutant-General is further directed to prepare and publish in connection with said Catalogue, and in its proper place in said Catalogue, a brief summary of the operations in field, or other service of said regi-

ments and batteries, from the mustering in to the mustering out of service of the same.

One copy to be forwarded to the first selectman in each town, one copy to the town clerk in each town, one copy to each member and officer of the present General Assembly, one copy to each officer of the State Government, and the balance to be exposed for sale, the proceeds thereof to be paid into the treasury of the State.

Provided, the cost of publishing the same shall not exceed two dollars per copy.

Approved, June 14, 1867.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the manuscript for the catalogue was completed, and arranged ready for the printer; but upon examination it was ascertained that the appropriation of two dollars per copy was wholly inadequate for defraying the expenses of publishing, and I deemed it expedient to await the action of the Legislature of 1868, rather than to publish it at a cost to the State *greater* than the appropriation. In view of the importance of such a work, I would respectfully suggest that the Adjutant-General be instructed to publish the roll at an early day. In very many instances, letters have been received from parties who desire to purchase one or more copies as soon as published.

SOLDIERS' TESTIMONIALS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW HAVEN, Feb. 24, 1868.

Resolution authorizing a Testimonial of Honor to be prepared and presented to each Connecticut soldier, approved June 5, 1867.

Resolved by this Assembly, That a suitable Testimonial of Honor be prepared under the direction of His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the design and plan of which shall be referred to and approved by the joint

standing committee on Military Affairs, the same to be delivered to each Connecticut soldier (or his representative in case of his death), as commemorative of his services and patriotism in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and of the thankful recognition of this State therefor.

Notice is hereby given that the Testimonials referred to in the above resolution are now being received at this office, and that all applicants desiring to obtain the same should apply either in person or by written order, stating name in full, rank at discharge, company and regiment, to the Adjutant-General, at the State House, New Haven, Conn.

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

The foregoing was published in some of the principal newspapers in the State, for the information of those concerned; the applications began immediately, and continue to increase daily. More than five thousand of the Testimonials have been issued, and orders for nearly two thousand more are on file, awaiting their turn. Much time is necessarily consumed in filling orders, from the fact that the record of each man must be looked up, and if found correct, checked. This is rendered absolutely necessary, for the reason that some soldiers who are borne on the rolls as "deserters," (and consequently are not entitled,) have already applied for and demanded their Testimonial. In some instances soldiers have applied for them more than once, either through mistake or with the intention of obtaining more than belonged to them. By the system adopted, it is almost or quite impossible for such efforts to succeed.

In view of the great pressure, it has been necessary to employ (temporarily) an additional force to expedite the delivery of these documents, but it is hoped and believed that in a short time the regular clerical force, will be able to supply the demand.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The labors of this office, during the year, have been arduous, and involved much care and responsibility. About eight thousand (8,000) letters have been received, and more than ten thousand (10,000) written during the year.

Nearly a thousand "certificates of record" have been issued to Connecticut soldiers and parties who desired them to aid in the prosecution of claims against the government, or the towns from which the soldiers enlisted.

Rolls of all the organizations furnished by Connecticut during the war, are constantly examined for information which is desired by the departments at Washington, where their records are incomplete, or supposed to be incorrect. The completion of the manuscript for the Catalogue of the Volunteer Force, has occupied the attention of a portion of the clerical force of the office, and with the summaries of the service of the different regiments, ordered by the last Legislature to be included in that work, has required careful research and close application. Copies of muster-in and muster-out rolls have been furnished the Departments at Washington, and have in every instance given satisfaction. There have been issued General Orders, six (6); Special Orders, eighty-five (85), with an average of seven (7) copies of each; making a total of six hundred and thirty-seven (637) copies. A list of more than nine thousand names of substitutes and drafted men was prepared and furnished to the Paymaster-General of the U. S. Army, to facilitate the payment of bounties, &c., to Connecticut soldiers.

Four hundred and sixty-two (462) discharges have been issued to members of the Connecticut National Guard.

A list of names of more than two thousand (2,000) prisoners of war was prepared and furnished to the Congressional Committee.

The annual return of the militia force of Connecticut was prepared and furnished to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army.

Nearly eight hundred miscellaneous letters were received from the Departments at Washington, addressed to soldiers from Connecticut, and were forwarded to their proper owners by this office, the post office address being furnished by the records.

A correct list of Brevets conferred upon Connecticut officers and soldiers, has been prepared, and will be found in the Appendix.

CHAPTER CXLVIII.

An Act in addition to "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. The number of companies of infantry in the Connecticut National Guard shall hereafter not exceed forty; and the commander-in-chief may disband inefficient companies, as by law now provided. And there shall be no additional batteries organized and accepted above the number now organized.

SEC. 2. The encampment shall be for four days only the present year, and there shall be no parade in April, 1868. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a commission of five competent persons, not members of the Connecticut National Guard, who shall serve without pay, examine the whole militia system of the State, and report to the next General Assembly the best and most economical method of sustaining an efficient militia, and the number of companies necessary to be maintained, by which the whole expense can be kept within the amount raised by the commutation tax.

SEC. 3. Whenever the Adjutant-General shall find, from the returns of the number of inactive militia in any town, that the selectmen of such town have not made a true report of the number of persons who are liable to pay a commutation tax under the provisions of said act, it shall be his duty to notify the selectmen of such town by mail, that they have

failed to make a true report of the number of such persons ; and if such selectmen shall not make a true report of the number of such persons, as near as the same can be ascertained, within twenty days after such notice, the Adjutant-General shall notify the Treasurer of the State of the neglect, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to notify the Attorney of the State in the county in which such selectmen reside of the fact of such neglect ; and said Attorney for the State shall proceed to collect the penalty or forfeiture for the State prescribed in section sixteen, chapter one, of said act.

Approved July 27, 1867.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, NEW HAVEN.

Adjutant-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

COLIN M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Quartermaster-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM M. CHARTER, Hartford, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Surgeon-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

JAMES H. HOYT, Stamford, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Paymaster-General,—Rank, Colonel.

WILLIAM S. CHARNLEY, New Haven, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief,—Rank, Colonel.

GEORGE D. HASTINGS, Tolland, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

WILLIAM H. TINGLEY, Norwich, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

CHARLES M. POND, Hartford, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

JOHN E. EARLE, New Haven, Commissioned May 1st, 1867.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

JOSEPH L. BENNETT, Jr., Hartford, Commissioned March 1st, 1866.

DIVISION.

Major-General.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, New Haven, Commissioned July 31, 1866.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven, Commissioned July 30, 1864.

Division Inspector,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Commissioned Sept. 16, 1864.

Aids to Major-General,—Rank, Major.

JOHN C. DAY, Hartford, Commissioned April 26, 1863.

GEORGE H. LARNED, New Haven, Commissioned July 30, 1864.

Division Quartermaster,—Rank, Major.

EDWARD W. BACON, New Haven, Commissioned Aug. 13, 1866.

Division Commissary,—Rank, Major.

WILLIAM G. COE, Winsted, Commissioned June 28, 1865.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.

CHARLES H. PRENTICE, Hartford, Commissioned May 7, 1866.

Brigade Inspector,—Rank, Major.

PHILIP CORBIN, New Britain, Commissioned Aug. 20, 1866.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

JOHN B. CLAPP, Hartford, Commissioned Aug. 20, 1866.

Aide-de-Camp,—Rank, Captain.

CHARLES A. JEWELL, Hartford, Commissioned Aug. 20, 1866.

Quartermaster,—Rank, Captain.

DEWITT C. SKILTON, Hartford, Commissioned Aug. 10, 1867.

Commissary,—Rank, Captain.

ROBERT H. KELLOGG, Hartford, Commissioned Aug. 20, 1866.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Colonel,	John N. Bunnell,	Unionville,	Aug. 2, 1866.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Benjamin F. Prouty,	Hartford,	Aug. 2, 1866.
Major,	Eli H. Porter,	New Britain,	Aug. 2, 1866.
Adjutant,			
Surgeon,	Jonathan S. Curtiss,	Hartford,	Sept. 29, 1863.
Quartermaster,	Hiram A. Buckingham,	"	Sept. 11, 1865.
Paymaster,	Meigs H. Whaples,	New Britain,	Sept. 3, 1866.
Chaplain,	Charles R. Fisher,	Hartford,	Sept. 3, 1866.

Company A.

Captain,	Charles F. Smith,	Farmington,	Aug. 29, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	Charles W. Lewis,	"	Dec. 9, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	Julius Horner,	"	Dec. 9, 1867.

Company B.

Captain,	James T. Sherman,	Hartford,	Mch. 14, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	John Dundon,	"	May 18, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	Patrick Lyons,	"	May 18, 1867.

Company C.

Captain,	Lucas Sutliff,	Southington,	Oct. 12, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	Richard Hennessey,	"	May 25, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	James Phillips,	"	May 25, 1867.

Company D.

Captain,	Julius O. Deming,	New Britain,	Jan. 16, 1868.
1st Lieut.,	William Heller,	"	Jan. 16, 1868.
2d Lieut.,	Richard Cornish,	"	Mch. 5, 1867.

Company E.

Captain,	William H. Parmlee,	Collinsville,	Aug. 26, 1865.
1st Lieut.,	Joseph H. Hough,	"	May 15, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	Orrin P. Wakefield,	"	May 15, 1867.

Company F.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	William J. Stevenson,	Wethersfield,	Aug. 23, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	Edward H. Loveland,	"	Oct. 30, 1866.
2d Lieut.,	Ellis D. Adams,	"	Aug. 23, 1867.

Company G.

Captain,	Joseph H. Barnum,	Hartford,	Apr. 12, 1867.
1st Lieut.,			
2d Lieut.,	Henry A. Gay,	"	Nov. 7, 1866.

Company H.

Captain,	John C. E. Humphrey,	Simsbury,	Sept. 1, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	Julius Weed,	"	Mch. 16, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	George A. Case,	"	Mch. 16, 1867.

Company I.

Captain,	James E. Hamilton,	Unionville,	May 10, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	George H. Fuller,	"	June 6, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	Ezra A. D. Wilson,	"	June 6, 1867.

Company K.

Captain,	Willard F. Sessions,	Burlington,	Sept. 12, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	Julius B. Smith,	"	Sept. 12, 1866.
2d Lieut.,	Samuel G. Bradley,	"	Sept. 12, 1866.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel,	James J. McCord,	Norwich,	Oct. 17, 1867.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Nathaniel H. Ames,	New London,	Oct. 17, 1867.
Major,	Samuel J. Corey,	Rockville,	Oct. 17, 1867.
Adjutant,	Joseph H. Jewett,	Norwich,	Aug. 17, 1866.
Quartermaster,	Chauncey D. Rice,	New London,	Aug. 17, 1866.
Paymaster,	George D. Ellis,	Norwich,	Aug. 17, 1866.
Surgeon,	Francis H. Brayman,	New London,	Jan. 16, 1868.
Chaplain,	Edgar F. Clark,	Norwich,	Aug. 17, 1866.

Company A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Jesse Y. Niles,	Mystic,	Sept. 24, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	William H. Batty,	Mystic Bridge,	Feb. 28, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	George K. Newbury,	"	Feb. 28, 1867.

Company B.

Captain,	Albert D. Smith,	Norwich,	Sept. 8, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	William H. H. Ellis,	"	Sept. 8, 1866.
2d Lieut.,	Charles W. Gale,	"	May 13, 1867.

Company C.

Captain,	A. Dwight McCall,	Norwich,	Jan. 27, 1868.
1st Lieut.,	Joseph O. Lathrop,	"	Jan. 27, 1868.
2d Lieut.,	Bently Shaw,	"	Apr. 27, 1866.

Company D.

Captain,	George Havens,	New London,	Aug. 10, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	James L. Reed,	"	Aug. 10, 1867..
2d Lieut.,	Asa O. Goddard,	"	Aug. 10, 1867.

Company E.

Captain,	Albert W. Burgess,	Sprague,	May 21, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	Charles D. Weaver,	"	Aug. 18, 1866.
2d Lieut.,	Joseph N. Weaver,	"	May 21, 1867.

Company F.

Captain,	Francis S. Harrington,	W. Killingly,	Dec. 9, 1867.
1st Lieut.,	George Warren, Jr.,	Putnam,	Dec. 9, 1867.
2d Lieut.,	Davenport S. Simmons,	W. Killingly,	May 16, 1867.

Company G.

Captain,	James F. Preston,	Rockville,	Jan. 29, 1868.
1st Lieut.,	Frank Grant,	"	Jan. 29, 1868.
2d Lieut.,	Clark P. Coggsball,	"	May 13, 1867..

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.

STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, Waterbury, Commissioned May 2, 1866.

Brigade Inspector,—Rank, Major.

THOMAS S. GILBERT, Derby, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

GEORGE E. TERRY, Waterbury, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

Brigade Quartermaster,—Rank, Captain.

WILLIAM W. HART, Madison, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

Brigade Commissary,—Rank, Captain.

EDWARD M. NEVILLE, Hartford, Commissioned May 1, 1867.

Aide-de Camp,—Rank, Captain.

H. LYNDE HARRISON, Branford, Commissioned July 2, 1866.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Colonel,	Samuel E. Merwin, Jr.,	New Haven,	Aug. 2, 1866.
Lieut.-Colonel,	George A. Basserman,	"	Aug. 2, 1866.
Major,	Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,	Aug. 2, 1866.
Surgeon,	J. Wadsworth Terry,	New Haven,	July 3, 1866.
Adjutant,	Stephen R. Smith,	"	Oct. 7, 1863.
Quartermaster,	Simeon J. Fox,	"	Aug. 8, 1866.
Paymaster,	John G. Chapman,	"	Aug. 18, 1866.
Chaplain,	J. Eaton Smith,	"	Oct. 7, 1863.

Company A.

Captain,	George W. Tucker,	Waterbury,	Oct. 1, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	George A. Stocking,	"	Oct. 1, 1866.
2d Lieut.,	Henry M. Stocking,	"	Nov. 12, 1866.

Company B.

Captain,	Carl G. Engel,	New Haven,	April 4, 1866.
1st Lieut.,	Frederick Buckholz,	"	April 4, 1866.
2d Lieut.,	Frederick Ploger,	"	Mch. 22, 1867.

Company C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Joseph H. Keefe,	New Haven,	Aug. 21, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	James J. Hayes,	"	Aug. 21, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Hugh I. Finnegan,	"	Aug. 21, 1865.

Company D.

Captain,	Edwin L. Cook,	Waterbury,	Mch. 20, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	James J. Gilbert,	"	April 22, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Benjamin F. Bronson,	"	Aug. 31, 1867.

Company E.

Captain,	Charles C. Smith,	New Haven,	Jan. 20, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Lewis Dinger,	"	Jan. 20, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	George C. Bradley,	"	Jan. 20, 1868.

Company F.

Captain,	Edward E. Bradley,	New Haven,	Oct. 6, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	Wilbur G. Howarth,	"	Mch. 2, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	George S. Minor,	"	Mch. 2, 1868.

Company G.

Captain,	Robert C. Naramore,	Derby,	Jan. 10, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Joseph Tomlinson,	"	Feb. 7, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	William D. Gilbert,	"	May 17, 1867.

Company H.

Captain,	Charles J. Richardson,	Ansonia,	Oct. 30, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	John C. Lawton,	"	Oct. 30, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward Carter,	"	Oct. 30, 1867.

Company I.

Captain,	John H. Bario,	Meriden,	April 2, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	David A. Cotton,	"	April 2, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	James A. Thompson,	"	April 25, 1867.

Company K.

Captain,	William D. Hendrick,	Branford,	Aug. 21, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	Harvey Beach,	"	Aug. 21, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry W. Hubbard,	"	May 23, 1867.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Timothy E. Hawley,	Durham,	Jan. 16, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Talcott P. Strong,	"	June 27, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Howard A. Camp,	"	June 27, 1867.

Company B.

Captain,	Charles L. Upham,	W. Meriden,	June 11, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles E. Jillson,	"	June 11, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Albert T. Booth,	"	June 11, 1866.

Company C.

Captain,	Thomas O'Brien,	New Haven,	May 21, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	John J. McMahon,	"	May 21, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	James Cahill,	"	May 21, 1867.

Company D.

Captain,	John Thompson,	Middletown,	Aug. 28, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles M. Austin,	"	June 13, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	David T. Wilson,	"	June 13, 1867.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Colonel,	Robert B. Craufurd,	Norwalk,	June 25, 1864.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Thomas A. Haight,	Greenwich,	May 31, 1866.
Major,	Heusted W. R. Hoyt,	"	May 31, 1866.
Adjutant,	William E. Seeley,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 5, 1865.
Quartermaster,	Theodore Fitch,	Norwalk,	Oct. 7, 1867.
Paymaster,	Andrew Selleck,	"	Sept. 23, 1863.
Judge Advocate,	Joseph W. Wilson,	"	Dec. 29, 1864.

Company A.

Captain,	G. S. Crofut,	Bethel,	Feb. 24, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	Christian Quien,	"	April 2, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles O. Morgan,	"	April 2, 1866.

Company B.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Robert B. Fairchild,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 12, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles L. Peck,	"	Sept. 26, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Thomas F. Scott,	"	Mch. 12, 1867.

Company C.

Captain,	Charles E. Plumb,	Trumbull,	Jan. 3, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	James R. Middlebrook,	"	Jan. 3, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Frederick S. Sterling,	"	Aug. 11, 1866.

Company D.

Captain,	Andrew J. Crosmon,	So. Norwalk,	May 21, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	James C. Crows,	"	May 21, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward M. Wheeler,	"	April 29, 1867.

Company E.

Captain,	Edward N. Goodwin,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868.
1st Lieutenant,	John Gately,	"	Jan. 31, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	James Caffrey,	"	Jan. 31, 1868.

Company F.

Captain,	Alfred A. Rundle,	Greenwich,	July 20, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Whitman S. Mead,	"	Aug. 14, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Edwin Lyon,	"	Mch. 20, 1867.

Company G.

Captain,	Wm. Randall Smith,	Norwalk,	July 31, 1864.
1st Lieutenant,	Joseph C. Randall,	"	July 31, 1864.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles Olmstead,	"	July 31, 1864.

Company H.

Captain,	Hiram K. Scott,	Ridgefield,	Aug. 6, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Ebenezer W. Keeler,	"	Nov. 24, 1863.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward H. Smith,	"	May 18, 1867.

Company K.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Alonzo Gray,	Stratford,	Oct. 18, 1864.
1st Lieutenant,	Robert H. Russell,	"	Sept. 5, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Lewis Judson,	"	Nov. 7, 1865.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Battery B.

Captain,	Walter S. Hotchkiss,	Bridgeport,	May 20, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Samuel C. Kingman,	"	Nov. 6, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	Ashbel J. Carrier,	"	June 25, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	William M. Blake,	"	Mch. 27, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles L. Beach,	"	Aug. 2, 1866.

Battery C.—1st Section.

1st Lieutenant,	Edward Griswold,	Guilford,	June 7, 1865.
2d Lieutenant,	Hethcote G. Landon,	"	June 7, 1865.

Battery D.

Captain,	John K. Williams,	Hartford,	Aug. 31, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	John L. White,	"	Sept. 8, 1865.
1st Lieutenant,	James R. Stevens,	"	Jan. 20, 1868.
2d Lieutenant,	Lucius A. Barbour,	"	Feb. 26, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Richard O. Cheney,	"	Jan. 20, 1868.

Battery E.

Captain,			
1st Lieutenant,	George Hadley,	New Britain,	April 27, 1866.
1st Lieutenant,	Alfred S. Judd,	"	July 13, 1866.
2d Lieutenant,	Thomas Brady,	"	May 10, 1867.

Battery F.

Captain,	Jefferson B. Shaw,	New Haven,	April 22, 1867.
1st Lieutenant,	Elizur Cook,	"	Dec. 2, 1867.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles J. Pickett,	"	April 22, 1867.

*General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 9, 1867. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

Company "A" of the 7th Regiment is hereby permanently transferred to the 3d Regiment, and will be designated hereafter as Company "F," 3d Regiment.

Artillery Company "A" of the 5th Regiment is hereby attached to the 3d Regiment, and will receive orders from Lieut. Colonel James J. McCord, Commanding 3d Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES T. STANTON, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

*General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, August 1, 1867. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

In accordance with section 1, of "An Act in addition to an Act for forming and conducting the Military Forces," approved July 27, 1867, Infantry Company I, 8th Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby disbanded, and the officers and men discharged from further service, provided, that any officer who is or has been responsible to the State for property, shall not be considered discharged until he shall satisfy the Quarter-Master General that he has not in his hands any such property, and is not indebted to the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, September 14, 1867. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67.

Artillery Company "A," 5th Regiment, heretofore attached to the 3d Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby transferred to, and will become a part of that organization, with the designation of Artillery Company G," 3d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

COLIN M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, August 5th, 1867. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. No payment shall be made to any person doing duty as substitute for any officer or enlisted man, at any Encampment or Parade of the Connecticut National Guard.

II. In case of the absence of any commissioned officer or enlisted man from duty at Encampment, no payment will be allowed for the time of such absence, unless the absentee shall be excused for sickness certified to by the Regimental Surgeon.

III. Every leave of absence from camp must be approved by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, November 1st, 1867. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brevet Major General Emory Upton, U. S. A., and adopted by the General Government, for the instruction of the Infantry of the Army of the United States, is hereby prescribed for the drill and observance of the Infantry forces of the Connecticut National Guard.

All other modes of instruction at variance with the above are hereby prohibited, and such only as are prescribed in the aforesaid Tactics will be strictly observed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

J. L. BENNETT, JR.,

Capt. and Asst. Adj't-Gen.

ENROLLMENT

*Of the Inactive Militia and those subject to Commutation Tax,
December, 1867.*

The following Extract defines the duties of the Adjutant-General in the matter of Returns of persons subject to Commutation Tax.

SEC. 3. Whenever the Adjutant-General shall find from the returns of the number of the inactive militia in any town, that the selectmen of such town have not made a true report of the number of persons who are liable to pay commutation tax under the provisions of said act, it shall be his duty to notify the selectmen of such town by mail, that they have

failed to make a true report of the number of such persons ; and if such selectmen shall not make a true report of the number of such persons, as near as the same can be ascertained within twenty days after such notice, the Adjutant-General shall notify the Treasurer of the State of the neglect, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to notify the attorney of the State in the county in which such selectmen reside, of the fact of such neglect ; and said attorney for the State shall proceed to collect the penalty or forfeitures for the State prescribed in section sixteen, chapter one, of said act.

Approved, July 27th, 1867.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Hartford, - - - - -	Returns not accepted.	
Avon, - - - - -	78	55
Berlin, - - - - -	249	216
Bloomfield, - - - - -	152	107
Bristol, - - - - -	349	318
Burlington, - - - - -	50	37
Canton, - - - - -	175	175
East Hartford, - - - - -	302	205
East Granby, - - - - -	64	57
East Windsor, - - - - -	267	206
Enfield, - - - - -	299	143
Farmington, - - - - -	360	150
Glastenbury, - - - - -	247	173
Granby, - - - - -	195	170
Hartland, - - - - -	96	83
Manchester, - - - - -	279	247
Marlborough, - - - - -	41	33
New Britain, - - - - -	977	538
Rocky Hill, - - - - -	82	77
Simsbury, - - - - -	126	124
Southington, - - - - -	265	220
South Windsor, - - - - -	209	152
Suffield, - - - - -	240	107
West Hartford, - - - - -	125	102
Wethersfield, - - - - -	250	144
Windsor, - - - - -	298	261
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	140	126
	5,915	4,226

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Tolland, - - - - -	65	47
Andover, - - - - -	17	14
Bolton, - - - - -	60	31
Coventry, - - - - -	201	175
Columbia, - - - - -	75	58
Ellington, - - - - -	143	137
Hebron, - - - - -	104	65
Mansfield, - - - - -	169	124
Somers, - - - - -	146	105
Stafford, - - - - -	381	326
Union, - - - - -	81	69
Vernon, - - - - -	347	293
Willington, - - - - -	93	85
	1,882	1,529

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
New Haven, . - - -	Returns not accepted.	
Branford, - - - -	225	205
Bethany, - - - -	71	59
Cheshire, - - - -	233	207
Derby, - - - -	545	161
East Haven, . - - -	233	217
Guilford, - - - -	258	184
Hamden, - - - -	180	156
Madison, - - - -	205	116
Meriden, - - - -	943	716
Middlebury, - - - -	56	47
Milford, - - - -	209	179
Naugatuck, - - - -	254	195
North Branford, - - -	107	94
North Haven, - - - -	157	139
Orange, - - - -	251	223
Oxford, - - - -	125	95
Prospect, - - - -	33	26
Seymour, - - - -	200	187
Southbury, - - - -	134	103
Wallingford, - - - -	350	306
Waterbury, - - - -	878	596
Woodbridge, - - - -	76	56
Wolcott, - - - -	60	42
	5,783	4,309

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia	No. of persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Middletown, - - - -	655	558
Chatham, - - - -	174	158
Chester, - - - -	107	70
Clinton, - - - -	195	61
Cromwell, - - - -	103	81
Durham, - - - -	131	46
East Haddam, - - - -	270	240
Essex, - - - -	167	133
Haddam, - - - -	196	97
Killingworth, - - - -	71	64
Middlefield, - - - -	89	73
Old Saybrook, - - - -	74	119
Portland, - - - -	237	194
Saybrook, - - - -	167	88
Westbrook, - - - -	141	107
	2,777	2,089

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
New London, - - -	729	645
Norwich, - - -	1,231	387
Bozrah, - - -	78	55
Colchester, - - -	249	239
East Lyme, - - -	28	28
Franklin, - - -	80	58
Griswold, - - -	179	147
Groton, - - -	211	189
Lebanon, - - -	229	161
Ledyard, - - -	151	129
Lisbon, - - -	65	55
Lyme, - - -	100	75
Montville, - - -	290	157
North Stonington, - -	154	120
Old Lyme, - - -	97	37
Preston, - - -	80	97
Salem, - - -	81	40
Stonington, - - -	593	368
Sprague, - - -	177	80
Waterford, - - -	120	78
	4,922	3,145

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Windham, - - - - -	358	303
Ashford, - - - - -	115	83
Brooklyn, - - - - -	113	94
Canterbury, - - - - -	135	135
Chaplin, - - - - -	71	45
Eastford, - - - - -	104	83
Hampton, - - - - -	95	68
Killingly, - - - - -	320	320
Plainfield, - - - - -	219	203
Pomfret, - - - - -	125	102
Putnam, - - - - -	230	157
Sterling, - - - - -	72	60
Scotland, - - - - -	80	43
Thompson, - - - - -	286	175
Voluntown, - - - - -	160	79
Woodstock, - - - - -	338	234
	2,821	2,184

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Fairfield, - - - - -	230	194
Bethel, - - - - -	153	103
Bridgeport, - - - - -	1,336	1,110
Brookfield, - - - - -	94	84
Danbury, - - - - -	1,103	912
Darien, - - - - -	226	161
Easton, - - - - -	130	42
Greenwich, - - - - -	537	425
Huntington, - - - - -	93	69
Monroe, - - - - -	147	100
New Canaan, - - - - -	255	180
New Fairfield, - - - - -	93	82
Newtown, - - - - -	257	237
Norwalk, - - - - -	682	610
Redding, - - - - -	152	129
Ridgefield, - - - - -	240	139
Stamford, - - - - -	521	295
Stratford, - - - - -	82	68
Sherman, - - - - -	119	119
Trumbull, - - - - -	118	21
Weston, - - - - -	99	81
Westport, - - - - -	227	192
Wilton, - - - - -	106	93
	7,000	5,446

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Litchfield, - - - -	244	212
Barkhamsted, - - - -	185	119
Bethlem, - - - -	89	74
Bridgewater, - - - -	120	98
Canaan, - - - -	97	72
Colebrook, - - - -	123	99
Cornwall, - - - -	105	90
Goshen, - - - -	88	67
Harwinton, - - - -	118	72
Kent, - - - -	95	81
Morris, - - - -	65	56
New Hartford, - - - -	256	146
New Milford, - - - -	294	294
Norfolk, - - - -	109	75
North Canaan, - - - -	138	83
Plymouth, - - - -	373	316
Roxbury, - - - -	79	79
Salisbury, - - - -	160	141
Sharon, - - - -	254	225
Torrington, - - - -	187	162
Washington, - - - -	159	132
Warren, - - - -	67	57
Watertown, - - - -	195	123
Winchester, - - - -	458	345
Woodbury, - - - -	246	178
	4,304	3,396

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Inactive Militia.	No. of Persons Ass'd Commuta- tion Tax, \$2.00.
Hartford, - - - -		*
Tolland, - - - -	1,882	1,529
New Haven, - - - -		†
Middlesex, - - - -	2,777	2,089
New London, - - - -	4,922	3,145
Windham, - - - -	2,821	2,184
Fairfield, - - - -	7,000	5,446
Litchfield, - - - -	4,304	3,396
	23,706	17,769

* Returns for town of Hartford, not accepted.

† Returns for town of New Haven, not accepted.

The following statement shows the FORCE OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, as per Muster of March 2, 1868:

FIRST BRIGADE.

First Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	Hartford Co.,	7	21
Company A,	Farmington,	3	70
“ B,	Hartford,	3	98
“ C,	Southington,	3	88
“ D,	New Britain,	3	100
“ E,	Collinsville,	3	93
“ F,	Wethersfield,	3	90
“ G,	Hartford,	2	98
“ H,	Avon,	3	69
“ I,	Unionville,	3	73
“ K,	Burlington,	3	87
Total,		36	787

Third Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	New London Co.,	13	18
Company A,	Mystic,	3	56
“ B,	Norwich,	3	98
“ C,	Norwich,	3	72
“ D,	New London,	3	71
“ E,	Sprague,	3	75
“ F,	Killingly,	3	120
“ G,	Rockville,	3	105
Total,		34	615

Light Artillery.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
* Battery D,	Hartford,	5	97
“ E,	New Britain,	4	78
Total,		9	175

* This Battery is now drilling as Infantry.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Second Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	New Haven Co.,	13	19
Company A,	Waterbury,	3	89
" B,	New Haven,	3	75
" C,	New Haven,	3	81
" D,	Waterbury,	3	94
" E,	New Haven,	3	93
" F,	New Haven,	3	84
" G,	Derby,	3	71
" H,	Ansonia,	3	71
" I,	Meriden,	3	87
" K,	Branford,	3	91
Total,		43	865

Sixth Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Company A,	Durham,	3	92
" B,	West Meriden,	3	85
" C,	New Haven,	3	91
" D,	Middletown,	3	95
Total,		12	363

Eighth Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	Fairfield Co.,	13	18
Company A,	Bethel,	3	53
" B,	Bridgeport,	3	86
" C,	Trumbull,	3	87
" D,	South Norwalk,	3	112
" E,	Bridgeport,	3	89
" F,	Greenwich,	3	56
" G,	Norwalk,	3	69
" H,	Ridgefield,	3	80
" K,	Stratford,	3	70
Total,		43	720

Light Artillery.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Battery B,	Bridgeport,	5	73
" C, (1st Section),	Guilford,	2	42
" F,*	New Haven,	3	83
Total,		10	198

* This Battery is now drilling as Infantry.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate—First Brigade.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
First Regiment,	37	787		
Third " "	34	615		
Light Artillery,	8	175		
Total, - - - -	-	-	79	1,577

Aggregate—Second Brigade.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		
Second Regiment,	43	865		
Sixth " "	12	363		
Eighth " "	43	720		
Light Artillery,	10	198		
Total, - - - -	-	-	108	2,146
Aggregate in Division, - - - -	-	-	187	3,723

Thus it will be seen that the Connecticut National Guard has now three thousand nine hundred and ten (3,910) members, fully armed and equipped, ready to be called out at the shortest notice.

There has been during the past year an encampment of each Regiment, as provided by law. The proficiency of the troops in drill and soldierly deportment was exceedingly creditable, and was particularly gratifying to many veteran officers who witnessed their drills and reviews.

The reports of the Inspecting Officers are herewith given :

NEW HAVEN, October 15, 1867.

BRIG. GEN. C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the military condition of the Second Brigade, C. N. G., as called for by law, at their last encampment, ending September 14th, 1867. The Eighth Regiment, Colonel Craufurd, encamped at South Norwalk, the 9th day of September. The Second Regiment, with four companies of the Sixth, under Colonel Merwin, encamped September 11th, 1867, at West Haven, for four days' duty. Both camps were handsomely laid out, excellently located in healthy and well-adapted fields.

Discipline.—Officers and men seem to be prompt and obedient, ambitious to do well, but are variously instructed in their duties, or uncertain of them. The result obtained is far from satisfactory. There is a want of close attention to those minor details which are as necessary to the graceful performance of the most trivial military duty, as to the harmonious action which ensures success in feats of arms.

Drill.—As the encampments were regimental, and distant from each other, no brigade movements were attempted. In company drill a considerable degree of excellence was displayed, the manual of arms especially good. A majority of the companies were quite proficient, and showed careful instruction in the school of the company. In battalion movements there was more precision and aptitude than last year. Chiefs of battalion were generally accurate in their commands, and company commanders prompt in execution. Considering the long interval between these drills, the exercises were highly creditable to all who participated in them. Some quite difficult and complicated movements were executed with exceeding accuracy. The batteries were maneuvered with much skill, and handled with easy grace and celerity. Battery "B," Capt. Hotchkiss, has improved greatly since my last report. Battery "C," Lieut. Griswold, is in excellent drill and discipline.

Arms.—The condition of the arms is not materially changed since my last report; they are all in good serviceable order, and reflect much credit upon the officers and men having them in charge. The gun carriages and caissons need some repairs, especially the wheels, which are unfit for service.

Clothing.—The clothing (except caps) has been well preserved, and has a neat and tidy appearance. The caps are a miserable failure; they are shrunk out of shape, and become uncomfortable to the wearer and unsightly to the observer, materially detracting from the otherwise excellent appearance of the command. A new issue of caps of a more serviceable character is certainly called for.

Equipments.—These are in good serviceable condition; care in the keeping and wearing of them is quite manifest.

Guard Duty.—This difficult but important duty was negligently performed. While the guard mountings were generally correct and impressive, the duties of sentinels seemed to be poorly understood. There is no duty which so exposes a soldier as this; and incites praise or censure as he performs his duty well or ill. There was too much of awkwardness and ignorance of plain teachings, or culpable neglect on the part of sentinels, or those having the responsibility of the guard to deserve anything but censure. Individual instances of correct deportment and soldierly salutation were not rare, but as a whole it was a poor performance.

Police Duty.—This duty was well performed, order and cleanliness being everywhere apparent. The streets and quarters were kept in good order; a few companies had them arranged in the most perfect and careful manner.

I have dealt with the command as a whole in the foregoing report; on the muster-rolls will be found such particulars as belong to the different companies. The regimental commanders are well instructed, capable, earnest men, ably supported by field and staff officers who know and do their duty well. Among the officers of the line and serving in the ranks are men who, in the service of the nation, earned honest fame. Elements of success are not wanting. Injudicious

legislation can alone prevent our honored State from possessing a military force of which she may justly be proud.

Since my last report the days for drill have been reduced to four. This is deemed a misfortune by those who have the best interests of our military system at heart. It is believed the wiser plan would have been to *extend* the time. There are but few men in the military service of the State who are taxed as lightly for its support as those who enjoy its protection without being actively connected with it.

I have the honor, General, to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

THOMAS S. GILBERT,

Major and Inspector of Brigade.

HARTFORD, October 14, 1867.

BRIG. GEN. C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

In compliance with orders received by me from Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Prentice, to inspect the First Brigade Connecticut National Guard, at their annual fall encampment, and to report the same to the Adjutant-General of the State, I have the honor to submit the following report:

FIRST REGIMENT. COL. J. N. BUNNELL, COM'DG.

This regiment, with ten companies infantry, and Battery "E" attached, was encamped at "Camp Russell," near the village of New Britain, and inspected August 29th, 1867. The camp was well laid out, upon high ground, and at a little distance presented a beautiful and picturesque appearance.

The discipline of the regiment is but fair. There is with some of the officers and men a want of that military and

soldierly bearing which characterizes a well disciplined regiment. The guard mounting was well executed, but guard duty was very imperfectly done. In drill there is much more to commend. Some very difficult battalion movements were executed in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon the officers of the regiment. A majority of the companies show a good degree of proficiency in the school of the company, and some of them are particularly worthy of commendation, on account of their fine soldierly appearance and proficiency in the manual of arms.

The arms and equipments of some of the companies are in splendid condition; others are in fair condition, while two or three companies show great negligence in the care of the property belonging to the State.

Police duty was well performed, and the quarters were generally well kept and in good condition.

The clothing is generally in good condition, except the caps, which are made of poor material, and are so shrunk as to make a very unsoldierly appearance. New caps of better material are much needed.

There were but three or four companies that had their company records in camp, and those inspected are not all properly kept, and show a want of uniformity in the manner of keeping them.

While it is unpleasant to be obliged to censure the officers or men of any company for remissness in the performance of their duty, it gives me great pleasure to commend those worthy of commendation. I would refer particularly to Co. "D," Capt. Hart, and Co. "I," Capt. Hamilton, as being worthy of imitation, in the manner of keeping their arms and equipments, and in their fine soldierly appearance; and I would also refer with pleasure to the excellent discipline and fine appearance of Co. "G," Capt. Barnum, as being worthy of special mention.

Battery "E," Captain Beaton, presented a fine appearance, and showed great proficiency in drill. The arms and equipments are in good condition. The clothing is also in good condition. The officers and men having provided themselves

at their own expense with good serviceable hats, make a much better appearance than those wearing the caps issued by the State.

THIRD REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. J. J. McCORD, COMMANDING.

This Regiment with eight Companies including Batteries "A" of Rockville, and "D" of Hartford, drilling as Infantry, was encamped near the city of Norwich, at "Camp Waite." Was inspected September 4th, 1867.

The Camp was well laid out, on good ground and presented a fine appearance.

The discipline of the Regiment is good, the guards showed that they had been properly instructed as to their duties and were prompt in the performance of the same.

The Drill both in Battalion and Company movements, was very good, showing a great degree of proficiency, and worthy of commendation.

The company drill and "Manual of Arms of Battery D" was excellent and worthy of special mention. The arms and equipments of most of the companies of this Regiment are in excellent condition, and with the exception of one or two companies, all are in fair condition. I take pleasure in referring particularly to the fine condition in which I found the arms and equipments of "Company B," Captain Smith, and "Battery D," Captain Williams.

The clothing except caps is in good condition. The caps are in the same condition as those of the first regiment, and it is to be hoped that new ones will be issued to the brigade before another parade is ordered.

The company records of this regiment, like those of the first, are in most companies imperfectly kept. I take pleasure however in referring to the Records of "Battery D," which are very complete, and I would suggest that record books similar to those used by Captain Williams, be issued to the different companies; and that company commanders be instructed to keep them in a proper manner.

Police duty was well performed, and the-quarters were generally well kept and in good condition. Some of the

companies had them arranged in the most beautiful and tasteful manner; and where such was the case, I noticed that the men were the most prompt and efficient in the performance of the duties pertaining to a soldier.

I take particular pleasure in making special mention of Sergeant Grant of "Battery A," whose arms, equipments and clothing were in the most perfect condition, presenting the appearance of a model soldier.

As a whole I find the two Regiments composing the First Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, are in good serviceable condition, and with the few exceptions before mentioned, are ready to take the field at short notice, and prepared to do effective service.

I have the honor, General, to be

Very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

PHILIP CORBIN,

Major and Inspector of First Brigade, C. N. G.

EXAMINING BOARD.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, August 9th, 1867. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50.

I. Brig. Gen. Edward Harland, of Norwich, Brevet Brig. Gen. James Hubbard, of Salisbury, Col. John H. Burnham, of Hartford, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Tolles, of New Haven, are hereby appointed an Examining Board, to examine in military tactics the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of "An Act in alteration of an Act relating to the Militia," approved July 6th, 1865.

II. The Examining Board will convene at the coming encampment of each regiment.

Brig. Gen. Edward Harland, President of the Board, will arrange with the Regimental Commanders as to the time of such meeting, and give notice to the other members of the Board.

III. The Regimental Commanders will cause each commissioned officer present, required by the provisions of said section to be examined, to appear before said Board.

IV. When assembled, the Board will proceed to examine each officer in a thorough course of such tactics as he would require knowledge of for the proper performance of the duties of his position, and make return to the Adjutant-General, giving the name and rank of each officer examined, with the result of the examination, and such other information as the Board may think advisable.

V. Each member of said Board will be allowed five dollars per day, for each day of service rendered, and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duty.

Accounts for pay and expenses, together with proper vouchers and certificates will be presented to the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, August 31st, 1867. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58.

Captain J. L. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford, is hereby appointed a member of the Examining Board, constituted to examine in Military Tactics the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, vice Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Hubbard, of Salisbury, declined appointment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

COLIN M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General.

The Board assembled at the encampment of each Regiment, and submitted the following report as the result of their examination.

It is thought advisable not to publish the names.

BRIG. GEN. C. M. INGERSOLL,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut, New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL,

The Board of Examination created by Special Order No. 50, and Special Order No. 58, from the Adjutant-General's Office, to examine the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, have the honor to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board was convened at the encampments of the different regiments of the Connecticut National Guard, as follows, to wit:

First Regiment, at Camp near New Britain; Second and Sixth Regiment, at Camp near New Haven; Third Regiment, at Camp near Norwich; and Eighth Regiment, at Camp near Norwalk.

In submitting the result of their labor, the Board have made but two classifications of the officers examined. Those who passed a satisfactory or fair examination being included in the first class marked A, while the names of those whose examination was poor and unsatisfactory will be found in the second class marked B. Such officers as failed to appear or who waived an examination accompany the list.

* * * * *

The foregoing lists show that fifty-seven (57) officers were examined.

Forty-seven (47) of them are returned in class A, ten (10) in class B, and eleven (11) either did not present themselves or waived their examination. Such as waived an examination did so with the understanding that only one more chance for examination would be afforded them while in their present grade. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD HARLAND, Brig. Gen.

JOHN H. BURNHAM, Colonel.

SAMUEL TOLLES, Lt. Col.

J. L. BENNETT, JR., Captain.

MUSTER ROLLS.

A complete muster-roll of each company and battery, under date of March 2d, 1868, was called for by the following General Orders :

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
 NEW HAVEN, February 20th, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

Commanders of Companies, Batteries, and Sections of Batteries, of the Connecticut National Guard, are hereby ordered to make out duplicate Muster Rolls of their respective commands, to date March 2d, 1868 ; one copy to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office, on or before the 9th day of March, 1868, and the other to be retained by the commanding officer.

These rolls must account for every commissioned officer and enlisted man whose name appeared on the last muster roll forwarded to this office, and also those who have joined the organization since the last muster rolls were made out, and will give all the information provided by the blanks furnished.

All promotions, discharges, transfers and changes of any kind, must be noted in the column left for remarks.

If enlistment papers of all recruits joined since last muster have not been forwarded to these Head-Quarters, they will be so forwarded without delay.

The commanding officer signing the rolls, will also sign the proper certificate as "Inspector and Mustering Officer."

Regimental commanders will forward in like manner, muster rolls of the "Field and Staff," and of the "Regimental Band" of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

C. M. INGERSOLL,
Adjutant-General.

Official :

J. L. BENNETT, Jr.,

Capt. and Asst. Adj't-General.

The result of this muster, showing the force of the Guard on the 2d of March, has been previously given in this report.

CONCLUSION.

I have the honor to remark in conclusion, that as regards the use of the new Tactics, (judging from the tone of the communications received at these Head-Quarters from the officers of the Guard,) all the troops have made commendable progress in drill, and are themselves fully satisfied with what has already been accomplished.

The amount of business done in this office the past year, has exceeded that of the one previous, owing to the labor required in the preparation of the Catalogue, and the distribution of "Testimonials" to soldiers. The business in the "Bureau of Claims" has materially increased, as will be seen, over that of the previous year. It ought not to be forgotten, in this connection, that *this office* is performing the duties, which in most States, are performed by Agents at Washington, whose salaries and expenses, it is believed, are greater than the entire expenses of this office.

The clerical force in the office during the past year has not been materially increased; I believe the affairs of this department have been conducted with fidelity on the part of all connected with its administration, and that a comparison of the expenses of this office with those of other States, will, I am sure, demonstrate the fact that the economical interests of the State have been considered.

In closing, I desire to return to Capt. J. L. Bennett, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, and to the several clerks in this office, my acknowledgements for their attention to business, and for their cheerful compliance with the regulations prescribed for the government of the office. I beg leave also, to renew to your Excellency, the assurance of the high regard with which I remain

Your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

C. M. INGERSOLL,
Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING A CORRECT LIST OF BREVETS CONFERRED UPON CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS, WITH SPECIFICATIONS, DATE OF APPOINTMENT, RANK, &c.

APPOINTMENTS BY BREVET in the *Connecticut Volunteer Force* which served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. HENRY L. ABBOTT, U. S. Vols., and Colonel of the *First Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, U. S. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from *Sept. 28th*, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

COL. THEODORE G. ELLIS, of the *14th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

BREVET COL. E. D. S. GOODYEAR, Lt. Col. of the *10th Conn. Vols.*, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Gregg, Va., to date from *April 2d*, 1865.

COL. E. S. GREELEY, of the *10th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

COL. JAMES HUBBARD, of the *Second Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the

battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th*, 1865.

COL. W. H. NOBLE, of the *17th Conn. Vols.*, for meritorious services, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

COL. JOHN L. OTIS, of the *10th Conn. Vols.*, for gallantry at the crossing of James River, Va., June 20th, 1864, and at the battle of Flusser's Mills and Deep River, Va., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

COL. ALFRED P. ROCKWELL, of the *6th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

COL. SAMUEL ROSS, of the *20th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., to date from *April 13th*, 1865.

COL. EDWARD W. WHITAKER, of the *First Conn. Cavalry*, for gallantry and uniform good conduct, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

COL. ARTHUR H. DUTTON, of the *21st Conn. Vols.*, (formerly Captain in the Engineer Corps,) for gallant and meritorious conduct in reconnoissance in front of Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16th, 1864, to date from *May 16th*, 1864.

COL. WILLIAM G. ELY, of the *18th Conn. Vols.*, for meritorious services during the war, to date from *March 12th*, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

LIEUT. COL. PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM, of the *20th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY W. DABOLL, of the *5th Conn. Vols.*, for good conduct during the war, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

LIEUT. COL. E. D. S. GOODYEAR, of the *10th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant services during the war, to date from *April 2d*, 1865.

LIEUT. COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, of the *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

TO BE LIEUT. COLONELS BY BREVET.

MAJOR GEORGE AYER, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of Gen. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

MAJOR CHESTER D. CLEVELAND, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th, 1865*.

MAJOR WM. S. COGSWELL, of the *5th Conn. Vols.*, for good conduct during the war, to date from *March 12th, 1865*.

MAJOR CHARLES M. COIT, of the *8th Conn. Vols.*, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

MAJOR AUGUSTUS H. FENN, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th, 1865*.

MAJOR EDWARD W. JONES, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th, 1865*.

MAJOR JOSEPH MATTHEWSON, of the *18th Conn. Vols.*, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

SURGEON S. W. SKINNER, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from *March 12th, 1865*.

BREVET MAJOR CHARLES T. STANTON, JR., Captain in the *21st Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

CAPT. C. R. BANNON, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. LOUIS BECKWITH, of the *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

CAPT. C. O. BRIGHAM, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. CHARLES H. BROWN, of the *28th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

CAPT. JAMES DEANE, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th*, 1865.

BREVET CAPT. SIDNEY B. DEKAY, 1st Lieut. in the *8th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of 1864 against Richmond, and for gallantry and good conduct before Fort Gilmer, Va., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

CAPT. GEORGE DIMOCK, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. WM. C. FAXON, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. S. P. HATFIELD, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for efficient and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. WALTER S. HOTCHKISS, of the *2d Conn. Light Battery*, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of Mobile, Ala., to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

CAPT. WILLIAM S. HUBBELL, of the *21st Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from *October 5th, 1865*.

CAPT. MICHAEL KELLEY, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from *April 2d, 1865*.

CAPT. BELA P. LEARNED, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for efficient and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

CAPT. WILLIAM A. LINCOLN, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations which resulted in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

CAPT. G. P. MASON, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for efficient and meritorious services in the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. MORSE, of the *20th Conn. Vols.*, for good conduct during the war, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

CAPT. NEWTON W. PERKINS, of the *13th Battalion, Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

CAPT. H. H. PIERCE, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for conspicuous gallantry, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

CAPT. WILLIAM G. PRIDE, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations before Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insur-

gent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. GEORGE D. SARGEANT, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

CAPT. GAD N. SMITH, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from *April 2d*, 1865.

CAPT. ABNER N. STERRY, of the *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

CAPT. JOHN M. TWISS, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from *March 25th*, 1865.

CAPT. FRANK WELLS, of the *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

CAPT. JAMES B. BURBANK, of the *20th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chancellorville, Va., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

BREVET CAPT. WILLIAM E. HORTON, late *1st Lieut.* of the *11th Conn. Vols.*, for meritorious and distinguished services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

CAPT. CHARLES T. STANTON, JR., of the *21st Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

C. W. WAKELY, late *Capt. 5th Conn. Vols.*, and *Acting Commissary of Subsistence*, for distinguished services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

1ST LIEUT. FRANK D. BANGS, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. GEORGE F. BILL, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. THOMAS D. CASHEN, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. HORACE C. CURTIS, of the *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. CORNELIUS GILLETTE, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for efficient services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. ROBERT LEWIS, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from *March 25th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. GEORGE W. MADDUX, of the *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

1ST LIEUT. EBENEZER P. MASON, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

ASST. SURGEON NATHANIEL MATSON, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. LEWIS MUNGER, *2d Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from *April 2d, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. JOHN O'BRIEN, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. CHARLES H. OWEN, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. H. D. PATTERSON, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services in the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. GEORGE H. PRATT, *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. HENRY A. PRATT, *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. WM. H. ROGERS, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. S. A. WOODRUFF, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865*.

1ST LIEUT. DYER H. CLARK, of the 21st *Conn. Vols.*, for meritorious services during the war, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

WM. E. HORTON, late 1st *Lieut. 11th Conn. Vols.*, for meritorious and distinguished services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864, to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

2D LIEUT. CHARLES F. ANDERSON, of the 2d *Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from *April 6th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. H. C. BALDWIN, 13th *Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. W. H. BINGHAM, 1st *Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from *March 25th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. JAMES H. CASEY, 1st *Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from *March 25th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. GEORGE H. COUCH, of the 1st *Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. AZRO DROWN, of the 1st *Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Fort Stedman, Va., to date from *March 25th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. CHARLES H. GAYLORD, 13th *Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th*, 1865.

2D LIEUT. GARDINER REYNOLDS, of the 1st *Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender

of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865.*

2D LIEUT. CHARLES H. SILLIMAN, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from *March 13th, 1865.*

2D LIEUT. CHARLES W. SMITH, of the *1st Conn. Artillery*, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee, to date from *April 9th, 1865.*

2D LIEUT. SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, *13th Battalion Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, La., to date from *March 13th, 1865.*

PRIVATE FREDERICK W. STOWE, *1st Conn. Light Battery*, for meritorious services, to date from *June 12th, 1865.*

Appointments from April 20th to Sept. 30th, 1867.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

TO BE MAJOR BY BREVET.

CORNELIUS J. DUBOIS, late *Capt. of the 27th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., to date from *March 13th, 1865.*

BREVET MAJOR CORNELIUS J. DUBOIS, late *Capt. of the 27th Conn. Vols.*, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from *March 13th, 1865.*

REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS

1868.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly to convene at its May Session, A. D. 1868, in the City of New Haven:

The subscribers, commissioned by his Excellency Governor English, to act as Auditors of the Quartermaster General's account, hereby report—

That they have examined and audited the items of the Quartermaster General's annual Report, herewith submitted, and find the same to be correct.

They also examined and inspected the Arsenal Buildings at Hartford, and the Military Stores and other property of the State therein deposited, and found them to be in a neat and satisfactory condition. A room previously bare and unfinished has been ceiled and conveniently furnished with drawers and cupboards for the proper storage of woollens. The powder belonging to the State, in all many hundred pounds, is stored in a wooden room, which seems to be unsafe and inappropriate for magazine purposes. Another wooden shed, uncouth and clumsy, upon the lawn connected with the premises, adds very little to the convenience, and still less to the beauty of the property.

HENRY C. ROBINSON, }
JOHN T. PETERS, } *Auditors.*

HARTFORD, May 2d, A. D. 1868.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, May 1st, 1868.

To the Honorable General Assembly, State of Connecticut :

In conformity with the requirements of the Act for forming and conducting the Military Force, approved July 19th, 1865, I have the honor to submit my Report for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

I am Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,

W. M. CHARTER,
Quartermaster General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, May, 1867.

BRIG. GEN'L W. M. CHARTER,
Q. M. General of Conn.

SIR:

I have the honor to hand you a statement of the account of this office with the State of Connecticut from the commencement of the fiscal year, April 1st, 1867, to the period when my official transactions closed, May 23d, 1867.

I am,

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,

J. S. GILMAN,
Late Q. M. General.

Dr.

State of Connecticut in account with

1867.

May 23.	To amount expended for	
	Incidental expenses of State Militia, including freight and cartage on stores received from and issued to State Militia,	\$251.33
	Labor, in receiving, shipping, storing, cleaning and repairing Ordnance Stores, Camp Equipage, Clothing, Q. M. Stores, &c., at State Arsenal,	567.93
	Incidental expenses of State Arsenal, including those of Q. M. General's Office and salary of Q. M. General to date,	368.74
	Amount turned over to Treasurer of State,	2,999.76
		<u>\$4,187.76</u>

J. S. Gilman, Quartermaster General,

Cr.

1867.

April 1.	By balance from last year, - -	\$2,132.97
May 7.	By cash on order from Comptroller,	2,000.00
" 22.	By cash received from various sources, as follows:	
	From sale of parts of Uniforms to com- missioned officers of the C. N. Guard,	21.70
	From sale of Regulation Buttons, Let- ters and Numbers, to commissioned officers of Conn. Nat. Guard,	14.35
	From other sources, - - -	18.74

 \$4,187.76

STATEMENT A.

DR.

State of Connecticut in account with

1867-8.

April 1st. To amount expended for

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, State Militia, \$308.45

Camp Equipage, - - - - 1,035.81

Incidental expenses of the State Militia, including

freight and cartage on stores received from and

issued to State Militia, Encampment expenses,

&c., - - - - 3,895.08

Labor, in receiving, shipping, storing, cleaning

and repairing ordnance stores, camp equipage,

clothing, Q. M. stores, &c., at State Arsenal, 4,234.88

Necessary expenses on the State Arsenal, 1,071.78

Incidental expenses of the State Arsenal, in-

cluding those of the Q. M. Gen'l's office and

salary of the Q. M. General, - - 3,447.48

Freight and transportation, - - - 8.39

Balance to new account, - - - 966.95

 \$14,968.82

Wm. M. Charter, Quartermaster General.

CR.

1867-8.

June 14.	By cash on order from Comptroller,	\$2,000.00
Aug. 19.	“ “ “ “	4,000.00
Nov. 8.	“ “ “ “	3,000.00
Dec. 14.	“ “ “ “	3,000.00
Feb. 26.	“ “ “ “	1,000.00

Mar. 31. By cash received from various sources
during the year, as follows :

From State Militia, for arms, accoutrements and uniforms, not otherwise accounted for, - - -	1,132.04
From sale of C. N. G. buttons, letters and numbers, to officers of C. N. G.,	19.92
From sale of parts C. N. G. uniforms, to officers of C. N. G., - -	7.70
From sale of straw from Camp of 1st Regiment, - - -	25.00
From sale of 103 Army Overcoats,	618.00
From other sources, - -	166.16

\$14,968.82

April 1st, 1868. By balance on hand, \$966.95

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP
AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, RECEIVED BY PURCHASE, MANUFACTURE
OR OTHERWISE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1868.

FROM STATE MILITIA.

- 81 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 81 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 142 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 522 Spare Cones.
- 479 Wipers.
- 505 Cone Wrenches.
- 46 Ball Screws.
- 48 Tumbler Punches.
- 27 Spring Vises.
- 80 Cartridge Boxes.
- 80 " Box Plates.
- 485 Cross Belts.
- 537 " Belt Plates.
- 80 Waist Belts.
- 80 " Belt Plates.
- 80 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 80 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 186 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 4 Musician's Swords.
- 2 Ball Moulds.
- 50 Cavalry Cartridge Box Plates.
- 54 Waist Belt Plates, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- 12 Spare Hammers.
- 170 Waist Belts, Webbing.
- 162 Cross belts, Webbing.
- 4 Musician's Cross Belts and Plates.
- 3 Drums.

[B.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 3 “ Covers, linen.
- 3 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 2 Fifes.
- 66 C. N. G. Caps.
- 45 “ Cap Letters.
- 46 “ Cap Numbers.
- 66 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 172 “ Pants, pairs, “
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevron.
- 4 “ Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 8 “ Corporal's “

FROM ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT U. S. ARMY.

- 1 Springfield Altered Musket.

FROM CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

- 2 6-pdr. Gun Caissons.
- 3 Watering Buckets.
- 2 Sponge “
- 4 Tar “
- 1 Pick Ax and Handle.

FROM PURCHASES.

- 44 Fuze Shell, 6-pdr.
- 20 Percussion Shell, 6-pdr.
- 24 Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 1,000 Friction Primers.
- 17 Spades.
- 60 Mallets.
- 1,050 Tent Pins, large.
- 291 Bed Sacks.
- 1 Hospital Tent.
- 2 State Flags.
- 204 Candle Sticks.

MANUFACTURED IN ARSENAL SHOP.

- 318 Cartridges, 6-pdr.

STATEMENT C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES,
CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, ISSUED TO STATE
MILITIA DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1868.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

- 472 Friction Primers.
- 297 6-pdr. Cartridges.
- 64 " Hotchkiss Shell for Rifled Gun.
- 24 " " Solid Shot " "
- 36 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 36 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 35 Cartridge Boxes.
- 35 " Box Plates.
- 35 Cross Belts.
- 35 " Belt Plates.
- 93 Waist Belts.
- 92 " Belt Plates.
- 35 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 35 Cap Pouches.
- 36 Gun Slings.
- 102 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 47 Cone Wrenches.
- 45 Wipers.
- 41 Spare Cones.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 800 Ball Cartridges, Cal. 58, with caps.
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.

[C.—CONTINUED.]

CLOTHING.

52	C. N. G.	Coats, Infantry.
53	"	Pants, pairs "
46	"	Caps.
110	"	Cap Letters.
110	"	" Numbers.

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

- 1 Extra Drum Head, snare.
- 1 State Flag.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY ON HAND AT STATE ARSENAL,
APRIL 1ST, 1868.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Class 1.—Ordnance.

2 12-pdr. Rifled Bronze Guns, Cal. 4.62.
 3 6-pdr. “ “ “ “ 3.80.
 1 6-pdr. “ Hotchkiss Gun “ 3.40.
 1 12-pdr. “ Steel Prussian Gun, Cal. 4.58.
 4 12-pdr. Smooth Bore Bronzed Guns, “ 4.62.
 1 6-pdr. “ “ “ Gun, “ 3.67.
 5 12-pdr. Cast Iron Guns.
 2 9-pdr. “ “
 3 6-pdr. “ “
 1 6-pdr. Wrought Iron Gun.
 2 4-pdr. Smooth Bore Bronze Guns.
 3 12-pdr. Mountain Howitzers.
 2 12-pdr. Field “ Cal. 4.62.
 2 24-pdr. “ “ “ 5.82.

Class 2.—Artillery Carriages.

5 6-pdr. Gun Carriages, complete.
 8 6-pdr. “ Caissons “
 8 12-pdr. “ Carriages “
 1 12-pdr. “ Carriage for Steel Gun, complete.
 8 12-pdr. “ Caissons, complete.
 2 24-pdr. Field Howitzer Carriages, complete.
 2 24-pdr. “ “ Caissons, “
 1 12-pdr. “ “ “ “
 1 12-pdr. Mountain “ Carriage “
 2 12-pdr. “ “ Carriages, without limbers.
 2 12-pdr. Ship Carriages.
 2 4-pdr. “ “
 1 Battery Wagon “ C,” complete.
 1 Traveling Forge “ A,” “

[D.—CONTINUED.]

Class 3.—Artillery Equipments and Implements.

- 9 Extra pairs Spurs.
- 14 Priming Wires.
- 90 Tar Buckets.
- 14 Sponge “
- 19 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 11 “ “ gutta percha.
- 1 Caisson Shovel.
- 1 Cannon Lock.
- 1 Eprouvette.
- 9 Fuze Reamers.
- 9 “ Gouges.
- 54 “ Pouches, with straps.
- 2 “ Wrenches.
- 2 “ Setters.
- 2 “ Mallets.
- 44 Gunners Haversacks.
- 7 “ Pincers.
- 12 “ Gimlets.
- 2 “ Shears, pairs.
- 43 Double Sets Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 “ “ “ “ “ old.
- 23 “ “ Lead “ “
- 11 “ “ “ “ “ old.
- 98 Handspikes for Field Guns.
- 3 “ “ Mountain Howitzers.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 5 Match Stocks.
- 19 Sponge Covers, 12-pdr.
- 47 “ “ 6-pdr.
- 8 Sponge Heads, Rammers and Staves, 12-pdr.
- 11 “ “ “ “ “ 6-pdr.
- 3 Prolonges.
- 5 Rammer Heads, 6-pdr.
- 5 Sponge “ 6-pdr.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 10 Sponges and Rammers, 12-pdr.
- 19 “ “ “ 6-pdr.
- 3 “ “ “ Mountain Howitzers.
- 4 “ 12-pdr.
- 7 “ Bristle, 6-pdr.
- 8 Shot Gauges.
- 16 Sights, Dispart.
- 4 Paulins, large.
- 1 “ small.
- 30 Tow Hooks.
- 21 Tompions, for Field Guns, wood.
- 77 Thumbstalls.
- 1 Incomplete Set Tools for Battery Wagon “C.”
- 10 Vent Punches.
- 5 Worms and Staves, 6-pdr.
- 3 “ “ “ 12-pdr.
- 7 Brass Tompions, 6-pdr., Willmot’s Patent.
- 12 “ “ 12-pdr. “ “
- 2 “ “ 24-pdr. “ “
- 8 Wrenches for Gun Carriages.
- 3 Sponge Heads Rammers and Staves for Mountain Howitzer.

Class 4 and 5.—Artillery Ammunition.

- 92 Cannister, 6-pdr.
- 1 “ 6-pdr. Hotchkiss.
- 22 “ 6-pdr. James Rifle.
- 1 “ 24-pdr.
- 1 Stand Grape Shot, 12-pdr.
- 1 Hotchkiss Shell, 6-pdr.
- 4 Howitzer Shell, 12-pdr.
- 89 Hotchkiss Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 8,962 Lbs. Round Shot, old.
- 100 Conical Shot for 12-pdr. Steel Gun, Cal. 4.58.
- 1 James Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 1 Spherical Shell, Strapped, 6-pdr.
- 1 “ Shot “ 6-pdr.
- 14 Fixed Canister, for Mountain Howitzer.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

70 Cannon Percussion Caps.

951 Friction Primers.

Class 6.—Small Arms.

66 Springfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

1 Norfolk “ “ “ 58.

3,839 Whitney “ “ “ 58.

22 Altered Muskets, Cal. 69.

1 Enfield Musket, smooth bore.

1 Spencer Rifle.

5 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Brown Barrels, Cal. 58.

77 Colt's Revolving Rifles, Cal. 54.

310 Mississippi Rifled Muskets.

4 Sharps' Rifles, 36 inch Barrel.

2 “ Carbines.

2 Flint Lock Rifled Muskets.

250 Springfield Muskets, Cal. 69.

44 Flint Lock “

1 “ “ Musket, breech loading.

38 Cadet Muskets.

25 Colt's Army Revolvers.

68 “ Navy “

10 Cavalry Sabres, crooked.

1 “ “ old, straight.

121 Light Artillery Sabres.

1 Field Officer's Sword.

10 N. C. Officer's Swords.

66 Musicians “

1 Springfield Altered Musket.

Class 7.—Accoutrements.

1,252 Waist Belts, Leather.

660 “ “ Webbing.

56 Waist Belts, Buff.

553 Waist Belt Plates, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch.1,134 “ “ “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ “

1,787 Cross Belts, Leather.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 608 Cross Belts, Webbing.
- 63 “ “ Buff.
- 2,525 “ Belt Plates.
- 2,328 Cartridge Boxes, Infantry.
- 352 “ Box Plates, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- 2,180 “ “ “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 2,109 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 “ “ buff frogs.
- 158 “ “ for Enfield Rifles, unserviceable.
- 268 “ “ for Sabre Bayonet.
- 2,119 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 1,386 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Cross Belt, Buff, old, and Plate.
- 69 “ Waist Belts and Plates.
- 75 Musician's Cross “ “ “
- 108 Cavalry Sabre Belts, leather.
- 126 Cartridge Boxes, Cavalry.
- 11 Sabre Knots.
- 344 Enfield Bayonet Frogs.
- 71 Holsters for Colt's Revolver.
- 7 “ “ “ “ old.
- 69 Holster Belts for Colt's Revolver.
- 7 “ “ “ “ “ old.
- 18 Cases for Colt's Navy Revolver.
- 3 Ball Moulds for Colt's Rifle.
- 11 “ “ “ “ Navy Revolver.
- 37 “ “ “ “ Army “
- 124 Ball Screws for Whitney Rifled Musket.
- 2 “ Trimmers for Muskets.
- 9 “ Swages for Springfield Rifled Musket.
- 452 Cone Keys for Rifled Musket.
- 17 “ “ “ “ Colt's Rifle.
- 74 “ “ “ “ Army Revolver.
- 94 “ “ “ “ Navy “
- 998 Spare Cones for Rifled Musket.
- 90 “ “ for Smooth Bore Musket.
- 12 Lock Bridles for Sharps' Rifle.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 18 Cone Seat Screws for Whitney Rifle.
- 14 Powder Flasks, Colt's.
- 131 Spring Vises.
- 3,488 Tompions, Wooden, for Rifles.
- 9 Worms for Rifled Muskets.
- 453 Wipers for Sharps' Rifle.
- 92 Wiper Rods for Sharps' Rifle.
- 1,026 Brass Tompions for Rifle Musket, Willmot's Patent.
- 14,000 Cartridges for Colt's Rifle, Cal. 54.
- 3,294 " for Austrian Rifled Musket, Cal. 54.
- 15,955 " Conical Ball, Cal. 58.
- 28,564 " Blank.
- 240 " Colt's Navy Revolver.
- 5,700 Percussion Caps for Rifled Musket.
- 9,000 " " Colt's Pistol.

Class 8.—Parts, incomplete Sets, &c.

- 3,833 Bayonets for Whitney Rifled Musket.
- 22 " for Altered Musket.
- 44 " for Cadet Musket.
- 24 " for Flint Lock Musket.
- 62 " for Springfield Rifle Musket.
- 248 " for Springfield Smooth Bore Musket.
- 77 " for Colt's Revolving Rifle.
- 264 " Sabre.
- 11 Sights for Springfield Rifled Musket.
- 6 Caisson Bolts.
- 1 Mississippi Rifle Barrel.
- 12 Hammers for Sharps' Rifle.
- 32 " for Whitney Rifled Musket.
- 4 Main Springs for Mississippi Rifle.
- 86 Wipers " " "
- 19 Main Springs for Colt's Revolver.
- 294 Cone Picks.
- 181 Wire and Tumbler Punches.
- 12 Sears for Sharps' Rifle.
- 15 Sight Screws for Sharps' Rifle.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

22	Bridle Screws for Sharps' Rifle.				
22	Side	"	"	"	"
61	Small Screws, (assorted.)				
73	Extra Rammers for Rifled Musket.				
12	Tumblers for Sharps' Rifle.				
12	"	Screws for Sharps' Rifle.			
10	Bayonet Clasps for Whitney Rifled Musket.				
31	"	"	Screws for	"	"
231	Cases Packing for Muskets and Rifles.				
5	Butt Plate Slide Screws for Colt's Rifle.				
9	Screws	"	"		
4	Guard Screws	"	"		
12	Back Sights	"	"		
3	Hand Studs	"	"		
9	Tumbler Screws	"	"		
135	Main Springs for Whitney Rifled Musket.				
7	Sights	"	"	"	"
23	Bridles	"	"	"	"
46	Bridle Screws	"	"	"	"
32	Tumblers	"	"	"	"
27	"	Screws	"	"	"
18	Sears	"	"	"	"
20	Sear Screws	"	"	"	"
72	"	Springs	"	"	"
51	"	Spring Screws	"	"	"
445	Band Springs for	"	"	"	"
446	Wipers	"	"	"	"
40	Tang Screws	"	"	"	"
59	Sight	"	"	"	"
73	Side	"	"	"	"
1	Springfield Altered Musket Bayonet.				

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

- 14 Axes.
- 14 Ax Helves.
- 2 Augurs.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 28 Bit Stocks.
- 34 Sets Bits.
- 1,084 Bed Sacks, old.
- 3 Company Chests.
- 2 Canteens Complete.
- 234 Camp Stools.
- 13 Claw Chisels, iron.
- 70 Carving Knives.
- 72 “ Forks.
- 10 Color Belts.
- 6 Crowbars.
- 468 Candle Sticks, iron.
- 16 Drip Pans, large.
- 16 “ “ small.
- 4 Dippers.
- 21 Drums, Snare.
- 21 Drum Heads, Snare.
- 14 “ “ Batter.
- 15 “ Slings.
- 18 “ Stick Carriages.
- 17 “ Covers.
- 39 “ Sticks, Pairs.
- 27 Fifes.
- 39 Flags, Silk National, old.
- 44 “ “ Regimental, old.
- 10 “ “ State Militia, old.
- 1 Flag, Garrison.
- 1 “ “ unserviceable.
- 4 Flags, Storm.
- 14 “ Guide and Marker, old.
- 3 “ “ Light Battery, C. N. G.
- 2 “ “ Infantry.
- 1 Flag, State.
- 5 Flags, Rebel, captured.
- 8 Half Axes.
- 3 “ Ax Helves.
- 22 Handsaws.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 15 Hammers.
- 17 Hand Cuffs, pair.
- 1 Haversack, enameled.
- 709 Knives.
- 704 Forks.
- 844 Spoons.
- 52 “ large, iron.
- 3 Knapsacks, Regulation.
- 4 “ leather.
- 1 Knapsack, rubber.
- 16 Lanterns.
- 7 Ladles, soup.
- 36 Mess Pans, large, iron.
- 144 “ “ small, iron.
- 1 Medicine Chest.
- 161 Mallets.
- 9 Marking Pots.
- 4 “ Brushes.
- 10 Nails, brass heads.
- 450 Lbs. Nails.
- 4 Oil Cans, square, tin.
- 68 Pick Axes.
- 26 Ax Handles.
- 23 Padlocks, brass.
- 2 “ iron.
- 138 Wooden Pails.
- 3 Regimental Dies.
- 3 Sets Stencil Figures.
- 50 Shoulder Scales and fastenings.
- 16 Stencil Brushes.
- 15 Camp Stoves, with appendages.
- 3 “ “ old.
- 1 Skimmer.
- 14 Skirmishing Bugles.
- 7 “ Bugle Cords and Tassels.
- 37 Spades.
- 3 Shovels, old.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 607 Tin Plates.
 84 “ “ old.
 551 “ Cups.
 3 “ Cans, 1 Gallon.
 2 “ “ 5 “
 14 Camp Tables.
 4 Tents, Sibley.
 1 Set Sibley Tent Poles.
 4 Marquee Tents.
 14 Sets Marquee Tent Poles.
 1 “ “ Fly.
 99 Wall Tents.
 71 “ Tent Flies.
 99 Sets Wall Tent Poles.
 151 Bell Tents.
 163 Sets Bell Tent Poles.
 2 Chapel Tents and Sets Poles.
 585 A Tents.
 588 Sets A Tent Poles.
 1,599 Tent Pins, large.
 11,098 “ “ small.
 105 “ Guy Handles.
 298 Wash Basins.
 20 Water Tanks.
 33 Gimlets.

CLOTHING.

- 2,677 Wool Blankets.
 6 “ “ unserviceable.
 17 Rubber Blankets.
 79 Sack Coats.
 2 Chevrons, Sergeant Major, Infantry, C. N. G.
 2 “ Q. M. Sergeants, “ “
 4 “ Com. “ “ “
 3 “ Color “ “ “
 13 “ Orderly “ “ “

[D.—CONTINUED.]

	52	Chevrons, Sergeants, Infantry, C. N. G.
103	"	Corporals, " "
6	"	Orderly Sergeants, Artillery, C. N. G.
24	"	" " "
47	"	Corporals, " "
3,549	Buttons, C. N. G., small.	
2,875	" " large.	
468	Cap Covers.	
500	" Bugles.	
1,732	" Letters, large.	
595	" " small.	
7,344	" Numbers.	
2,148	" Letters, C. N. G.	
2,008	" Numbers, "	
413	Caps, C. N. G.	
56	Coats, Infantry.	
36	" " State Button.	
325	" " C. N. G.	
109	" Artillery, "	
2	" Infantry, " sample.	
1	Hat, Cavalry, with feather.	
1	" Officers' pattern, with feather.	
1	Leggins, Rubber, pair.	
70	Overcoats, dark grey.	
3	" light blue.	
2	" " grey.	
67	" " old.	
1	" blue, State Button.	
141	Pants, pairs, sky blue.	
1	" pair, Cavalry.	
104	" pairs, Artillery, C. N. G.	
435	" " Infantry, "	
2	" " " " sample.	
1	Poncho.	
1	Shirt, Flannel.	
40	N. C. O. Sashes, worsted.	

[D.—CONTINUED.]

FURNITURE, IMPLEMENTS, AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN
USE AT STATE ARSENAL.

- 11 Office Chairs.
- 1 “ Clock.
- 4 “ Desks.
- 1 “ Letter Press.
- 1 Portable Furnace.
- 1 Guard Watch.
- 1 Counter Scale and Weights.
- 1 Platform “ “
- 1 Spy Glass.
- 1 Camphor Can.
- 3 Trucks.
- 1 Watering Pot.
- 1 Fire Hydrant.
- 300 Feet large Hose with couplings.
- 456 “ small “ “ “
- 1 Large Hose Pipe.
- 3 Small Hose Pipes.
- 6 Wheelbarrows.
- 1 Four-fold Fall.
- 1 Hay Cutter.
- 2 Hay Forks.
- 1 Manure Fork.
- 6 Hay Rakes.
- 1 Garden Rake.
- 3 Hoes.
- 1 Set Double Harness.
- 1 Single Harness, good.
- 1 “ “ poor.
- 1 2-Horse Baggage Wagon.
- 1 Business Wagon.
- 1 Chaise.
- 1 Pair Team Horses.
- 13 Balls Twine.
- 6 Ink Stands.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 4 Pen Holder Racks.
- 1 Sand Box.
- 2 Bill Stickers.
- 2 Hanging Files.
- 1 Hand Clasp File.
- 5 Tin Paper Folders.
- 3 Paper Scrapers.
- 2 Boxes, tin, for letters and papers.
- 2 Leather Receipt-book Bags.
- 1 Iron Safe.
- 3 Waste Paper Baskets.
- 1 Post Office Scale.
- 2 Date Racks.
- 3 Pair Shears.
- 1 Office Stamp.
- 1 Notarial Stamp.
- 2 Kerosene Lamps.
- 7 Paper Weights.
- 1 Lounge.
- 2 Bedsteads.
- 2 Snow Shovels.
- 1 Set Sleigh Runners for business wagon.
- 1 Pair Horse Blankets.
- 1 Twine Box.
- 1 Pounce Box.
- 1 Match Safe.
- 3 Sponge Cups.
- 1 Envelope Holder, tin.
- 1 Magnifying Glass for Inspecting Cannon.
- 6 Rulers.
- 2 Book Rests.
- 3 Patent Letter Files.
- 1 Office Stool.
- 1 Buggy.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS AND FURNITURE OF REPAIR SHOP, STATE
ARSENAL.

- 1 Claw Hammer.
- 4 Forge Hammers.
- 10 Bench Hammers.
- 2 Hammer Wrenches.
- 3 Breech Pin “
- 1 Tap Wrench.
- 2 Half Axes.
- 1 Cooper's Adze.
- 3 Mallets.
- 5 Bit Stocks.
- 1 Set Bits.
- 2 Augers.
- 2 Gimlets.
- 2 Drills.
- 64 “ Morse Twist.
- 2 Reamers.
- 1 Belt Punch.
- 2 Steel Punches.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 12 Planes.
- 1 Joiner's Plow.
- 5 Box Scrapers.
- 2 Musket “
- 1 Set Brad Awls.
- 2 Claw Chisels.
- 2 Cold “
- 14 Joiners' “
- 1 Draw Shave.
- 1 Spoke “
- 1 Wood Saw.
- 1 Hack Saw.
- 2 Back Saws.
- 3 Hand “
- 1 Panel Saw.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Keyhole Saw.
- 1 Circular “
- 1 Saw Set.
- 10 “ Files.
- 12 Half Round Files.
- 21 Flat Files.
- 1 3-square File.
- 1 Rat-tail “
- 1 Wood Rasp.
- 3 Squares.
- 1 Rule.
- 1 Level.
- 2 Gauges.
- 1 Bench Hook.
- 6 Box Hooks.
- 1 Chalk Line.
- 2 Blacksmith's Tongs, pairs.
- 1 Forge.
- 1 Anvil.
- 1 Branding Iron.
- 1 Soldering Copper.
- 6 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 “ Picks.
- 2 Pliers, prs.
- 1 Gunner's Pincers, prs.
- 2 Common “ “
- 8 Bench Oil Cans.
- 1 Oil Stone.
- 21 Screw Drivers.
- 1 “ Screw Plate.
- 2 Hand Screws.
- 2 “ Vises.
- 6 Spring “
- 10 Bench, “ iron.
- 9 “ Vise Jaw Springs.
- 1 “ Vise, Wood.

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Casting Ladle.
- 2 Musket Wiping Rods.
- 2 Pistol “ “
- 6 Sharps’ “ “
- 6 Whitney Wipers.
- 6 Sharps’ Bristol Wipers.
- 2 Common Shears, prs.
- 1 Tinner’s “ pr.
- 1 Marlin Spike.
- 1 Trowel.
- 1 Wire Brush.
- 1 Brush Wheel.
- 1 Polishing Lathe.
- 1 Turning “
- 2 Lathe Dogs.
- 2 “ Rests.
- 1 “ Center.
- 2 “ Chucks.
- 2 Turning Gouges.
- 2 “ Chisels.
- 2 Male Centers.
- 1 Female Center.
- 1 Set Taps and Dies.
- 1 Compass, pr.
- 1 Glue Brush.
- 1 “ Pot.
- 1 Marking Brush.
- 1 “ Pot.
- 1 Grindstone.
- 1 Tool Chest.
- 2 Stoves.
- 1 Clock.
- 114 Emery Cloth, sheets.
- 7 Crocus “ “
- 1 Lb. Emery Flour.
- 2 Lbs. Rotten Stone

[D.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Lb. Glue.
- 1 “ Solder.
- 4 Lbs. Cast Steel.
- 5 Gallons Neats Foot Oil.
- 3 “ Kerosene “
- 5 Tin Cans.
- 2 2-Gallon Jugs.
- 1 1 “ Jug.
- 1 Large Oil Can.
- 4 Wash Basins.
- 1 Cup.
- 1 Broom.
- 1 Dust Pan.
- 1 Pair Shackles.
- 21 Paint Brushes.
- 5 Whitewash Brushes.
- 1 Painter's Duster.

STATEMENT E.

DESIGNATION OF COMPANIES OF GOVERNOR'S GUARDS AND ACTIVE
MILITIA, CITIES, MILITARY SCHOOLS, &C., HOLDING PUBLIC
MILITIA PROPERTY, MARCH 31ST, 1867, WITH A SCHEDULE OF
ARTICLES HELD BY EACH.

First Company Governor's Horse Guards, Hartford.

MAJOR JAMES WATERS, Commanding.

- 69 Artillery Sabres.
- 67 Pistols.
- 70 Pistol Holsters.
- 50 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes, Patent Leather.
- 50 " Sabre Belts, Patent Leather.
- 50 " " Belt Plates.
- 2 Pistol Cases, Packing.

Second Company Governor's Horse Guards, New Haven.

MAJOR T. P. MERWIN, Commanding.

- 149 Whitney Navy Pistols.
- 149 Artillery Sabres.
- 147 " Sabre Belts.
- 142 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 142 " " Box Plates.
- 73 Ball Moulds.
- 69 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Pistol Cases, Packing.

First Company Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford.

MAJOR H. P. BARTON, Commanding.

- 112 Springfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 112 " " Musket Bayonets.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 114 Ball Screws.
- 7 Cone Keys.
- 111 “ Picks.
- 51 Spare Cones.
- 17 “ Main Springs.
- 20 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.
- 109 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 10 Wipers.

Second Company Governor’s Foot Guards, New Haven.

MAJOR HIRAM CAMP, Commanding.

- 112 Springfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 112 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 97 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 56 Spare Cones.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Wipers.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 2 Tumbler Punches.
- 2 Spring Vises.
- 1 Ball Mould.
- 1 Swage.
- 112 Cartridge Boxes.
- 109 “ “ Box Plates.
- 4 Cross Belts.
- 112 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 112 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 106 Gun Slings.
- 112 C. N. G. Caps.
- 111 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeants Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeants “
- 8 “ Corporals “
- 440 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

FIRST REGIMENT C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Farmington, CAPTAIN CHA'S F. SMITH,
Commanding.

- 69 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 69 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 66 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 70 Spare Cones.
- 65 Wipers.
- 67 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 69 Cartridge Boxes.
- 69 " Box Plates.
- 67 Cross Belts.
- 67 " Belt Plates.
- 69 Waist Belts.
- 69 " Belt Plates.
- 69 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 69 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 68 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 79 C. N. G. Caps.
- 79 " Cap Letters.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 79 C. N. G. Cap Numbers.
- 79 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 79 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company B, Hartford, CAPTAIN J. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 51 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 95 Spare Cones.
- 88 Wipers.
- 89 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 96 “ Box Plates.
- 98 Cross Belts.
- 98 “ Belt Plates.
- 89 Waist Belts.
- 89 “ Belt Plates.
- 98 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 96 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 98 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 1 “ Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 “ Cap Letters.
- 98 “ “ Numbers.
- 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company C, Southington, CAPTAIN LUCAS SUTLIFF,
Commanding.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 89 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 44 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 78 Spare Cones.
- 69 Wipers.
- 79 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 90 Cartridge Boxes.
- 85 “ Box Plates.
- 3 Cross Belts.
- 1 “ Belt Plate.
- 89 Waist Belts.
- 87 “ Belt Plates.
- 90 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 86 Cap Pouches and Picks.

[E.--CONTINUED.]

- 90 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 82 C. N. G. Caps.
- 82 " Cap Letters.
- 82 " Cap Numbers.
- 82 " Coats, Infantry.
- 82 " Pants, pairs, "
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company D, New Britain, CAPTAIN J. O. DEMING,
Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 100 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 98 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 100 Spare Cones.
- 100 Wipers.
- 100 Cone Wrenches.
- 10 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 9 Spring Vises.
- 100 Cartridge Boxes.
- 100 " Box Plates.
- 95 Cross Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 99 Waist Belts.
- 99 " Belt Plates.
- 100 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 98 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 " Cap Letters.
- 98 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company E, Collinsville, CAPTAIN W. H. PARMLEE.
Commanding.

- 91 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 91 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 53 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 91 Spare Cones.
- 91 Wipers.
- 90 Cone Wrenches.
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 9 Spring Vises.
- 91 Cartridge Boxes.
- 90 " Box Plates.
- 90 Cross Belts.
- 87 " Belt Plates.
- 91 Waist Belts.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 91 Waist Belt Plates.
- 91 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 91 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 91 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 94 C. N. G. Caps.
- 94 " Cap Letters.
- 94 " " Numbers.
- 94 " Coats, Infantry.
- 94 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company F, Wethersfield, CAPTAIN W. J. STEVENSON,
Commanding.

- 97 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 97 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 46 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 88 Spare Cones.
- 44 Wipers.
- 80 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 90 Cartridge Boxes.
- 89 " Box Plates.
- 96 Cross Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 77 " Belt Plates.
- 88 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 87 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 87 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 3 " Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 93 C. N. G. Caps.
- 6 " Cap Letters.
- 10 " " Numbers.
- 93 " Coats, Infantry.
- 93 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 2 " Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 3 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company G, Hartford, CAPTAIN J. H. BARNUM,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 " Musket Bayonets.
- 95 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 97 Spare Cones.
- 81 Wipers.
- 89 Cone Wrenches.
- 12 Spare Hammers.
- 6 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 97 Cartridge Boxes.
- 96 " Box Plates.
- 97 Cross Belts.
- 97 " Belt Plates.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 97 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 97 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 98 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 " Cap Letters.
- 98 " " Numbers.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 98 C. N. G. Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company H, Avon, CAPTAIN J. C. E. HUMPHREY.
Commanding.

- 70 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 70 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 70 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 70 Spare Cones.
- 68 Wipers.
- 69 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 Ball Screws.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.
- 70 “ Box Plates.
- 70 Cross Belts.
- 70 “ Belt Plates.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 69 “ Belt Plates.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 70 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 Sash.
- 2 Musician’s Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 71 C. N. G. Caps.
- 71 “ Cap Letters.
- 71 “ “ Numbers.
- 72 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 72 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company I, Unionville, CAPTAIN J. E. HAMILTON,
Commanding.

- 72 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 72 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 50 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 72 Spare Cones.
- 69 Wipers.
- 72 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Ball Screws.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 72 Cartridge Boxes.
- 69 “ Box Plates.
- 72 Cross Belts.
- 72 “ Belt Plates.
- 72 Waist Belts.
- 72 “ Belt Plates.
- 72 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 72 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 72 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 57 C. N. G. Caps.
- 32 " Cap Letters.
- 35 " " Numbers.
- 69 " Coats, Infantry.
- 65 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company K, Burlington, CAPTAIN W. F. SESSIONS,
Commanding.

- 72 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 72 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 50 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 73 Spare Cones.
- 68 Wipers.
- 71 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 74 Cartridge Boxes.
- 74 " Box Plates.
- 74 Cross Belts.
- 74 " Belt Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 74 Waist Belts.
- 74 “ Belt Plates.
- 74 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 74 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 74 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician’s Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 “ Slings.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 2 “ Covers, linen.
- 2 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 81 C. N. G. Caps.
- 47 “ Cap Letters.
- 49 “ “ Numbers.
- 86 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 82 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Waterbury, CAPTAIN GEO. W. TUCKER,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 99 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 63 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 91 Spare Cones.
- 78 Wipers.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 92 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 93 Cartridge Boxes.
- 93 “ Box Plates.
- 100 Cross Belts.
- 100 “ Belt Plates.
- 90 Waist Belts.
- 89 “ Belt Plates.
- 93 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 93 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 100 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Sword.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 “ Cap Letters.
- 98 “ “ Numbers.
- 98 “ “ Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 1 “ Color Sergeant's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E —CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company B, New Haven, CAPTAIN CARL G. ENGEL,
COMMANDING.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 90 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 83 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 90 Spare Cones.
- 90 Wipers.
- 90 Cone Wrenches.
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 9 Spring Vises.
- 90 Cartridge Boxes.
- 90 " Box Plates.
- 40 Cross Belts.
- 40 " Belt Plates.
- 90 Waist Belts.
- 90 " Belt Plates.
- 90 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 90 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 86 C. N. G. Caps.
- 86 " Cap Letters.
- 86 " " Numbers.
- 86 " Coats, Infantry.
- 86 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 C. N. G. O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.
- 300 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. KEEFE,
Commanding.

- 95 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 95 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 58 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 91 Spare Cones.
- 76 Wipers.
- 85 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 95 Cartridge Boxes.
- 94 " Box Plates.
- 95 Cross Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 95 " Belt Plates.
- 95 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 95 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Fife.
- 96 C. N. G. Caps.
- 41 “ Cap Letters.
- 51 “ “ Numbers.
- 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 6 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with Caps.

Infantry Company D, Waterbury, CAPTAIN E. L. COOK,
Commanding.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 90 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 71 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmott's Patent.
- 81 Spare Cones.
- 24 Wipers.
- 59 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 2 Spring Vises.
- 91 Cartridge Boxes.
- 91 “ Box Plates.
- 86 Cross Belts.
- 86 “ Belt Plates.
- 91 Waist Belts.
- 91 “ Belt Plates.
- 91 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 89 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 92 C. N. G. Caps.
- 92 " Cap Letters.
- 92 " " Numbers.
- 92 " Coats, Infantry.
- 92 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company E, New Haven, CAPTAIN CHA'S C. SMITH,
Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 100 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 57 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 98 Spare Cones.
- 90 Wipers.
- 95 Cone Wrenches.
- 10 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 10 Spring Vises.
- 100 Cartridge Boxes.
- 100 " Box Plates.
- 100 Cross Belts.
- 100 " Belt Plates.
- 95 Waist Belts.
- 94 " Belt Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 100 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
 - 1 N. C. O Sword.
 - 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
 - 1 “ Waist “ “ “
 - 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician’s Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
 - 1 “ Sling.
 - 1 “ Stick Carriage.
 - 1 “ Cover, linen.
 - 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
 - 52 “ Cap Letters.
 - 32 “ “ Numbers.
 - 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
 - 96 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
 - 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
 - 4 “ Sergeant’s “
 - 7 “ Corporal’s “
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 5 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company F, New Haven, CAPTAIN E. E. BRADLEY,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 74 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 89 Spare Cones.
- 86 Wipers.
- 93 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 8 Spring Vises.
- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 98 " Box Plates.
- 59 Cross Belts.
- 60 " Belt Plates.
- 58 Waist Belts.
- 60 " Belt Plates.
- 97 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 93 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 96 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords—(1 Scabbard missing.)
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 92 C. N. G. Caps.
- 27 " Cap Letters.
- 63 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company G, Derby, CAPTAIN R. C. NARAMORE,
Commanding.

- 73 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 73 " " Musket Bayonets.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 59 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 60 Spare Cones.
- 69 Wipers.
- 71 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 73 Cartridge Boxes.
- 73 " Box Plates.
- 73 Cross Belts.
- 72 " Belt Plates.
- 73 Waist Belts.
- 73 " Belt Plates.
- 73 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 73 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 73 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 69 C. N. G. Caps.
- 21 " Cap Letters.
- 27 " " Numbers.
- 78 " Coats, Infantry.
- 76 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

4 Cases Equipment Packing.

300 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company H, Ansonia, CAPTAIN C. J. RICHARDSON,
Commanding.

89 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

89 “ “ Musket Bayonets.

43 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.

88 Spare Cones.

88 Wipers.

88 Cone Wrenches.

9 Ball Screws.

8 Tumbler Punches.

8 Spring Vises.

89 Cartridge Boxes.

89 “ Box Plates.

90 Cross Belts.

90 “ Belt Plates.

88 Waist Belts.

89 “ Belt Plates.

89 Bayonet Scabbards.

90 Cap Pouches and Picks.

90 Gun Slings.

1 N. C. O. Sword.

1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.

1 “ Waist “ “

1 “ Sash.

2 Musician's Swords.

2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.

1 Drum.

1 “ Sling.

1 “ Stick Carriage.

1 “ Cover, linen.

1 “ Sticks, pair.

1 Fife.

79 C. N. G. Caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 74 C. N. G. Cap Letters.
- 76 “ “ Numbers.
- 82 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 81 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 600 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company I, Meriden, CAPTAIN J. H. BARIO,
Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 100 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 86 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 100 Spare Cones.
- 78 Wipers.
- 93 Cone Wrenches.
- 10 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Vises.
- 100 Cartridge Boxes.
- 100 “ Box Plates.
- 100 Cross Belts.
- 100 “ Belt Plates.
- 100 Waist Belts.
- 100 “ Belt Plates.
- 100 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 99 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 “ Cap Letters.
- 98 “ “ Numbers.
- 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

*
Infantry Company K, Branford, CAPTAIN W. D. HENDRICKS,
 Commanding.

- 74 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 72 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 33 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 71 Spare Cones.
- 40 Wipers.
- 61 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 74 Cartridge Boxes.
- 74 “ Box Plates.
- 74 Cross Belts.
- 73 “ Belt Plates.
- 74 Waist Belts.
- 74 “ Belt Plates.
- 74 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 74 Cap Pouches and Picks.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 74 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 75 C. N. G. Caps.
- 75 " Cap Letters.
- 75 " " Numbers.
- 75 " Coats, Infantry.
- 75 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 5 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Mystic Bridge, CAPTAIN J. YORK NILES,
Commanding.

- 50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 50 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 36 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 47 Spare Cones.
- 45 Wipers.
- 42 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Spare Hammers.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Ball Screws.
- 3 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 49 “ Box Plates.
- 49 Cross Belts.
- 49 “ Belt Plates.
- 49 Waist Belts.
- 49 “ Belt Plates.
- 49 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 49 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 49 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 50 C. N. G. Caps.
- 10 “ Cap Letters.
- 15 “ “ Numbers.
- 50 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 50 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 “ Equipment Packing.

[E. -CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company B, Norwich, CAPTAIN A. D. SMITH,
Commanding.

- 94 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 94 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 94 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 94 Spare Cones.
- 94 Wipers.
- 94 Cone Wrenches.
- 9 Spare Hammers.
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 9 Spring Vises.
- 94 Cartridge Boxes.
- 94 " Box Plates.
- 94 Cross Belts.
- 94 " Belt Plates.
- 94 Waist Belts.
- 94 " Belt Plates.
- 94 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 94 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 94 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 98 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 " Cap Letters.
- 98 " " Numbers.
- 98 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, "
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 200 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company C, Norwich, CAPTAIN A. D. McCALL,
Commanding.

- 64 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 64 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 1 Brass Tompion, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 29 Spare Cones.
- 25 Wipers.
- 29 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Spare Hammers.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 65 Cartridge Boxes.
- 65 “ Box Plates.
- 65 Cross Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 62 Waist Belts.
- 62 “ Belt Plates.
- 64 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 64 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 65 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 68 C. N. G. Caps.
- 11 “ Cap Letters.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 9 C. N. G. Cap Numbers.
 74 “ Coats, Infantry.
 70 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
 4 “ Sergeant's “
 8 “ Corporal's “
 3 Cases Gun Packing.
 2 “ Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company D, New London, CAPTAIN G. D. HAVENS,
 Commanding.

- 75 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
 75 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
 54 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
 71 Spare Cones.
 56 Wipers.
 55 Cone Wrenches.
 5 Ball Screws.
 7 Tumbler Punches.
 1 Spring Vise.
 74 Cartridge Boxes.
 72 “ Box Plates.
 75 Cross Belts.
 75 “ Belt Plates.
 73 Waist Belts.
 74 “ Belt Plates.
 74 Bayonet Scabbards.
 74 Cap Pouches and Picks.
 74 Gun Slings.
 1 N. C. O. Sword.
 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
 1 “ Waist “ “ “
 1 “ Sash.
 2 Musician's Swords.
 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
 1 Drum.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 79 C. N. G. Caps.
- 31 “ Cap Letters.
- 31 “ “ Numbers.
- 79 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 79 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 “ Equipment Packing.
- 300 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company E, Sprague, CAPTAIN A. W. BURGESS,
Commanding.

- 68 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 68 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 32 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 51 Spare Cones.
- 53 Wipers.
- 53 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Spare Hammers.
- 3 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 68 Cartridge Boxes.
- 67 “ Box Plates.
- 67 Cross Belts.
- 67 “ Belt Plates.
- 66 Waist Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 68 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 68 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 67 Gun Slings.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician’s Swords.
- 4 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 “ Slings.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 2 “ Covers, linen.
- 2 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 65 C. N. G. Caps.
- 24 “ Cap Letters.
- 48 “ “ Numbers.
- 68 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 69 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Co. F, West Killingly, CAPT. FRANCIS S. HARRINGTON,
Commanding.

- 90 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 89 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 47 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 85 Spare Cones.
- 59 Wipers.
- 68 Cone Wrenches.
- 9 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 89 Cartridge Boxes.
- 88 “ Box Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 88 Cross Belts.
- 86 “ Belt Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 87 “ Belt Plates.
- 90 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 90 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 89 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 93 C. N. G. Caps.
- 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 95 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

Artillery Company G, Rockville, CAPTAIN JAS. F. PRESTON,
 Commanding.

- 100 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 100 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 85 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 100 Spare Cones.
- 98 Wipers.
- 100 Cone Wrenches.
- 10 Ball Screws.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 10 Spring Vises.
- 99 Cartridge Boxes.
- 100 “ Box Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 99 Waist Belts.
- 99 “ Belt Plates.
- 100 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 100 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 100 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician’s Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 2 “ Covers, linen.
- 2 “ Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 104 C. N. G. Caps.
- 104 “ Cap Letters.
- 104 “ “ Numbers.
- 104 “ Coats, Artillery.
- 104 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.

SIXTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Durham, CAPTAIN T. E. HAWLEY,
Commanding.

- 86 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 86 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 2 Wipers.
- 2 Cone Wrenches
- 1 Ball Screw.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Spring Vise.
- 86 Cartridge Boxes.
- 86 " Box Plates.
- 86 Waist Belts.
- 86 " Belt Plates.
- 86 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 86 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 86 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.
- 91 C. N. G. Caps.
- 23 " Cap Letters.
- 47 " " Numbers.
- 91 " Coats, Infantry.
- 91 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.
- 700 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company B, Meriden, CAPTAIN CHARLES L. UPHAM,
Commanding.

- 70 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 70 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 70 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 70 Spare Cones.
- 70 Wipers.
- 70 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 7 Spring Visers.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 70 Cartridge Box Plates.
- 70 Cross Belts.
- 70 “ Belt Plates.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 70 “ Belt Plates.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 70 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 60 C. N. G. Caps.
- 18 “ Cap Letters.
- 15 “ Numbers.
- 75 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 75 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, CAPTAIN T. O'BRIEN,
Commanding.

- 96 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 96 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 66 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 96 Spare Cones.
- 95 Wipers.
- 96 Cone Wrenches.
- 10 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 10 Spring Vises.
- 96 Cartridge Boxes.
- 96 " Box Plates.
- 96 Cross Belts.
- 91 " Belt Plates.
- 96 Waist Belts.
- 96 " Belt Plates.
- 96 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 96 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 96 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Waist Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 " Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 96 C. N. G. Caps.
- 17 " Cap Letters.
- 12 " " Numbers.
- 97 " Coats, Infantry.
- 98 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with Caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company D, Middletown, CAPTAIN JOHN THOMPSON,
Commanding.

- 87 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 87 " Musket Bayonets.
- 2 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 Wipers.
- 5 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 87 Cartridge Boxes.
- 87 " Box Plates.
- 87 Waist Belts.
- 87 " Belt Plates.
- 87 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 87 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 87 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 86 C. N. G. Caps.
- 36 " Cap Letters.
- 37 " " Numbers.
- 86 " Coats, Infantry.
- 86 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

EIGHTH REGIMENT C. N. G.

Infantry Company A, Bethel, CAPTAIN G. S. CROFUT,
Commanding.

- 50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 50 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 25 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 36 Spare Cones.
- 34 Wipers.
- 39 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 “ Box Plates.
- 49 Cross Belts.
- 48 “ Belt Plates.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 “ Belt Plates.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 50 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 Sash.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 61 C. N. G. Caps.
- 23 “ Cap Letters.
- 37 “ “ Numbers.
- 61 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 58 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company B, Bridgeport, CAPTAIN R. B. FAIRCHILD,
Commanding.

- 95 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 95 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 95 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 20 Spare Cones.
- 20 Wipers.
- 12 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 5 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 95 Cartridge Boxes.
- 95 “ Box Plates.
- 2 Cross Belt Plates.
- 95 Waist Belts.
- 95 “ Belt Plates.
- 95 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 95 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 95 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 " Cross Belts.
- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.
- 1 Fife.
- 95 C. N. G. Caps.
- 58 " Cap Letters.
- 61 " " Numbers.
- 95 " Coats, Infantry.
- 95 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 " Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company C, Trumbull, CAPTAIN C. E. PLUMB,
Commanding.

- 80 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 80 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 80 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 80 Spare Cones.
- 80 Wipers.
- 80 Cone Wrenches.
- 8 Ball Screws.
- 8 Tumbler Punches.
- 8 Spring Vises.
- 80 Cartridge Boxes.
- 80 " Box Plates.
- 80 Cross Belts.
- 80 " Belt Plates.
- 80 Waist Belts.
- 80 " Belt Plates.
- 80 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 80 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 80 Gun Slings.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 4 " Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 " Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 " Slings.
- 2 " Stick Carriages.
- 2 " Covers, linen.
- 2 " Sticks, pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 96 C. N. G. Caps.
- 96 " Cap Letters.
- 96 " " Numbers.
- 96 " Coats, Infantry.
- 96 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 " Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company D, South Norwalk, CAPTAIN A. J. CROSMAN,
Commanding.

- 77 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 77 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 68 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 77 Spare Cones.
- 71 Wipers.
- 73 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 76 Cartridge Boxes.
- 77 " Box Plates.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 76 Cross Belts.
- 76 “ Belt Plates.
- 76 Waist Belts.
- 74 “ Belt Plates.
- 76 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 76 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 75 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician’s Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 88 C. N. G. Caps.
- 90 “ Cap Letters.
- 90 “ “ Numbers.
- 90 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 90 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant’s Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant’s “
- 8 “ Corporal’s “
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 455 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company E, Bridgeport, CAPTAIN E. N. GOODWIN,
Commanding.

- 98 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 98 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 44 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot’s Patent.
- 95 Spare Cones.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 94 Wipers.
- 96 Cone Wrenches.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 97 “ Box Plates.
- 96 Cross Belts.
- 96 “ Belt Plates.
- 97 Waist Belts.
- 97 “ Belt Plates.
- 98 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 98 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 96 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 94 C. N. G. Caps.
- 17 “ Cap Letters.
- 30 “ “ Numbers.
- 98 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 98 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 4 “ Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Infantry Company F, Greenwich, CAPTAIN ALFRED A. RUNDLE,
Commanding.

- 50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 50 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 50 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 50 Spare Cones.
- 43 Wipers.
- 48 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 49 “ Box Plates.
- 50 Cross Belts.
- 49 “ Belt Plates.
- 49 Waist Belts.
- 49 “ Belt Plates.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 50 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 3 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 2 Drums.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 2 “ Stick Carriages.
- 2 “ Covers, linen.
- 2 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 52 C. N. G. Caps.
- 52 “ Cap Letters.
- 52 “ “ Numbers.
- 52 “ Coats, Infantry.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 52 C. N. G. Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 300 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company G, Norwalk, CAPTAIN W. R. SMITH,
 Commanding.

- 60 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 60 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 56 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 60 Spare Cones.
- 48 Wipers.
- 53 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Ball Screws.
- 6 Tumbler Punches.
- 5 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 “ Box Plates.
- 59 Cross Belts.
- 59 “ Belt Plates.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 “ Belt Plates.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 60 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 “ Waist “ “ “
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.

[E.--CONTINUED.]

- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 " Stick Carriage.
- 1 " Cover, linen.
- 1 " Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 66 C. N. G. Caps.
- 47 " Cap Letters.
- 51 " " Numbers.
- 66 " Coats, Infantry.
- 66 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.
- 700 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company H, Ridgefield, CAPTAIN H. K. SCOTT,
Commanding.

- 80 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 80 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 30 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 71 Spare Cones.
- 52 Wipers.
- 58 Cone Wrenches.
- 6 Ball Screws.
- 7 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 " Box Plates.
- 79 Cross Belts.
- 79 " Belt Plates.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 " Belt Plates.
- 79 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 Cap Pouches and Picks.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

80 Gun Slings.

1 N. C. O. Sword.

1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.

1 “ Waist “ “ “

1 “ Sash.

2 Musician's Swords.

2 “ Cross Belts and Plates.

1 Drum.

1 “ Sling.

1 “ Stick Carriage.

1 “ Cover, linen.

1 “ Sticks, pair.

1 Fife.

81 C. N. G. Caps.

71 “ Cap Letters.

67 “ “ Numbers.

83 “ Coats, Infantry.

83 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.

1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.

4 “ Sergeant's “

8 “ Corporal's “

4 Cases Gun Packing.

4 “ Equipment Packing.

500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Infantry Company K, Stratford, CAPTAIN ALONZO GRAY,
Commanding.

50 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.

50 “ “ Musket Bayonets.

48 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.

49 Spare Cones.

50 Wipers.

48 Cone Wrenches.

5 Ball Screws.

5 Tumbler Punches.

5 Spring Vises.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 49 Cartridge Boxes.
- 49 “ Box Plates.
- 49 Cross Belts.
- 48 “ Belt Plates.
- 49 Waist Belts.
- 50 “ Belt Plates.
- 49 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 49 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 50 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 “ Cross Belt and Plate.
- 3 “ Waist Belts and Plates.
- 1 “ Sash.
- 2 Musician's Swords.
- 4 “ Cross Belts and Plates.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 “ Sling.
- 1 “ Stick Carriage.
- 1 “ Cover, linen.
- 1 “ Sticks, pair.
- 1 Fife.
- 62 C. N. G. Caps.
- 51 “ Cap Letters.
- 56 “ “ Numbers.
- 62 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 62 “ Pants, pairs, “
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 3 “ Equipment Packing.
- 202 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Battery B, Bridgeport, CAPTAIN W. S. HOTCHKISS,
Commanding.

- 2 6-pdr. Smooth Bronzed Guns, Cal. 3.67.
- 2 6-pdr. Rifled “ “ “ 3.80.
- 4 6-pdr. Gun Carriages, complete.
- 4 6-pdr. “ Caissons “
- 8 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 8 “ “ Lead “ “
- 4 6-pdr. Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 115 Artillery Sabres.
- 114 “ Sabre Knots.
- 116 “ “ Belts and Plates.
- 8 6-pdr. Sponges and Rammers.
- 6 6-pdr. Sponge Covers.
- 3 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Sponge Buckets.
- 8 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 4 Prolonges.
- 6 Fuze Pouches.
- 1 “ Reamer.
- 1 “ Gouge.
- 6 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 “ Gimlets.
- 2 “ Pincers.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 1 Vent Punch.
- 4 Thumbstalls.
- 4 Priming Wires.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 8 Handspikes.
- 1 Bristle Sponge.
- 4 Paulins, large.
- 1 Pick and Handle.
- 2 Felling Axes and Helves.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 8 McClellan Saddles with Equipments, complete.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Skirmishing Bugles.
- 1 " Bugle Cord and Tassel.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 125 C. N. G. Caps.
- 96 " Cap Letters.
- 79 " " Numbers.
- 125 " Coats, Artillery.
- 125 " Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 " Sergeant's "
- 8 " Corporal's "
- 7 Cases Packing.
- 3 6-pdr. Cartridges.
- 3 6-pdr. Solid Shot for Rifled Gun.
- 13 Friction Primers.

First Section Battery C, Guilford, LIEUT. E. GRISWOLD,
Commanding.

- 2 6-pdr. Rifled Bronzed Gun, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " " Caissons, "
- 4 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 " " Lead " "
- 2 6-pdr. Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 4 " Sponge Covers.
- 1 " Worm and Staff.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 4 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
- 2 Fuze Pouches.
- 1 " Reamer.
- 1 " Gouge.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 " Pincers.
- 2 " Gimlets.
- 1 " Shears.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 2 Vent Punches.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 4 Thumbstalls.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Paulius, large.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 1 Set Sights for 6-pdr. gun.
- 37 Artillery Sabres.
- 37 “ Sabre Knots.
- 37 “ “ Belts and Plates.
- 5 McClellan Saddles with Equipments, complete.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle.
- 1 “ Bugle Cord and Tassel.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 33 C. N. G. Caps.
- 19 “ Cap Letters.
- 37 “ Coats, Artillery.
- 37 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 2 “ Sergeant's “
- 4 “ Corporal's “
- 8 Cases Packing.
- 40 6-pdr. Hotchkiss Shell.
- 97 “ Cartridges.
- 150 Friction Primers.

Battery D, Hartford, CAPTAIN J. K. WILLIAMS,
Commanding.

- 149 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 148 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 123 Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
- 145 Spare Cones.
- 149 Wipers.
- 146 Cone Wrenches.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 22 Spare Hammers.
- 7 Ball Screws.
- 15 Tumbler Punches.
- 15 Spring Vises.
- 150 Cartridge Boxes.
- 150 " Box Plates.
- 147 Waist Belts.
- 145 " Belt Plates.
- 150 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 150 Gun Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 " Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist " " "
- 1 " Sash.
- 129 C. N. G. Caps.
- 129 " Cap Letters.
- 129 " Coats, Artillery.
- 129 " Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 " O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 8 " Sergeant's "
- 12 " Corporal's "
- 5 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Battery E, New Britain, CAPTAIN CHARLES H. BEATON,
Commanding.

- 2 12-pdr. Field Howitzers.
- 2 6-pdr. Smooth Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.67.
- 2 12-pdr. Field Howitzer Carriages, complete.
- 2 6-pdr. Gun " "
- 2 12-pdr. Field Howitzer Caissons, "
- 2 6-pdr. Gun " "
- 2 12-pdr. Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 2 6-pdr. " " " "

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 8 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 8 “ “ Lead “ “
- 11 McClellan Saddles, with Equipments, complete.
- 4 12-pdr. Sponges and Rammers.
- 3 6-pdr. “ “
- 4 12-pdr. Sponge Covers.
- 3 6-pdr. “ “
- 2 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Sponge Buckets.
- 8 Watering “ leather.
- 8 Fuze Pouches.
- 2 “ Wrenches.
- 1 “ Reamer.
- 4 “ Gouges.
- 8 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 3 “ Pincers.
- 4 “ Gimlets.
- 4 Vent Punches.
- 4 Tow Hooks.
- 8 Thumbstalls.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 4 Priming Wires.
- 8 Handspikes.
- 2 Paulins, large.
- 4 Prolonges.
- 4 Axes and Helves.
- 2 Sights Dispart.
- 24 Solid Shot, 6-pdr.
- 24 Hotchkiss Shell, 12-pdr.
- 72 Friction Primers.
- 1 Caisson Shovel.
- 102 Artillery Sabres.
- 96 Artillery Sabre Knots.
- 98 “ “ Belts and Plates.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

68	C. N. G. Caps.
89	“ Cap Letters.
83	“ Coats, Artillery.
83	“ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
1	“ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
4	“ Sergeant's “
8	“ Corporal's “
15	Cases Packing.

Battery F, New Haven, CAPTAIN J. B. SHAW,
Commanding.

108	Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
109	“ “ Musket Bayonets.
21	Brass Tompions, Cal. 58, Willmot's Patent.
2	Ball Screws.
1	Tumbler Punch.
110	Cartridge Boxes.
108	“ Box Plates.
105	Waist Belts.
105	“ Belt Plates.
108	Bayonet Scabbards.
109	Cap Pouches and Picks.
1	N. C. O. Sword.
1	“ Cross Belt Plate.
1	“ Waist Belt and Plate.
1	“ Sash.
2	Musician's Swords.
1	Drum.
1	“ Sling.
1	“ Stick Carriage.
1	“ Cover, linen.
1	“ - Sticks, pair.
1	Fife.
95	C. N. G. Caps.
34	“ Cap Letters.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 108 C. N. G. Coats, Artillery.
- 100 “ Pants, pairs, Artillery.
- 1 “ O. Sergeant's Chevrons.
- 4 “ Sergeant's “
- 8 “ Corporal's “
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 “ Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, Cal. 58, with caps.

Regimental Band, First Regiment, Hartford.

T. G. ADKINS, Leader.

- 19 Waist Belts, Patent Leather, Officer's Pattern.
- 20 C. N. G. Caps.
- 12 “ Cap Numbers.
- 20 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 20 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.

Regimental Band, Second Regiment, Waterbury.

LOUIS SENGLAUB, Leader.

- 19 C. N. G. Caps.
- 10 “ Cap Numbers.
- 19 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 19 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.

Regimental Band, Third Regiment, Norwich.

F. W. WHITE, Leader.

- 18 C. N. G. Caps.
- 18 “ Cap Numbers.
- 18 “ Coats, Infantry.
- 18 “ Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 20 “ Waist Belts, Officer's Pattern.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Regimental Band, Eighth Regiment, Bridgeport.

H. H. BLISH, Leader.

- 19 C. N. G. Caps.
- 19 " Cap Numbers.
- 19 " Coats, Infantry.
- 19 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.

Colonel J. W. BUNNELL, Unionville, Commanding First Regiment C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, etc.

- 4 N. C. O. Swords.
- 3 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 4 " Waist " " "
- 4 " Sashes.
- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 " " Guide Flags.
- 5 C. N. G. Caps.
- 4 " Cap Numbers.
- 5 " Coats, Infantry.
- 4 " Pants, pairs, Infantry.
- 1 " Coat, Artillery.
- 1 " Pants, pair, Artillery.
- 1 " Sergeant Major's Chevron.
- 1 " Q. M. Sergeant's "
- 1 " Commissary " "
- 1 " Color " "

Colonel S. E. MERWIN, Jr., New Haven, Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G. for Regimental Staff, etc.

- 3 N. C. O. Swords.
- 4 " Cross Belts and Plates.
- 4 " Waist " " "
- 4 " Sashes.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 " " Guide Flags.

4	C. N. G.	Caps.
4	"	Cap Numbers.
4	"	Coats, Infantry.
4	"	Pants, pairs, Infantry.
1	"	Sergeant Major's Chevron.
1	"	Q. M. Sergeant's "

Colonel J. J. McCORD, Norwich, Commanding Third Regiment C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, &c.

4	N. C. O.	Swords.
4	"	Cross Belts and Plates.
4	"	Waist " " "
4	"	Sashes.
1	Silk	Regimental Flag.
2	"	" Guide Flags.
4	C. N. G.	Caps.
4	"	Cap Numbers.
4	"	Coats, Infantry.
4	"	Pants, pairs, Infantry.
1	"	Sergeant Major's Chevron.
1	"	Q. M. Sergeant's "
1	"	Commissary " "
1	"	Color " "

Colonel R. B. CRAUFURD, Norwalk, Commanding Eighth Regiment C. N. G., for Regimental Staff, &c.

2	N. C. O.	Swords.
2	"	Cross Belts and Plates.
2	"	Waist " " "
1	Silk	Regimental Flag.
2	"	" Guide Flags.
4	C. N. G.	Caps.
4	"	Cap Numbers.
4	"	Coats, Infantry.
4	"	Pants, pairs, Infantry.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

WM. H. RUSSELL, *New Haven Military School.*

- 107 Cadet Muskets.
- 107 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 150 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 150 “ “ Box Plates.
- 150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 150 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 6-pdr. Smooth Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 “ Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 “ Brass Tompions, Willmot’s Patent.
- 4 “ Sponges and Rammers.
- 2 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 2 Tar “
- 4 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 4 Gunner’s Haversacks.
- 2 “ Gimlets.
- 4 Tube Pouches.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 4 Thumbstalls.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Paulins, small.
- 80 Bed Sacks.
- 40 A Tents.
- 10 Bell “
- 10 Wall “
- 10 “ Tent Flies.
- 40 Sets A Tent Poles.
- 8 “ Bell “ “
- 10 “ Wall Tent Poles.
- 930 Tent Pins, small.
- 100 “ “ large.
- 40 Camp Stools.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

- 1 Cook Stove and Appendages.
- 2 Drip Pans, large.
- 2 “ “ small.
- 2 Mess “ large.
- 8 “ “ small.
- 6 Cases Gun Packing.
- 7 “ Equipment Packing.

S. J. HORTON, *Cheshire, School.*

- 65 Altered Muskets, Cal. 69.
- 65 “ Musket Bayonets.
- 65 Cartridge Boxes.
- 65 “ Box Plates.
- 65 Cross Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 65 Waist Belts.
- 65 “ Belt Plates.
- 65 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 65 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.

EMERY F. STRONG, *Bridgeport, School.*

- 40 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 40 “ “ Musket Bayonets.
- 40 Tompions, wood.
- 40 Wipers.
- 40 Spare Cones.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 40 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

E. B. JENNINGS, *New London, School.*

- 40 Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. 58.
- 40 " " Musket Bayonets.
- 40 Tompions, Wood.
- 40 Spare Cones.
- 40 Wipers.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 40 Cartridge Boxes.
- 40 " Box Plates.
- 40 Cross Belts.
- 40 " Belt Plates.
- 40 Waist Belts.
- 40 " Belt Plates.
- 40 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 40 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

D. D. MALLORY, *Mystic Bridge, School.*

- 1 6-pdr. Smooth Bronze Gun, Cal. 3.67.
- 1 " Gun Carriage, complete.
- 1 " Sponge and Rammer.
- 1 " " Cover.
- 1 Worm and Staff.
- 1 6-pdr. Brass Tompion, Willmot's Patent.
- 2 Handspikes.
- 1 Sponge Bucket.
- 1 Watering " gutta percha.
- 1 Tube Pouch.
- 1 Priming Wire.
- 1 Gunner's Gimlet.
- 1 Tow Hook.
- 1 Lanyard.

[E.—CONTINUED.]

Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, MAJOR C. C. BURT,
Commanding.

- 110 Altered Muskets, Cal. 69.
- 110 " Musket Bayonets.
- 129 Cartridge Boxes.
- 129 " Box Plates.
- 129 Bayonet Scabbards.

City of New Haven.

- 2 6-pdr. Rifled Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " Tompions, wood.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 4 " Sponge Covers.
- 1 Worm and Staff.
- 6 Handspikes.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 5 Watering Buckets.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 " Gimlets.
- 4 Tube Pouches.
- 6 Tow Hooks.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 2 Felling Axes.
- 2 Cassion Shovels.
- 1 Pick Ax and Handle.
- 2 Fuze Gouges.
- 2 Paulins.
- 100 Rounds Ammunition.

STATEMENT F.

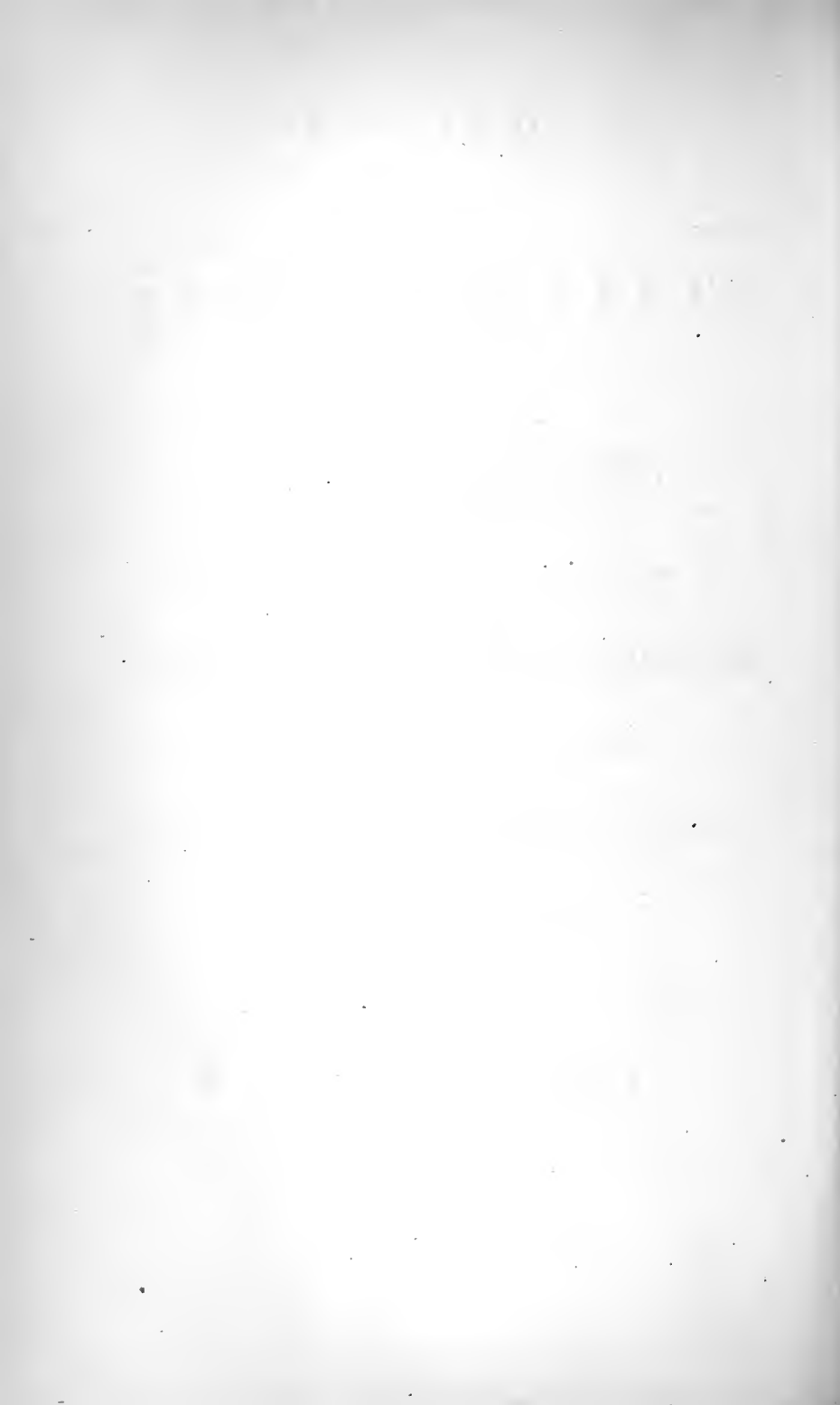
STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN REPAIR SHOP, STATE ARSENAL, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1868.

Manufactured.

118 6-pdr. Cartridges.

Repaired and Cleaned.

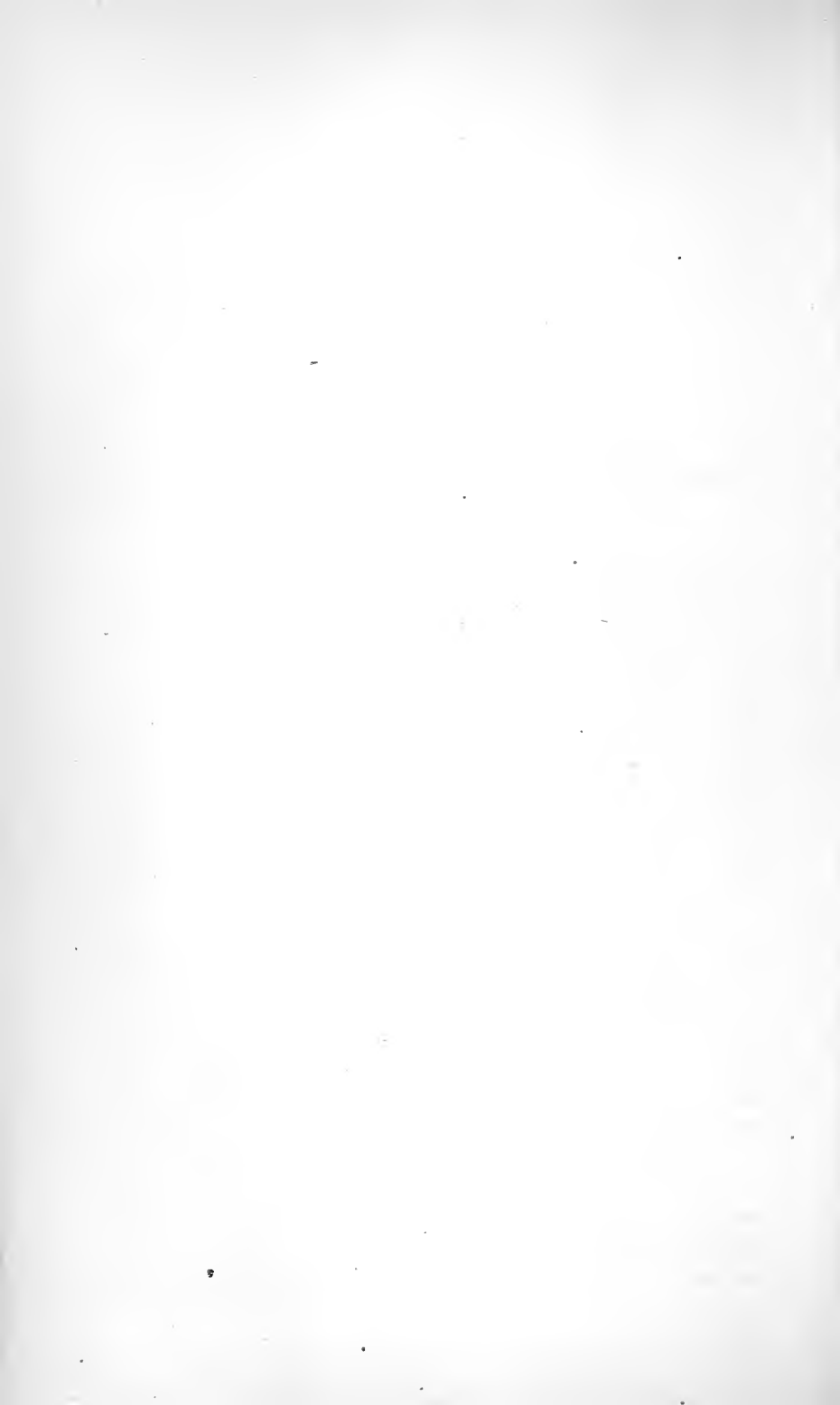
2,914 Whitney Rifled Muskets.
2,914 " " Musket Bayonets.
64 Springfield Rifled Muskets.
64 " " Musket Bayonets.
38 Cadet Muskets.
38 " Musket Bayonets.
50 Old Smooth Bore Muskets.
1 Springfield Altered Musket.
1 " " Musket Bayonet.
1 Colt's Rifle.
1 " " Bayonet.
4 Sharps' Rifles.
4 " Rifle Bayonets.
93 Colt's Revolving Pistols.
44 Bronze Field Pieces.
44 Brass Tompions for Field Pieces.
44 Ball Moulds.
16 Breech Sights for Cannon.
15 Drum Stick Carriages.
22 Hand Saws.
219 Camp Stools.
80 Sets Artillery Harness.
121 Artillery Sabres.
108 Tents.
473 Sets Tent Poles.



REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
RELATING TO THE
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths,
AND TO DIVORCES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1867.
MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD AND BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1868.



REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

IN accordance with the provisions of the statutes, the undersigned respectfully submits the accompanying statistics of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Divorces, for the year 1867.

BIRTHS. There were 12,029 births registered during the year, which is the largest number ever reported in any one year in this state, and is an increase of 406 over the number returned for 1866; of 1,827 over those in the year 1865; and of 2,295 over those in 1864. As compared with the year 1866, the county of Hartford shows the greatest gain, returning 260 more births, while the counties of Windham, Litchfield and Middlesex exhibit a less number by an aggregate of 172.

The natural increase of the population of the state, or the excess of births over deaths, was 4,686, which is a greater one than in any year since 1859.

Of 11,953 births where the sex was reported, 6,286 were males and 5,667 females:—that is, in the proportion of 110.92 males to each 100 females, or, out of each 100 born, 52.6 were males and 47.4 females. The ratio of male to female births in 1867 was higher than the average in Connecticut.

The greatest number of births in any one month was in September,—the least, in June. The most male births in any month took place in October. There was a slight preponderance of females born in February, and the number of either sex born in April was equal. By our tables it appears that

from August 1848 to January 1868, in this state more births have occurred in March and August than in any other months.

In the first three months of 1867 were born 2,925; in the second, 2,895; in the third, 3,084; in the fourth, 3,077; or 341 more in the latter than in the former half of the year. And, while the aggregate of births was greatest in the third quarter of the year, the male births were most numerous in the last quarter.

Of plurality births, 108 cases in the whole, being fewer than in either of the two years preceding, 26 took place in Hartford county; 32 in New Haven; 7 in New London; 16 in Fairfield; 7 in Windham; 8 in Litchfield; 7 in Middlesex; 5 in Tolland.

Of 115 births reported as illegitimate, there were 24 in the county of Hartford; New Haven, 32; New London, 16; Fairfield, 16; Windham, 9; Litchfield, 12; Middlesex, 2; Tolland, 4.

The following is a table of the births of colored children during the year.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, - - -	17	20		37
New Haven, - - -	39	51		90
New London, - - -	9	6		15
Fairfield, - - -	19	19		38
Windham, - - -	2	3	1	6
Litchfield, - - -	6	13	2	21
Middlesex, - - -	4	2		6
Tolland, - - -	2	5		7
Total, - - -	98	119	3	220

The number is larger than that in either of the six years preceding.

MARRIAGES. There were 4,779 marriages in 1867, being 199 less than in 1866, with the exception of which year it was the greatest number we have ever had reported. Fairfield county alone shows a slight gain. No town in the state returned less than two marriages.

Of the whole number, 4,184 were between parties both of whom were residents of Connecticut; 463 where the husband was a non-resident; 106 where neither party was a resident; and of 26 the residence was not stated.

As regards the nativity of those joined in marriage, there were 79 where we are ignorant of the facts: of the remaining 4,700, 3,107, or 66.2 out of every 100, were between native Americans; 1,195, or 25.4 out of every 100, between parties both of foreign birth; 138, or 2.9 in every 100, where the male was a native and the female a foreigner; and 260, or 5.5 in each 100, where the groom was a foreigner and his bride a native of this country, and of this last class there were 26 more than in the previous year.

There were 83 marriages between colored persons, and two mixed marriages: of the former class Hartford county returned 20; New Haven, 21; New London, 11; Fairfield, 12; Windham, 5; Litchfield, 9; Middlesex, 3; Tolland, 2. Of the mixed marriages, both of which were of colored males to white females, one took place in the county of Hartford, the other in the county of Windham.

In the year 1863 there was passed an act to confirm certain marriages where the license had been procured from the registrar or town clerk of the town which was the residence of one of the parties, instead of obtaining it from the registrar or town clerk of the town wherein the marriage was solemnized. This act was passed to cover a particular case and to shield a certain minister in this county from threatened prosecution. When the statutes were revised in 1866, this act was retained, as was also another act validating certain marriages not solemnized in accordance with our laws in some particulars, and the two form sections 7 and 8 of Chapter I, Title XIII of the General Statutes. Some persons seem to suppose that by section 8, which is the act of 1863, they are at liberty to obtain marriage licenses either from the registrar of the town where the ceremony is to take place, or from the registrar of the town where either party resides. I am informed by that one of the revisors of our statutes who had charge of this particular portion, that such was not his

interpretation of the section, since it would be inconsistent with section 1 of the same chapter, but that the reason of the retention of the act of 1863, as well as that which forms section 7 of this chapter, was for the ease of referring to them. Some years since we had a law which in terms authorized what is attempted to be done by a wrong construction of section 8 here referred to, and it was found to work very ill and was soon repealed. As this section is liable to misinterpretation, it is respectfully recommended that such action may be taken as will remove all doubt as to its true meaning.

DEATHS. 7,343 persons were registered as having died during the year, of whom 3,582, or 49.43 in each 100, were males, and 3,664, or 50.57 in each 100, were females. The ratio between the deaths of either sex in this state has been 50.62 males, and 49.38 females out of each 100 of the whole number of decedents since August 1847 whose sex was ascertained.

The following table exhibits the number of colored persons dying in each county within the year,—a total of 184, being an increase of 8 over those in the preceding year, and 32 more than in 1865.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, - - -	11	22	3	36
New Haven, - - -	22	27	1	50
New London, - - -	12	6		18
Fairfield, - - -	16	16		32
Windham - - -	8	5		13
Litchfield, - - -	7	13	1	21
Middlesex, - - -	4	5		9
Tolland, - - -	2	3		5
Total, - - -	82	97	5	184

Notwithstanding that the aggregate of deaths in 1867 was 177 less than in 1866, the number of those dying before they had completed their first year was in 1867 greater by 114

than in the preceding year, and it formed about one third part of all who died in 1867.

The past year was one of general good health. Zymotic diseases throughout the state proved mortal in but 23.4 of each 100 deaths from known causes, which is a lower percentage of this class than that in any of fourteen years last past. There were a considerable number of cases of Typhus, however, in Hartford and New Haven counties. Of 37 deaths of females in the town of Bridgeport between the ages of 10 and 50, thirteen were reported as from puerperal fever. In last years' report mention was made of the fatality and prevalence of this disease in that town for the two years then previous.

I am indebted to the kindness of E. K. Hunt, M. D. of Hartford for the remarks which follow on deaths from some zymotic diseases, and from consumption and pneumonia, shown by our reports for fourteen years last past.

A careful examination and analysis of the principal zymotic diseases, extending as is here done over a prolonged period and embracing results of more than proportionate value, becomes especially proper when we consider that they constitute a class regarded by the best authorities as *preventable*; or in other words, governed both as to their origin, extent and severity, by agencies which are themselves subject to human control.

If this be true, or even partially so, great must be the guilt of society, regarded in the light of this inquiry, for disregarding those known laws, the observance of which might result in the saving of many precious lives now sacrificed, and the distressing consequences which their loss entails.

Cholera, the first named in the list, is regarded as depending for its development, spread and intensity, largely upon the presence of noxious emanations arising from putrefactive matters wherever existing, whether animal or vegetable or both, in a state of decomposition. Improper food, bad household accommodations, dissolute habits etc., any, or all of them, may concur to encourage or promote an outbreak of cholera; but without the presence in active operation of the forces before named, they fail to produce this disease. The

fact is perhaps still more convincingly established by the immediate return to a usual health average of those places or communities in which cholera has prevailed, on the removal therefrom of those impurities to which reference has been made. The thorough and frequent removal of garbage from among a compact population, whether it be a city or village, effective drainage and the proper ventilation of dwellings, will always richly repay the cost of securing them, and seem sometimes to stay the hand of the destroying angel when raised and about to inflict this dread penalty upon offending communities.

The following table, extending over a period and embodying the history of cholera in this state for 14 years, may be read with advantage, and will show that though we have been mercifully spared an epidemic and wide spread visitation of this terrible malady, yet its victims are recorded by hundreds, many of whom might have been saved by the observance of established sanitary rules.

Table of deaths by Cholera for 14 years ending December 31st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per cent. of known causes.
1854	69	41	11	15	2	4	8	2	152	3.33
1855	1	4	5	2	5	3	2	6	28	.56
1856	4	9	1	3	3	2	4		26	.47
1857		3	1	2			1		7	.12
1858	1	1	3	3	2	3			13	.22
1859	3	4	2	3	1	2		2	17	.29
1860	6	3	12	3		3	5		32	.47
1861	3	4	1	1	2	3	2		16	.23
1862	2			1				1	4	.05
1863	5	6	5	9	3	3	1	3	35	.47
1864	14	79	3	7		4	3	1	111	1.36
1865	6	5	3	2	3	3		2	24	.34
1866	24	53	9	9	5	7	1	3	111	1.65
1867	5	4	8	5	1	1	1		25	.39
Total,	143	216	64	65	27	38	28	20	601	
Average per year.	10+	15+	5+	5-	2-	3-	2	1+	43-	

Cholera Infantum, the second on the list, is confined as its name imports to infantile life, but is more extended and fatal in its effects than cholera asphyxia. Its victims within the last 14 years, as the succeeding table will show, amount to not less than 3,297, and how much of labor, anxiety and heartbreaking sorrow, does this catalogue represent!

It prevails to a greater or less degree throughout the state, but is found to prevail especially in crowded communities, in which the laws of health are more or less neglected, where small and ill ventilated sleeping apartments, too often opening upon uncleanly back parts, prevail, in which infancy, peculiarly intolerant of close or confined air, swelters through the hot summer nights, and finds its accustomed resting place also during the day.

The table exhibits in detail the annual deaths by this disease, in the several counties of the state, the totals by counties for 14 years, and the annual averages for each county during the period named.

Table of deaths by Cholera Infantum for 14 years ending December 31st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per cent. of known causes
1854	19	75	2	2	3	3	7	2	113	2.47
1855	31	91	17	17	18	8	12	3	197	4.00
1856	68	69	14	44	9	12	7	3	226	4.08
1857	45	28	20	28	10	8	6	9	154	2.63
1858	70	86	17	21	20	2	13	8	237	4.08
1859	52	51	20	34	16	6	9	7	195	3.37
1860	49	68	28	58	23	15	19	12	272	3.99
1861	57	94	27	22	11	9	20	9	249	3.63
1862	74	71	39	20	16	15	6	7	248	3.32
1863	61	84	31	30	13	8	10	11	248	3.32
1864	60	54	21	37	22	14	14	12	234	2.88
1865	57	98	32	74	19	17	11	13	321	4.56
1866	81	89	26	59	19	7	11	12	304	4.53
1867	82	68	29	64	18	11	17	10	299	4.60
Total.	806	1026	323	510	217	135	162	118	3297	
Averages per year.	57+	73+	23+	36+	15+	9+	11+	8+	235	

The third named in the class under consideration is *Croup*. The following table shows that during the last 14 years not less than 1,947 children have fallen victims to this disease in one or another of its fatal forms.

It depends probably beyond most others of its class, especially in its more acute variety, upon the sudden and violent alterations of temperature which prevail during spring and autumn; the thoughtlessness of childhood too often leading to exposures which speedily result in swelling the list which we next introduce. It exhibits the totals and averages annually for 14 years in the several counties of the state.

Deaths by Croup for 14 years ending December 31st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per cent. of known causes.
1854	31	31	18	12	4	8	2	2	108	2.36
1855	28	33	10	9	7	3	4	3	97	1.97
1856	26	39	15	10	7	7	6	7	117	2.11
1857	21	28	14	38	8	13	14	9	145	2.48
1858	42	27	7	9	7	16	14	7	129	2.22
1859	44	54	17	14	8	15	11	6	169	2.92
1860	58	46	27	14	11	17	15	10	198	2.90
1861	26	32	26	15	14	8	16	4	141	2.06
1862	22	58	11	17	11	9	5	2	135	1.81
1863	29	44	13	15	6	19	5	8	139	1.86
1864	37	48	46	36	15	16	19	8	225	2.77
1865	28	43	23	12	10	9	9	4	138	1.96
1866	23	46	16	16	8	5	3	2	119	1.77
1867	28	21	4	9	11	5	8	1	87	1.34
Total.	443	550	247	226	127	150	131	73	1947	
Averages per year.	32	39+	18	16+	9+	11-	9+	5+	139+	

The two succeeding forms of disease *Diarrhœa* and *Dysentery*, depend upon a variety of agencies, are every where prevalent, and sometimes epidemic and highly malignant. In the following table they are arranged in parallel columns, county-wise, their united aggregates given by counties, while their entire total in the state for 14 years is 4,085; making an annual average of 292 deaths. It will be observed, that

the footings vary largely for different years,—that for 1865 shewing 527 deaths, while that for 1859 exhibits a mortality of 154 only. There are doubtless reasons why these broadly different extremes exist, and the exigencies of society will sooner or later demand that they shall be sought for, found, and applied, so far as possible, to the prevention of this malady, whose victims are too often found among heads of families and others who, in the prime of life, are holding the most important relations to society.

Carefully kept tables in several different parts of the state, exhibiting the varying meteorological phenomena of the seasons and other kindred topics bearing upon the public health, and annually published in connection with its vital statistics, would very soon develope facts, patent to the least observing, which would establish the most intimate relation between the one and the other, as cause and effect.

There are now quite too many stagnant ponds scattered about the state, exhaling disease, producing gases during the warmer seasons, while meadows not unfrequently flooded by copious rains, and imperfectly drained, leave their abundant summer crops to die and rot upon them, to the serious impairment of the public health throughout a wide extent.

It is too much to expect that private citizens, or even corporate institutions, should assume the expence of purchasing the costly instruments required for meteorological purposes, or devote the time required for making, recording and tabulating in a proper manner their results without aid and encouragement from the state. Science is liberal, almost to a fault, and its most devoted servitors too often obtain but a meagre subsistence and both would earnestly concur to aid the state, at any and all times, in whatever they might be deemed able to advance its interests and for a modicum of compensation compared with the true value of the services rendered.

The valuable table upon which the foregoing remarks are founded, is hereto appended, and will be readily understood.

*Deaths by Diarrhœa and Dysentery for 14 years ending
December 31st, 1867.*

YEARS.	Hartford Co.		N. Haven Co.		N. Lond. Co.		Fairfield Co.		Wind'am Co.		Litchfield Co.		Mid'sex Co.		Tolland Co.		Total of both dis.
	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	Diar	Dys.	
1854	24	43	24	118	15	43	6	41	1	32	4	24	4	23	2	10	414
1855	12	25	17	76	13	22	4	31	12	14	5	21	6	18		15	286
1856	19	30	11	43	9	28	9	40	7	7	9	20	5	7	6	7	257
1857	16	17	8	65	10	18	4	29	5	10	4	9	3	15	5	9	227
1858	16	17	8	58	8	24	12	20	2	12		8	4	7	3	12	211
1859	4	34	20	21	5	5	12	21	1	3	2	12	2	6	1	5	154
1860	10	39	19	29	7	26	9	33	11	6	4	10	3	19	3	4	232
1861	13	41	15	47	6	2	8	15	1	7	5	13	6	26		5	210
1862	22	26	17	25	2	10	12	22	11	6	5	22	4	11	2	4	201
1863	30	42	42	50	17	46	46	29	12	11	12	20	6	17	3	5	388
1864	21	26	44	44	18	44	16	97	15	13	7	34	10	12	6	13	422
1865	27	55	34	110	9	42	13	65	10	36	7	58	10	27	7	17	527
1866	17	85	19	41	12	11	6	29	8	24	6	22	8	13	5	9	315
1867	11	24	39	30	4	23	7	19	4	15	2	13	4	21	9	16	241
Totals of both united.	748		1074		479		655		296		353		292		183		4085
Ann'l average of both united	53+		77-		34+		46+		21+		26-		22-		13+		292-

Diphtheria is a form of disease but recently known to our statistics, not finding a place in our system of registration antecedent to 1860.

Few diseases among us have presented more strikingly the aspects of an epidemic than this during a considerable part of its recorded history. Within the 8 years of its existence it has carried off not less than 2,683 persons; somewhat more than half of these, as the appended table shows, during the years 1862-3-4.

It is a constitutional or blood disease, and the laws which govern its development and progress are little understood. Our record shews that its ravages in this commonwealth have no where partaken of that extreme violence which has characterized its progress in many other states, where in numerous localities its violence and fatality have rarely, if ever, been equalled by any other disease.

The accompanying table exhibits its history by counties, both as to totals and averages, as well as the entire mortality throughout the state.

Deaths by Diphtheria for 8 years ending December 21st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per cent. of known causes.
1860	74	51	19	26	3	26	2		201	2.95
1861	74	98	31	50	18	55	23	11	360	5.25
1862	68	214	23	115	15	62	21	14	532	7.12
1863	128	165	60	90	35	73	14	53	618	8.27
1864	77	102	90	72	19	54	49	36	499	6.14
1865	43	55	27	27	16	32	14	10	224	3.18
1866	30	28	13	14	24	13	16	11	149	2.22
1867	16	17	19	13	9	10	12	4	100	1.54
Total.	510	730	282	407	139	325	151	139	2683	

The next disease of which we shall speak, and which will conclude what we have to say relative to the class Zymotics or preventable diseases, is *Typhus*.

Perhaps no disease prevails with more uniformity in this state than this. Every year it numbers its victims by hundreds; yet in no one within the last 14 years has it equaled in mortality that last under consideration, which in 1863, carried off 618 persons. The maximum of Typhus, which occurred in 1865, only numbered 548; while its opposite extreme, occurring in 1856, amounted to 256 only.

Typhus represents but one of several forms of continued fever reported; the returns sometimes being simply "Fever," sometimes "Remittent" and "Intermittent," altogether amounting to 5,585 in the last 14 years,—making an annual average of 399 nearly.

The causes of this malady are probably miasmatic, and justly set forth in what has already been said especially in connection with the table relating to Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and furnishes an additional and cogent reason why the study of natural phenomena, well known to be intimately associated with the development, extent and severity of disease, should be pursued under state direction and support, and every year brought to the notice of our citizens in connection with the

returns of deaths. They would most instructively supplement each other.

The following table, like the previous tables, explains itself.

Deaths by Typhus Fever for 14 years ending December 31st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per cent. of known causes.
1854	83	74	13	26	23	40	17	8	384	6.20
1855	58	62	38	15	25	28	27	20	273	5.50
1856	47	62	31	16	29	36	20	15	256	4.62
1857	61	58	28	15	27	35	29	14	267	4.55
1858	58	68	25	35	25	34	16	24	285	4.89
1859	78	55	25	48	26	36	17	22	307	5.30
1860	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	4.60
1861	92	74	32	34	42	32	23	31	360	5.25
1862	99	83	45	46	24	36	24	24	381	5.10
1863	112	96	61	39	19	45	28	27	427	5.71
1864	97	117	52	43	18	54	29	32	442	5.44
1865	129	97	80	56	60	57	42	27	548	7.79
1866	77	79	49	37	36	20	15	19	332	4.95
1867	117	105	38	37	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
Total.	1167	1121	541	475	414	539	326	308	4891	
	83+	80+	39+	34-	29	38	23	22	349+	

Under the head of Diseases of the Respirative Organs occur two forms worthy of more than a passing notice.

Consumption finds no parallel in the number of its victims among any other of the diseases which prevail within the state. An annual average exceeding a thousand, (1,068,) fall before it, and during the last 14 years 14,951 deaths are reported from this single cause.

It is pertinent to inquire why a degree of fatality so great, so truly frightful, year after year prevails. Hereditary causes, over which we have little control, it may be said in reply, account for part of this sorrowful record. Occupation with its confinement, its constrained and sedentary habits

causes much; the constant inspiration of irritating matters in the thousand workshops of the state, far more doubtless; the coarse and meagre fare, the insufficient clothing and imperfect shelter, still further developing scrofula and consumption among many who might otherwise have maintained a successful struggle for life; while the blighting influence of dissipation in its various forms comes in to swell the already long catalogue.

A recital of the foregoing points out a way of escape to some, nay to many, if they but choose to select healthy employments, and for others still, if they would avoid or forsake destructive practices. Great responsibility in reference to this matter rests with employers. In how many manufacturing establishments are those indispensable requisites to health and even life, light and air, essentially ignored or forgotten? The pallid features and emaciated forms of many operatives, too plainly indicate the utter insufficiency of these vitalizing agents, without a good supply of both which, neither health nor life can long continue.

In view of the enormous comparative mortality by consumption, and of the fact that much of it is due to causes clearly preventable, causes which both humanity and the self interest of employers, if correctly understood, alike conspire to obviate or prevent, it becomes a serious question whether a commission or board of inspectors should not be appointed and employed to examine, and empowered to compel the introduction and use, in all places where human beings are long confined daily, of such sanitary measures as the health of the inmates imperatively requires. Probably not one death occurs from railroad accidents where 100 die by consumption originating in a clearly and readily preventable cause.

Table of Deaths by Consumption for 14 years ending December 31st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per cent of known causes.
1854	179	236	75	126	75	68	47	52	858	18.75
1855	188	224	118	126	73	65	52	59	905	18.29
1856	210	246	124	140	83	94	71	62	1030	18.57
1857	185	231	168	172	89	71	85	57	1058	18.05
1858	225	241	131	155	71	95	83	62	1063	18.24
1859	188	229	115	183	82	88	104	69	1058	18.27
1860	216	235	159	179	77	101	95	53	1115	16.34
1861	218	279	146	200	64	102	79	54	1142	16.67
1862	226	258	156	121	56	106	77	63	1063	14.22
1863	216	251	194	157	79	115	74	45	1131	15.14
1864	201	294	182	173	89	103	70	59	1171	14.41
1865	205	268	181	149	80	99	77	49	1108	15.74
1866	242	263	167	171	79	73	89	48	1132	16.87
1867	219	292	156	148	80	91	82	49	1117	17.20
Totals.	2918	3547	2072	2200	1077	1271	1085	781	14951	
Annual averages.	208+	253+	148	157+	77-	91-	77+	56-	1068-	

The last of those diseases of the respirative organs to which I shall refer as constituting a broad avenue to the grave, is pneumonia.

Its history for the last 14 years shows it to have proved fatal in 5,277 cases, an annual average of 377. During the period referred to, it seems never to have prevailed as an epidemic, though its annual extremes have varied from a maximum of 592 cases in 1864, to a minimum of 218 in 1854.

Few diseases depend more upon alterations of temperature than this, and the remarks applied to croup are in the main applicable to this.

The accompanying table furnishes important facts in detail.

Table of Deaths by Pneumonia for 14 years ending December 31st, 1867.

YEAR.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total	Per cent. of known causes.
1854	53	55	15	26	18	20	16	15	218	4.76
1855	65	53	30	37	13	36	15	13	262	5.29
1856	58	65	33	27	19	21	19	16	258	4.65
1857	94	70	45	54	27	26	20	17	353	6.02
1858	74	59	46	48	24	47	26	22	346	5.95
1859	75	62	61	38	21	39	31	20	347	5.99
1860	102	74	80	75	24	45	29	21	450	6.60
1861	79	108	37	53	20	29	29	31	386	5.63
1862	76	102	52	64	31	48	25	22	420	5.62
1863	84	83	50	38	39	39	23	28	384	5.14
1864	124	140	78	61	66	52	38	33	592	7.28
1865	71	101	50	46	34	35	34	15	386	5.48
1866	80	78	54	68	45	43	38	30	436	6.50
1867	88	85	51	74	31	53	23	34	439	6.76
Totals.	1023	1135	682	709	412	533	366	317	5277	
Annual averages.	73	81	49	51	29	38	26	22	377	

In conclusion, we find a grand total of 24,965 deaths occurring in this state within the last 14 years, from zymotic or preventable disease alone; making an annual average of 1,783.

To what extent this mortality is caused by ignorance, by a neglect to apply well known sanitary principles, or by culpable parsimony and indifference to consequences on the part of those controlling measurably the sanitary interests of large numbers of people, whether as municipal governments, corporate bodies, or others, there are no means of determining. Nor do we desire to do more than set before the public the facts we offer, and the legitimate deductions to be drawn from them, and ask for them that degree of consideration which their gravity justly demands,—believing that the enlightened and humane spirit of the age will at no distant day adopt some effective measures of prevention and relief.

DIVORCES. The whole number procured was 459, which is 29 less than in 1866.

Of 403 of these, which includes all except those obtained in Fairfield County, 122 were granted upon the petition of the husband, and 281 on that of the wife, as shown in the following table :

County.		Divorces granted.	Husband petitioner.	Wife petitioner.
Hartford, -	-	74	23	51
New Haven, -	-	131	42	89
New London, -	-	78	11	67
Fairfield, -	-	56		
Windham, -	-	39	17	22
Litchfield, -	-	41	15	26
Middlesex, -	-	13	6	7
Tolland, -	-	27	8	19
Total, -	-	459	122	281

Subjoined is a table exhibiting the causes, as they appear on the records, for which the foregoing divorces were granted.

CAUSE.	Hartford Co.	N. Haven Co.	N. London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.
Absence, not heard of,								4	
Adultery,	19	36	22	10	15	8	2	6	
Bestiality, &c.,									
Cruelty,	35	16	1	5	8	9		4	
Desertion,	55	45	8	17	10	17	5	1	
Fraudulent contract,	3			1	1		1		
Intemperance,	27	27	8	7	6	11	3		
Misconduct,	55	41	40	16	16	7	4	11	
Sentence to life imprisonment,	1								

The foregoing table of causes is entirely unreliable. It is recommended that provision be made by law that every decree should state the true cause and ground of the divorce, and every ground found by the court, in direct language, and by

its legal name. Also that some compensation for making the returns be allowed to the clerks of the courts, to be taxed as a part of the costs in each case.

In compliance with an Act passed at the session in May 1867, I have furnished blank books for the records of births, marriages and deaths, at the request of the registrars respectively of the following towns, viz:—Burlington, East Hartford, Enfield, Farmington, Granby, Marlborough, East Haven, Hamden, Milford, Southbury, Wolcott, Bozrah, East Lyme, Griswold, Preston, Bethel, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Fairfield, Stratford, Westport, Wilton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown, Windham, Woodstock, Litchfield, Barkhamsted, Canaan, Harwinton, Kent, Sharon, Torrington, Winchester, Woodbury, Chester, Clinton, Old Saybrook, Tolland, Mansfield, and Union.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. HOADLY,

State Librarian.

STATE LIBRARY, }
HARTFORD, May 6, 1868. }

TABLE I.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in the several Towns for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
HARTFORD,	29,152	430	448	4	882	337	36	17	9	399	193	163	12	31		247	267	7	521
Avon,	1,059	1	4		5	3	1	1		10	9					7	7		14
Berlin,	2,146	36	30	1	67	9				9	8					23	22		45
Bloomfield,	1,401	17	10		27	9				9	9					12	17		29
Bristol,	3,436	44	37		81	34	3			37	32		2	1	2	24	28	2	54
Burlington,	1,031	22	16		38	5	1			6	4		1	1		10	4	1	15
Canton,	2,373	44	33		77	32				32	22		9			32	38		70
East Granby,	833	11	11		22	3		1		4	4					7	7		14
East Hartford,	2,951	23	24		47	21	3			24	20		1	3		12	17		29
East Windsor,	2,580	59	43		102	27	2			29	19		4	2	4	28	13		41
Enfield,	4,997	78	55		133	39	7	10		56	18		24	5	9	41	37	2	80
Farmington,	3,144	29	24		53	21	4	1		26	23			2	1	18	14		32
Glastenbury,	3,363	45	46		91	23	2	1		26	22		3		1	15	15		30
Granby,	1,720	17	14	1	32	16	1	2		19	19					12	13		25
Hartland,	846	11	6		17	4	2			6						7	5	1	13
Manchester,	3,294	46	42		88	36	1			37	20		15		2	16	17		33
Marlborough,	682	2	1		3				8	8	7		1			1	4		5
New Britain,	5,212	106	110		216	90	3			93	42		44	2	1	71	66	1	138
Rocky Hill,	1,102	10	5		15	2				2	2					14	5		19
Simsbury,	2,410	23	36		59	19				19	11		8			15	17		32
Southington,	3,315	66	61	2	129	34	2			36	22		11	2	1	33	32	8	73
South Windsor,	1,789	17	16		33	4	2			6	6					13	16		29
Suffield,	3,260	37	27	1	65	17	2	1		20	18		1		1	18	17	3	38
West Hartford,	1,296	8	14		22	12		1		13	11		1		1	8	6		14
Wethersfield,	2,705	35	27		62	13			1	14					14	17	20		37
Windsor,	2,278	33	31		64	5	1			6	5			1		12	18		30
Windsor Locks,	1,587	39	28	4	71	26	3			29	7		15	3	2	14	16	3	33
Totals,	89,962	1289	1199	13	2501	846	76	35	18	975	553	301	33	64	24	727	738	28	1493

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW HAVEN,	39,267	777	679		1456	451	26	5		482	259	168	11	44		377	412		789
Bethany,	974	11	7		18	7				7	6		1			4	5	1	10
Branford,	2,123	27	20		47	14	1			15	12	2	1	2		9	14		23
Cheshire,	2,407	34	42		76	11	1			12	7		2	1	2	19	17		36
Derby,	5,443	155	113		268	85	5			90	34	44	4	8		36	47	2	85
East Haven,	2,292	26	31		57	20				20	20					19	11		30
Guilford,	2,624	35	33		68	15	2	1		18	17	1				13	15		28
Hamden,	2,725	32	29		61	24	3			27	23	1	3			23	23		46
Madison,	1,865	15	13		28	12	2			14	14					16	6		22
Meriden,	7,426	133	139		272	123	3	1		127	64	48	4	8	3	74	93	3	170
Middlebury,	664	8	8		16	3	1			4	3	3				4	6		10
Milford,	2,828	18	28		46	15	2	1		18	17		1			19	21	2	42
Naugatuck,	2,590	50	23		73	30	3			33	14	13	2	4		17	9		26
North Branford,	1,050	9	6		15	4		1		5	5					10	7		17
North Haven,	1,499	11	4		15	8				8	8					5	7		12
Orange,	1,974	25	14	4	43	6	1			7	7					16	15	2	33
Oxford,	1,269	21	15		36	9	1	1		11	8		1	2		17	16		33
Prospect,	574	4	6		10	3				3	3					10	5		15
Seymour,	1,749	35	26		61	20				20	14	3	2	1		20	14		34
Southbury,	1,346	13	12		25	7				7	7					6	9	1	16
Wallingford,	3,206	36	34		70	29	2			31	26	3	1	1		21	22		43
Waterbury,	10,004	206	206	4	416	123	4			127	60	44	11	11	1	119	115	5	239
Woodbridge,	872	8	10		18	4	1			5	5					6	7		13
Wolcott,	574	3	2		5	2				2	2					6	4		10
Totals,	97,345	1692	1500	8	3200	1025	58	10		1093	635	330	38	86	4	866	900	16	1782

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW LONDON,	10,115	108	82	1	191	111	15	1		127	81	40	2	4		78	68	5	151
Norwich,	14,047	211	186		397	164	19	5		188	96	81	5	6		155	125		280
Bozrah,	1,217	11	11		22	5				5	5					9	3		12
Colchester,	2,862	20	30		50	30	2			32	22	9		1		26	28		54
East Lyme,	1,506	25	8		33	12				12	11		1			13	16	1	30
Franklin,	2,358	7	12		19	3				3	3					2	13		15
Griswold,	2,217	36	18		54	20	3	2		25	21		2	2		18	16		34
Groton,	4,450	64	58		122	35	7	1		43	42			1		21	31		52
Lebanon,	2,174	10	12	1	23	16				15	16					17	10		27
Ledyard,	1,615	15	10		25	9				9	9					5	17		22
Lisbon,	1,262	8	3		11	3				3	3					6	5		11
Lyme,	1,246	16	9		25	11				11	11					17	9		26
Montville,	2,141	29	18		47	5	2	1		8	8					9	12		21
No. Stonington,	1,913	11	23		34	12	3			15	15					12	14		26
Old Lyme,	1,304	16	13		29	8	9			17	12	2		3		8	11		19
Preston,	2,092	12	11		23	6	1			7	7					15	10		25
Salem,	830	6	9		15	2				2	2					6	9		15
Sprague,*		62	52		114	38	2			40	15	23	1	1		26	27		53
Stonington,	5,827	84	75		159	47	10	4		61	48	11	2			23	37		60
Watertford,	2,555	15	19		34	18	1			19	19					13	6		19
Totals,	61,731	766	659	2	1427	555	74	12	2	643	446	166	13	18		479	467	6	952

*Incorporated in 1861; population included with that of Lisbon and Franklin.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
DANBURY,	7,234	108	87	5	200	79	7			86	60	17	1	8		42	72		114
Bridgewater,	13,299	327	303		630	163	44	13		220	139	53	13	15		127	118	9	254
Bethel,	1,711	20	18		38	19	4			23	22			1		9	8		17
Brookfield,	1,224	19	17		36	17	7			24					7	7	9	1	17
Darien,	1,705	12	17		29	5		1		6	5		1			10	14		24
Easton,	1,350	14	7		21	10				10					10	11	7	4	22
Fairfield,	4,379	22	20	2	44	22	3	1		36	18	6		2		22	32		54
Greenwich,	6,522	29	18	1	48	14	2		2	18	12		1		5	12	13	2	27
Huntington,	1,477	8	7		15	9				9	9					9	11		20
Monroe,	1,382	5	5		10	8	1			9	9					9	10		19
New Canaan,	2,771	27	27		54	11	2	1		14	13	1				14	10		24
New Fairfield,	915	10	8		18	1	1			2					2	4	8		7
Newtown,	3,578	59	44		103	29	3			32	20	9	1	2		27	33		60
Norwalk,	7,582	151	158	1	310	76	13	4		93	53	30	3	7		108	88	1	197
Reading,	1,652	19	21		40	13	2			15	15					11	9		20
Ridgefield,	2,213	9	17		26	3	2	3		8	7			1		15	15		30
Sherman,	911	4	8		12	4	1			5	5					4	2	1	7
Stamford,	7,185	127	98	1	226	73	15	4		92	49	37	4	2		48	45		93
Stratford,	2,294	16	17		33	11	1			12	12					19	8		27
Trumbull,	1,474	10	15		25	9	1			10	8	1		1		9	8		17
Weston,	1,117	7	4		11	9				9				9		4	9		13
Westport,	3,293	33	27		60	18	2			20	20					15	15		30
Wilton,	2,208	19	10		29	14	2			16	15			1		14	21	3	38
Totals,	77,476	1055	943	10	2008	607	106	27		2,742	491	154	24	40	33	550	560	21	1131

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
BROOKLYN,	2,136	15	18		33	14	3	1		18	17	1				9	13		22
Ashford,	1,231	19	12		31	5	4			9	8					11	9		20
Canterbury,	1,591	8	7	1	16	17				17	16		1			10	10		20
Chaplin,	781	7	7		14	8				8	6		2			4	11	1	16
Eastford,	1,005	14	10		24	6	1			7	6			1		11	6		17
Hampton,	986	9	7		16	4		1		5	5					3	7		10
Killingly,	4,926	62	70		132	59	9	2		70	53	14	2	1		42	37		79
Plainfield,	3,665	42	56	3	101	37	5			42	14	18	1	9		22	25	3	50
Pomfret,	1,673	15	16		31	7	2			9	8			1		10	5		15
Putnam,	2,722	60	48		108	72	11	2		85	40	39	2	4		22	29		51
Scotland,	720	9	6		15	2	3			5	5					6	9	2	17
Sterling,	1,051	4	9		13	6	2	1		9	9					10	6	2	18
Thompson,	3,259	31	40		71	19	4	5		28	24	4				21	23		43
Voluntown,	1,055	7	3		10	6				6	4					7	5		12
Windham,	4,711	67	39		106	68	11			79	41	29	3	2	4	41	44		85
Woodstock,	3,285	24	33		57	21	4			25	25					25	20		45
Totals,	34,747	393	381	4	778	351	59	12		422	281	105	11	21	4	254	258	8	520

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
LITCHFIELD,	3,200	23	26	1	50	13	1	1		15	10	2	2	1		26	20		46
Barkhamsted,	1,272	10	4	2	16	13	2			15	15					4	3		7
Bethlehem,	875	4	3		7	5				5	5					3	2		5
Bridgewater,	1,048	21	7		28	8				8	8					6	10		16
Canaan,	1,407	5	5		10	10	1	2		13	2		10			1	2		3
Colebrook,	1,375	9	12	1	22	9	7			16	13					9	9		18
Cornwall,	1,953	18	15		33	6	2	1		9	7		1	1		8	10		18
Goshen,	1,381	20	14	1	35	7	3			10	8		2			8	6		14
Harwinton,	1,044	6	5		11	9				9	9					10	5		15
Kent,	1,855	11	7		18	11	2			13	11				2	8	14		22
Morris,	769	2	3		5	5	1			6	5				1	3	1		4
New Hartford,	2,758	34	23		57	27	1		1	29	23		3	1	1	28	18		46
New Milford,	3,535	33	38		71	35	3			38	31		4	2	1	20	24	2	46
Norfolk,	1,803	13	9	2	24	12	2			14	8		4	2		9	14	2	25
North Canaan,	1,427	22	13	8	43	8	2			10	9		1			6	13	1	20
Plymouth,	3,244	56	56	1	113	33	2			35	31		4			37	27	2	66
Roxbury,	992	5	6		11	6				6	5				1	8	6		14
Salisbury,	3,100	38	28	3	69	11	3	1		15	12		2		1	15	13		28
Sharon,	2,556	39	31	3	73	15	2			17	14		2		1	7	13		20
Torrington,	2,278	31	31		62	35	3	1	1	40	34		6			21	12		33
Warren,	710	6	4		10	5				5	5					4	6		10
Washington,	1,659	15	13		28	12	3			15	15					6	8		14
Watertown,	1,587	14	19		33	15	2			17	16		1			10	11		21
Winchester,	3,513	35	49		84	36	2			38	25		12	1		21	35		56
Woodbury,	2,037	19	12		31	18	2			20	15		2	3		13	12	1	26
Totals,	47,318	489	433	22	944	364	46	6	2	418	336		56	12	2	291	294	8	593

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
MIDDLETOWN,	8,620	99	103	7	209	106	6			112	61	42	1	8		73	95	3	171
Haddam,	2,307	21	22		43	12				12	12					15	10		25
Chatham,	1,766	22	22	1	45	10			1	11			1		10	13	20	1	34
Chester,	1,015	14	7		21	11	1			12	9	3				6	1		7
Clinton,	1,427	20	11		31	15	2			17	17					11	7		18
Cromwell,	1,617	28	12		40	9	4	1		14	10	3		1		14	10		24
Durham,	1,130	6	11		17	9	1			10	10					9	9		18
East Haddam,	3,056	22	23	5	50	26	2			28	27	1				25	30	5	60
Essex,	1,764	19	20		39	11				11	10		1			11	11		22
Killingworth,	1,126	7	10		17	9	1			10	10					6	9		15
Middlefield,*		10	5		15	5				5	5					1	4		5
Old Saybrook,	1,105	12	10		22	9	1			10	8		2			8	9		17
Portland,	3,657	50	31		81	14	2			16	9	5	1	1		39	32	1	72
Saybrook,	1,213	12	13		25	8	1			9	9					4	6		10
Westbrook,	1,056	8	5		13	2	2			4	4					4	4		8
Totals,	30,859	350	305	13	668	256	23	1	1	281	201	57	3	10	10	239	257	10	506

* Made a town in 1866. Population included with that of Middletown.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
TOLLAND,	1,310	12	23		35	6				6	16					13	16		29
Andover,	517	4	3		7	5	1			6	6					4	1		5
Bolton,	683	5	7		12	3	1			4	4					10	6		16
Columbia,	832	6	6		12	4				4	4					7	5		12
Coventry,	2,085	17	27		44	16	5	1		22	20		1	1		16	17		33
Ellington,	1,510	4	13		17	6				6	6					8	5		13
Hebron,	1,425	11	11		22	6				6	5			1		9	13		22
Mansfield,	1,697	26	13	1	40	23	1			24	21		1	2		20	23		43
Somers,	1,517	20	17		37	11	3			14	13					8	23		31
Stafford,	3,397	33	31	3	67	33	4	2		39	35					14	15		29
Union,	732	11	8		19	4	1			5	5					10	5		15
Vernon,	3,838	89	82		171	51	5	1		57	27		26	1	2	50	52		102
Willington,	1,166	14	6		20	12				12	12					7	9		16
Totals,	20,709	252	247	4	503	180	21	3	1	205	164		26	4	9	176	190		366

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
	Population in 1860.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.							Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.
						Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.							
Hartford,	89,962	1289	1199	13	2501	846	76	35	18	975	553	301	38	64	24	727	738	28
New Haven,	97,345	1692	1500	8	3200	1025	58	10	1093	635	330	88	86	4	86	866	900	16
New London,	61,731	766	659	2	1427	555	74	12	2	643	446	166	13	18		479	467	6
Fairfield,	77,476	1055	943	10	2008	607	106	27	2	742	491	154	24	40	33	550	530	21
Windham,	34,747	833	381	4	778	351	59	12	2	422	281	105	11	21	4	254	258	8
Litchfield,	47,818	489	433	22	944	364	46	6	2	418	336	56	12	12	2	291	294	8
Middlesex,	30,359	350	305	13	668	256	23	1	1	281	201	57	8	10	10	239	257	10
Tolland,	20,709	252	247	4	503	180	21	3	1	205	104	26	4	9	2	176	190	
Totals.	460,147	6236	5667	76	12029	4184	463	106	26	4779	3107	1195	138	260	79	3582	3664	97

TABLE II.

Exhibiting the number of Births in each County for each month of the year ending December 31st, 1867.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	119	109	106	82	110	84	116	106	110	130	119	97	1	1289
	Females,	105	105	96	102	91	97	108	99	118	104	88	86		1199
	Not stated,			4	2	1	3	2	1						13
New Haven,	Males,	153	134	150	138	153	116	130	129	153	136	152	141	7	1692
	Females,	126	134	114	135	133	113	113	115	113	123	146	132	3	1500
	Not stated,	1					1		1	1	1		1	2	8
New London,	Males,	55	65	74	62	53	66	71	65	53	75	56	71		766
	Females,	49	67	51	52	48	55	57	66	66	57	49	42		669
	Not stated,	1												1	2
Fairfield,	Males,	85	75	84	83	82	85	95	87	89	88	97	102	3	1055
	Females,	69	67	68	71	74	83	91	73	79	91	86	91		943
	Not stated,	2			1		1		2			1		3	10
Windham,	Males,	32	26	31	37	37	28	39	35	31	38	20	37	2	393
	Females,	30	27	28	41	30	27	35	29	37	38	27	32		381
	Not stated,	1	1				1	1							4
Litchfield,	Males,	38	34	41	35	30	42	37	48	49	45	49	39	2	489
	Females,	29	35	36	29	38	35	39	40	38	37	28	47	2	433
	Not stated,			1				5	1	3	1		11		22
Middlesex,	Males,	31	25	40	18	29	33	29	27	30	42	22	20	4	350
	Females,	25	25	20	22	33	25	25	34	26	26	25	18	1	305
	Not stated,	2		2	1	1			4			1		2	13
Tolland,	Males,	19	7	19	24	31	15	22	29	15	28	25	17	1	252
	Females,	13	19	18	27	26	24	15	26	24	20	16	16	8	247
	Not stated,	1		1			1						1		4
Total,	Males,	532	475	545	479	525	469	539	526	530	532	540	524	20	6286
	Females,	446	479	431	479	473	459	483	482	501	496	465	464	9	5667
	Not stated,	8	1	8	3	3	5	9	4	10	2	2	2	19	76
Grand Total,		986	955	984	961	1001	933	1031	1012	1041	1080	1007	990	48	12029

TABLE III.

Exhibiting the number of Deaths in each County, classified according to the proximate Age of either sex.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	100 and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	182	90	31	34	77	60	55	48	55	57	34	4			727
	Females,	154	92	33	43	69	64	53	52	61	67	39	9	1	1	738
	Not stated,	16	3												9	28
New Haven,	Males,	236	111	44	48	65	70	54	62	72	56	34	3			866
	Females,	206	128	45	51	68	81	69	53	63	67	49	8	1	11	900
	Not stated,	6	2												8	16
New London,	Males,	106	45	24	21	32	49	38	31	38	58	29	7		1	479
	Females,	92	42	20	32	54	50	25	27	40	41	32	11		1	467
	Not stated,	5		1												6
Fairfield,	Males,	120	55	30	19	35	43	42	38	57	64	33	4		10	550
	Females,	106	59	17	33	59	39	34	29	49	82	40	6		7	560
	Not stated,	9	1												11	21
Windham,	Males,	58	36	9	17	16	20	14	12	23	31	14	4			254
	Females,	41	31	5	16	31	17	22	16	23	34	15	4		3	258
	Not stated,	7													1	8
Litchfield,	Males,	33	26	8	11	23	21	21	27	34	41	36	3		7	291
	Females,	25	26	11	23	25	26	20	24	28	50	23	8		5	294
	Not stated,	6													2	8
Middlesex,	Males,	49	32	9	14	15	14	15	16	23	31	16	1		4	239
	Females,	31	25	11	15	17	23	21	17	26	30	21	8		12	257
	Not stated,	8								1					1	10
Tolland,	Males,	46	16	11	8	8	8	7	12	13	23	19	4		1	176
	Females,	25	23	8	12	16	16	11	21	20	23	11	3		1	190
	Not stated,															
Total,	Males,	830	411	166	172	271	285	246	246	315	361	215	30		34	3582
	Females,	680	426	150	225	339	316	255	239	310	394	230	57	2	41	3664
	Not stated,	57	6	1						1					32	97
Grand Total,		1567	843	317	397	610	601	501	485	626	755	445	87	2	107	7343

TABLE IV.

Classification of the Causes of Death in the several Counties, for the year ending with December 31st, 1867, and the percentage of known causes.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Per centage of known causes.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS.										
Cholera, - - - - -	5	4	8	5	1	1	1		25	.39
Cholera Infantum, - - - - -	82	68	29	64	18	11	17	10	299	4.60
Croup, - - - - -	28	21	4	9	11	5	8	1	87	1.34
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	11	39	4	7	4	2	4	9	80	1.23
Diphtheria, - - - - -	16	17	19	13	9	10	12	4	100	1.54
Dysentery, - - - - -	24	30	23	19	15	13	21	16	161	2.48
Erysipelas, - - - - -	12	13	10	8	6	7	3	3	62	.95
Fever, - - - - -	19	8	6	4	3	6	6	2	54	.83
“ Intermittent, - - - - -		4		2	1				7	.10
“ Remittent, - - - - -		2	1	1		1			5	.08
“ Typhus, - - - - -	117	105	38	37	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
Hooping Cough, - - - - -	12	16	7	11	6	9	3		64	.93
Influenza, - - - - -		3	4	1	4		2		14	.22
Measles, - - - - -	12	11	6	6	7	1	4	5	52	.80
Scarlatina, - - - - -	17	24	5	16	7	3	3	1	76	1.17
Small Pox, - - - - -			1	4					5	.08
Syphilis, - - - - -	3	1	6	2	1	1			14	.22
Thrush, - - - - -										
Total, - - - - -	358	366	171	209	118	116	103	79	1520	23.40

DISEASES.										Percentage of known causes.
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	
II. OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.										
Abscess, - - - - -	2	7		2		4	1		16	.24
Atrophy, - - - - -	20	34	6	20	3	3	1	3	90	1.38
Cancer, - - - - -	20	22	20	17	7	10	13	5	114	1.75
Debility, - - - - -	22	31	2	27	15	6	11	4	118	1.82
Dropsy, - - - - -	30	39	20	23	17	22	8	6	165	2.54
Gout, - - - - -	1		1	1					3	.05
Hemorrhage, - - - - -	8	10	10	4	2	6	1	3	44	.68
Infantile, - - - - -	22	2	9	4	4	5	5	4	55	.85
Inflammation, - - - - -	2		6	1	3	2	1	5	26	.31
Malformation, - - - - -	3	5	2	3	1	2	1	4	21	.32
Mortification, - - - - -	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	14	.22
Scrofula, - - - - -	6	13	11	4	2	4	3	1	44	.68
Sudden Y, - - - - -	1	3	1	1	3	5	6	3	24	.37
Tumor, - - - - -	3	1		1	3	1	1	1	11	.17
Total, - - - - -	142	169	89	111	63	72	53	40	739	11.38
III. NERVOUS ORGANS										
Apoplexy, - - - - -	27	32	24	33	6	16	11	8	157	2.42
Cephalitis, - - - - -	19	18	16	13	13	8	9	3	99	1.52
Chorea, - - - - -	1					1			3	.05
Convulsions, - - - - -	47	68	25	45	6	11	11	10	223	3.43
Delirium Tremens, - - - - -	3	2	1	1			1		8	.12
Epilepsy, - - - - -	3	3	2	1	1	3		1	14	.22
Hydrocephalus, - - - - -	17	35	8	16	6	5	9	5	101	1.56
Insanity, - - - - -	5	3	2	3	1		1		15	.23
Paralysis, - - - - -	27	46	15	23	9	16	11	5	152	2.34
Tetanus, - - - - -	2	4	1	1	1		1	2	12	.18
Brain, diseases of - - - - -	38	62	19	18	16	5	3	9	170	2.62
Total, - - - - -	189	273	113	155	59	65	57	43	954	14.69

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.										
Asthma, - - - - -	1	2		2	1	1			7	.11
Bronchitis, - - - - -	4	21	3	6	3	3	4		44	.68
Consumption, - - - - -	219	292	156	148	80	91	82	49	1117	17.20
Hydrothorax, - - - - -	2	3	3	4	9	6	3	2	32	.49
Laryngitis, - - - - -	3	1		4				1	9	.14
Pleurisy, - - - - -	3	5		1	1	1		1	12	.18
Pneumonia, - - - - -	88	85	51	74	31	53	23	34	439	6.76
Quinsy, - - - - -					1		1		2	.03
Disease of Organs, - - - - -	25	26	9	18	8	6	6	5	103	1.59
Total, - - - - -	345	435	222	257	134	161	119	92	1765	27.18
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS.										
Aneurism, - - - - -	3	1	1		1	1	3		10	.15
Pericarditis, - - - - -	16	3	11	2	5	2	7	4	50	.77
Disease of Organs, - - - - -	29	41	40	32	20	7	8	11	188	2.90
Total, - - - - -	48	45	52	34	26	10	18	15	248	3.82

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.										
Ascites, - - - - -		2	3	1		1	1		8	.12
Colic, - - - - -		3	3	5			1		12	.18
Dentition, - - - - -	2	12	1	2	2		1	1	21	.32
Dyspepsia, - - - - -	2	1						1	4	.06
Enteritis, - - - - -	7	12	6	8	4	4	2	5	48	.74
Gastritis, - - - - -	8	12	1	10	7	5	7	3	53	.82
Hepatitis, - - - - -	1	8	5	1	1	2	3	4	25	.39
Hernia, - - - - -	1	4	2	1	1	1			10	.15
Intussusception, - - - - -	1		1	1					3	.05
Jaundice, - - - - -	2	2	4	1	3				12	.18
Peritonitis, - - - - -	6	13	1	16	9	7	4	3	59	.91
Ulceration, - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1		1		6	.09
Worms, - - - - -	1			2				1	4	.06
Disease of Liver, - - - - -	6	5	1		4		1	1	18	.28
“ of Spleen, - - - - -										
“ of Organs, - - - - -	8	3	3	2	1	1	5	1	24	.37
Total, - - - - -	46	78	32	51	33	21	26	20	307	4.72
VII. URINARY ORGANS.										
Diabetes, - - - - -	2	1	1	3			1		8	.12
Cystitis, - - - - -	2	2	4		3	2	3	1	17	.26
Gravel, - - - - -	3		3	2			1	1	10	.15
Disease of Organs, - - - - -	5	11	7	20	2	6	2	4	57	.88
Total, - - - - -	12	14	15	25	5	8	7	6	92	1.41

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.										
Child-birth, - - - - -	8	5	9	6	1	4	8	2	43	.66
Paramenia, - - - - -			1						1	.01
Puerperal Fever, - - - - -	5	11	1	14	4	2	2	1	40	.62
Disease of Organs, - - - - -	6	4	4		1	1		1	17	.26
Total, - - - - -	19	20	15	20	6	7	10	4	101	1.55
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.										
Rheumatism, - - - - -	8	3		9			2	1	23	.35
Disease of Hip, - - - - -	1		1	1			1		4	.06
“ of Spine, - - - - -	1	4	3	1		3		1	13	.20
“ of Joints, &c., - - - - -	1		1		1				3	.05
Total, - - - - -	11	7	5	11	1	3	3	2	43	.66
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS.										
Anthrax, - - - - -										
Fistula, - - - - -	1								1	.01
Purpura, - - - - -	2	1							3	.05
Ulcers, - - - - -		2					1		3	.05
Disease of Skin, - - - - -	3								3	.04
Total, - - - - -	6	3					1		10	.15
XI. OLD AGE, - - - - -	60	76	76	79	30	47	35	27	430	6.62

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
XII. VIOLENCE.										
Accidents, - - - - -	23	17	9	19	7	7	7	1	90	1.39
Burns and Scalds, - - - - -	5	11	4	1	1			2	27	.42
Drowning, - - - - -	13	16	14	6	4	13		2	68	1.05
Execution, - - - - -										
Exposure, - - - - -	1	1			1	1			4	.06
Freezing, - - - - -	1			2				1	4	.06
Heat, - - - - -	2	4							6	.09
Homicide, - - - - -	2	3							5	.08
Hydrophobia, - - - - -										
Intemperance, - - - - -	6	2		1	3	1	1		14	.22
Lightning, - - - - -		1	1	1					3	.05
Malpractice, - - - - -				3					3	.05
Poison, - - - - -	2	1		2	1	1	1		8	.12
Starvation, - - - - -			1						1	.01
Suffocation, - - - - -	8		3	5	2	1	1	1	21	.32
Suicide, - - - - -	5	9	1	3	1		3	3	25	.38
Wounds, - - - - -		3	2	1		1		1	8	.12
Total, - - - - -	68	68	35	44	20	25	15	12	287	4.42
XIII. UNKNOWN, - - - - -	118	117	85	83	7	55	35	16	516	
XIV. STILLBORN, - - - - -	71	111	42	52	18	3	24	19	331	
Grand Total, - - - - -	1493	1782	952	1131	520	593	506	366	7343	

RECAPITULATION.

DISEASES.		Harford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I. Zymotic,	-	358	336	171	269	118	116	103	79	1520	23.40
II. Of Uncertain Seat,	-	142	169	80	111	63	72	53	40	720	11.38
III. Of the Nervous Organs,	-	189	273	133	155	59	65	57	43	864	13.69
IV. Of the Respiratory Organs,	-	345	435	222	257	134	161	119	92	1765	27.18
V. Of the Circulative Organs,	-	48	45	52	34	26	10	18	15	248	3.82
VI. Of the Digestive Organs,	-	46	78	32	51	33	21	26	20	307	4.72
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,	-	12	14	15	25	6	8	7	6	92	1.41
VIII. Of the Generative Organs,	-	19	20	15	20	6	7	10	4	101	1.55
IX. Of the Locomotive Organs,	-	11	7	5	11	1	8	3	2	43	.66
X. Of the Integumentary Organs,	-	6	8	76	79	30	47	35	27	430	6.62
XI. Old Age,	-	60	76	35	44	20	25	15	12	287	4.42
XII. Violence,	-	68	68	35	44	20	25	15	12	287	4.42
XIII. Unknown,	-	1304	1554	825	996	495	535	447	340	6496	100.00
XIV. Stillborn,	-	118	117	85	83	7	55	85	16	516	
	-	71	111	42	52	18	3	24	10	331	
Total,	-	1493	1782	932	1131	520	593	506	366	7343	

TABLE V.

Whole number of Births, Marriages and Deaths for thirteen years.

BIRTHS.

COUNTIES.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
Hartford,	2106	2311	2268	2409	2247	2383	2476	2274	2156	2035	2084	2241	2501
New Haven,	2617	2503	2740	2504	2455	2872	2869	2495	2234	2285	2648	3076	3200
New London,	1146	1331	1460	1583	1474	1497	1497	1516	1422	1348	1363	1411	1427
Fairfield,	1443	1901	1830	1748	1998	2052	1021	1717	1496	1498	1566	1832	2008
Windham,	684	747	807	770	768	795	856	700	656	646	684	849	778
Litchfield,	886	1059	1020	1066	1024	1012	1007	957	803	849	812	1001	944
Middlesex,	641	730	769	776	773	785	747	697	643	617	599	712	668
Tolland,	489	497	461	443	520	477	521	447	475	456	446	501	503
Total,	10012	11139	11355	11299	11259	11873	11934	10803	9885	9734	10202	11623	12029

MARRIAGES.

COUNTIES.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
Hartford,	856	911	764	806	821	818	771	809	737	876	956	1050	975
New Haven,	933	811	807	785	764	888	829	773	728	978	1047	1112	1093
New London,	637	608	603	547	556	566	556	569	561	616	634	676	643
Fairfield,	601	597	541	542	566	592	518	494	488	581	621	740	742
Windham,	342	333	276	304	290	299	336	274	275	302	308	460	422
Litchfield,	452	409	332	353	355	359	324	327	305	336	383	434	418
Middlesex,	269	242	228	225	249	307	228	251	190	212	286	282	281
Tolland,	196	178	196	174	177	207	195	204	183	206	225	224	205
Total,	4286	4089	3747	3737	3778	4036	3757	3701	3467	4107	4460	4978	4779

DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
Hartford,	1128	1161	1318	1396	1331	1530	1452	1732	1810	1672	1458	1653	1493
New Haven,	1548	1588	1457	1565	1418	1718	1961	2207	1928	2208	1988	1757	1782
New London,	725	777	831	840	841	1037	951	1031	1277	1424	1143	1001	952
Fairfield,	917	892	946	968	1007	1129	1191	1299	1046	1361	1167	1119	1131
Windham,	405	443	489	450	467	542	497	507	542	623	581	556	520
Litchfield,	577	672	582	632	626	735	744	785	761	847	715	568	593
Middlesex,	502	498	577	505	523	601	578	595	679	557	553	541	506
Tolland,	292	293	385	322	320	310	361	385	399	417	345	325	366
Total,	6094	6324	6585	6618	6533	7602	7735	8541	8442	9109	7950	7520	7343

DIVORCES FOR EIGHT YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
Hartford,	52	57	66	69	89	64	82	74
New Haven,	67	63	50	59	126	95	105	131
New London,	66	30	33	59	52	73	74	78
Fairfield,	36	35	35	36	44	56	81	56
Windham,	29	29	19	19	34	38	53	39
Litchfield,	32	35	30	24	46	30	32	41
Middlesex,	8	10	7	8	15	18	31	13
Tolland,	20	16	17	17	20	21	30	27
Total,	310	275	257	291	426	404	488	459

LAWS RELATING TO REGISTRATION.

From the General Statutes of 1866.

TITLE VII. CHAPTER II.

REGISTRARS.

SECTION 71. Every registrar shall make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and he shall hold his office for the period of one year from the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 72. If the registrar of any town shall die or resign, the selectmen of the town shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint another person registrar in his place, who shall hold his office until the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 73. The registrar shall ascertain, as accurately as he can, by actual inquiry, and in the manner prescribed by law, all the births, marriages and deaths occurring in his town, and shall make record of the same in a book or books kept by him for that purpose, in such form and with such particulars relating to such births, marriages and deaths, as shall be prescribed by law. He shall also give licenses to marry, according to the provisions of the first section of the act concerning domestic relations.

SEC. 74. His record of births shall state, in separate columns, the date of each birth, the child's name, (if it have any,) its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 75. His record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date of each marriage solemnized in his town, the name, age, color, occupation, and birth-place, of each of the parties; the residence of each prior to, and at the time of marriage; the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) immediately prior to the marriage; and the name and residence of the minister or magistrate by whom the parties were joined in marriage.

SEC. 76. His record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of each death, the disease or other cause producing such

death ; the name, age, color, sex, birth-place, last occupation, residence, and condition, (whether single, married, or widowed,) of the deceased.

SEC. 77. Every registrar shall amend his records, from time to time, as he may discover omissions or mistakes therein ; and annually on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, after having made his records as perfect as by diligent inquiry he can do, he shall send the librarian an abstract of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January ; which abstract shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed by said librarian, and shall be duly attested by said registrar ; and he shall deposit with the town clerk a true copy of the abstract, by him sent to the State librarian.

SEC. 78. The registrar of each town shall receive from its treasury, for ascertaining and recording in manner aforesaid, each birth, ten cents ; each marriage, ten cents ; each death, ten cents ; and for making and sending to the state librarian the annual abstract, two dollars ; and when said abstract is of a record that, in the aggregate, contains more than two hundred names, the registrar shall receive two cents for each name over said two hundred, in addition to the sum herein before given.

SEC. 79. Every physician or midwife, who shall have professional charge of the mother, at the birth of any child, and every nurse, or other attendant, who may act as midwife at such a time, in a case where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such births, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such births may have taken place, a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, nurse or other attendant, stating, from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, the child's name, (if any it have,) its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 80. Every sexton or person, having charge of any public or private burial place, shall during the first week of each calendar month, deliver to the registrar of the town in which such burial place is situated, a list of the names and dates of burial of the persons buried in such burial place, during the month next preceding.

SEC. 81. The physician who shall attend any deceased person shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such decease, leave with the registrar a certificate signed by him, and containing all the particulars relating to said deceased required by the seventy-sixth section of this act, and in case no physician attended such deceased person, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other physician, or substantial inhabitant of the town, and shall leave it with the registrar within fifteen days thereafter.

SEC. 82. Each physician, midwife, sexton, or other person, who shall perform the duties required by the three preceding sections, shall receive as compensation for each certificate so given the sum of twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the town in which such birth or death may occur.

SEC. 83. Every certificate given under the provisions of the eightieth and eighty-first sections of this act, shall be in the following form :

I certify, from the best information which I can obtain, that
 died at on the day of A. D. 18 , aged
 years months, and days. Condition, ; born in
 ; residence at the time of death, ; disease, or cause
 of death, ; occupation, ; color,
 Dated at this day of A. D. 18
 Attending physician, or inhabitant of said town,
 as the case may be.

SEC. 84. The registrar of each town shall distribute in such town, to all persons who in his judgment are likely to need the same, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by this act.

SEC. 85. No person shall take the body of any deceased person out of the town, wherein such deceased person died, without having first left with the registrar of that town a certificate, similar in all particulars to the one prescribed in the eighty first section ; and the registrar shall give a permit for the removal of such body, when said certificate shall have been so left with him.

SEC. 86. Every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, shall pay for every such offence a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offence is committed.

SEC. 87. The state librarian shall annually prepare, and furnish to the registrars of the several towns, a sufficient number of blank forms for all the certificates and returns of births, marriages, and deaths required by the provisions of this act ; he shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as he may think necessary ; shall receive said returns, and prepare or cause to be prepared therefrom, such tabular statements as will render them of practical utility, and exhibit their results in convenient form, and shall make report thereof annually to the general assembly, and do whatever may be necessary to carry said provisions into effect.

SEC. 88. Any town or city may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects contemplated by the foregoing provisions, relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, if the same do not conflict with the main and specific objects of said provisions, to wit: to procure the most perfect registration of the facts therein required ; and the registrars of towns where such municipal laws may be enacted, shall comply with and execute them under the same oath and penalties, as are required by the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 89. Whenever, in any town, any birth or death may happen, concerning which no certificate shall be returned to the registrar of said town, according to the previous provisions of this act, the registrar shall obtain the information required by law respecting such birth or death, for which service he shall be entitled to the compensation, herein given to physicians, midwives, and other persons, for similar services.

SEC. 90. The registrar of each town, on or before the first day of March of each year, shall record the name of every boy and girl made orphan, or half-orphan, before the first day of the preceding January, by the death of a parent enlisted from his precincts in the military or naval service of the United States, since the outbreak of the rebellion, tabulated in a book, with such items of patriotic devotion of the deceased, as the said registrar may deem of public interest; and on the first Tuesday in March of each year, he shall place the same with the town clerk, to be by him deposited among the public archives of the town.

SEC. 91. The registrar shall receive for the recording of the name of each child, twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the state, on the certificate of such registrar.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER I.

OF MARRIAGE.

SECTION 1. That no persons shall be joined in marriage, until the parties or one of them shall make application to the registrar of the town in which such marriage is to be solemnized, or, in case of his absence or inability, to the town clerk of said town, and shall give such registrar or town clerk information respecting the name, age, birth-place, and residence of each of the parties. Such registrar, or town clerk, on receiving such information, and a fee of fifty cents, shall issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be a license, for any person, authorized by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage within said town and that only, the parties therein named; but no such certificate shall be issued in case the persons applying, or either of them, are minors, and under the control of parents or guardians, until such parent or guardian shall give to the registrar or town clerk a written certificate of his consent to such marriage; and any registrar or town clerk, who shall knowingly issue any such certificate, without such consent first obtained, shall forfeit to the treasurer of this state the sum of sixty-seven dollars.

SEC. 2. Any person, authorized by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, who shall unite any persons in marriage, without having first received the certificate provided in the next preceding section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person, who shall unite any person in marriage, shall indorse the fact upon the license certificate, stating the time and place of such marriage, with his signature thereto, and shall return the same to the registrar of the town in which it was issued, before or during the first week of the calendar month, next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. The certificates required by the preceding sections of this act, shall be deemed, and taken, as sufficient prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5. All the penalties, which shall accrue from any violations of the second and third sections of this act, shall be for the use of the town within which the offence is committed, and the registrar shall sue for and prosecute the same before any proper tribunal.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court of errors, judges of the superior court, justices of the peace, ordained ministers belonging to this state or any other state, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, and any clergyman, regularly licensed according to the forms and usages of the denomination to which he belongs, and located in any society in this state, upon an engagement to continue as minister of such society, for a term of time not less than six months, and having charge thereof, may join persons in marriage, and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other persons shall be void; but all marriages, which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this state, shall be valid.

SEC. 9. Whoever undertakes to join persons in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized so to do, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a common jail not exceeding one year, or shall pay such fine and suffer such imprisonment both.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER III.

DIVORCE.

SECTION 42. The clerks of the superior court in the several counties shall, at the close of each term of said court in their respective counties, make return to the state librarian of the number of divorces granted at said term, and the cause for which they were severally granted, which information shall be tabulated by the librarian, and published in the report on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

REPORT
OF THE
BANK COMMISSIONER,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1868.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

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1868.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BANK COMMISSIONER
OF CONNECTICUT.

To the General Assembly of the State:

THE Bank Commissioner having visited the Banks and Savings Banks, submits his Annual Report.

The Banks of Discount and Deposit now in the State that have not organized under the National Banking Law are as follows, viz.:

City Bank of New Haven,
Connecticut River Banking Co. of Hartford,
East Haddam Bank of East Haddam,
Mechanics' Bank of New Haven,
Norfolk Bank of Norfolk,
State Bank of Hartford,

The capital of these Banks amounts to	-	\$1,610,000
Their circulation April 1st 1868, was	-	43,851

An abstract of the condition of these Banks will be found in this Report, showing the amount of their liabilities and resources on the 1st of April, 1868.

The Stockholders of the Winsted Bank, soon after the adjournment of the last Legislature, at a meeting called for that purpose, decided to close the business of the Bank and surrender its

charter. They therefore petitioned for the appointment of a Receiver, and Henry Gay, Esq., the President of the Bank was appointed, and he has in a most satisfactory manner proceeded to wind up the affairs of the Bank, paying back to the Stockholders 5 per cent. in addition to the par value of the stock held by them, leaving still some claims unsettled, from which something more may be obtained.

In the month of September, 1867, the Stonington Bank which was incorporated in 1822, and had paid its regular dividends to its Stockholders, failed and closed its doors—and a petition was brought to the Superior Court for the appointment of Receivers, and Messrs. Stanton and Williams of Stonington, were appointed, who have, since their appointment, been active and energetic in their duties in winding up the affairs of the Bank. The circulation has all been redeemed, but there are some questions to be decided by the Superior Court, which will delay the settlement of the affairs of the Bank for some months.

The Receivers inform me, that upon the termination of the suit now in court, they expect to pay the depositors in full and have something remaining for the Stockholders.

The State Banks remaining, with the exception of the State Bank, the Norfolk Bank and the East Haddam Bank, pay dividends, have large surplus funds, and are in a sound and healthy condition.

The State Bank, as will be seen by the Report of its condition on the 1st of April, 1868, has nearly recovered from the losses sustained by the Bank in 1865, and will soon, under its present efficient management, pay its regular dividends to its Stockholders.

I am informed by the President of the East Haddam Bank, that as soon as questions now in litigation in the courts shall have been adjudicated, the affairs of the Bank will be closed up.

SAVINGS BANKS.

During the session of the last Legislature, an additional Savings Bank was chartered, making 54 Savings Banks in the State.

These Savings Banks, with the exception of the

Collinsville Savings Bank which has not made a

Report, have deposits amounting, January 1st,

1868, to	-	-	-	-	\$36,283,460.81
Increase of deposits for the year,	-	-	-	-	5,103,070.67
Number of depositors, January 1st, 1868,					138,846
Average amount to each person,	-	-	-	-	\$261

The investments are as follows :

Loans on Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	\$16,787,715.33
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	2,080,988.55
Loans on Personal Security,	-	-	-	-	2,038,593.31
Bank Stock owned by Savings Banks,				-	2,698,163.73
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	892,731.86
United States Bonds,	-	-	-	-	10,191,713.19
Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	234,841.12
Market Value of Assets,	-	-	-	-	38,643,891.16
Excess over Deposits,	-	-	-	-	2,360,430.35
United States Tax,	-	-	-	-	45,208.32
State Tax,	-	-	-	-	197,727.25

It will be seen by the Report that these Institutions have added largely to their deposits, to wit, the sum of \$5,103,070.67. During the year they have also increased their loans on Real Estate, \$3,501,228.21, being much more than one half of the

amount received on deposits. The law passed last year provided that one half of the deposits should be invested in mortgages of Real Estate in this State. It will be seen by the Report of the condition of the Savings Banks in the State on the 1st of January, 1868, that many of these Institutions have not one half of their deposits so invested, but they claim that they are anxious to increase their loans on Real Estate and they make any such loan when offered that is a safe investment.

It will be difficult for many of our Savings Banks with their deposits constantly increasing, to make their investments in mortgages on real estate in this State, so that one-half of their deposits shall be secured as the law contemplates. Indeed, some of the Savings Banks have refused to receive deposits to a large amount during the year, because of the difficulty of making investments in accordance with the law. Some of the Savings Banks have made investments in Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, but at my suggestion that these investments were in violation of the law of 1867, they were promptly exchanged for other securities, in compliance with the present law.

There are other Savings Banks that have made investments of the same character, but they were made prior to the passage of the present law, and claimed by the Savings Banks as made within the provision of the law, allowing investments to be made in "Mortgage Security in this or other States."

By an Act of the last Legislature, it is made the "duty of the Bank Commissioner to suggest to the General Assembly any change in the laws of this State in relation to the Banks and Savings Banks of the State."

The Statute now permits Savings Banks to have a surplus fund of not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount deposited. I would recommend that the Banks be allowed to have a surplus fund of 5 per cent. on the amount deposited.

I would also recommend that in all cases, the Savings Banks in this State have their accounts audited by at least three disinterested persons, who shall make their report annually. This is provided for in many of the By-Laws of the different Savings Banks, but let it be made a law, and a suitable penalty for any neglect.

I would also recommend that the Bank Commissioner, if upon examination of any Savings Bank, he shall find its business con-

ducted in an illegal or unsafe manner, have power to make any order in the premises that he may judge necessary to protect the depositors from loss.

Some of the Savings Banks complain of the law of the last session in relation to investments by Savings Banks of one-half of their deposits in mortgages on real estate in this State.

I notice by the Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New York, that but 22 per cent. of the deposits of the Savings Banks of that State are invested in Bond and Mortgage, and he recommends that it be increased to 40 per cent. by Statute.

It will be seen by the Report that the Collinsville Savings Bank, at Collinsville, has failed to make its report. After the death of the treasurer, Seth P. Norton, during the winter of 1867, it was found upon an examination of the assets of the Bank, that the accounts were in confusion, and Howard Collins, Esq., was chosen treasurer.

He has with great industry examined the affairs of the Bank, and has found enough to satisfy the depositors that there will be a loss by the deficiency of the assets of about 25 per cent. There are questions yet to be settled which may increase or diminish this loss. What portion of this deficiency may be recovered from the estate of Mr. Norton can not yet be fully decided.

This is the first time in many years that a loss has happened to depositors in any Savings Bank in this State.

The amount of deposits in Savings Banks is now large, and increasing so rapidly that the Legislature should, if possible, enact laws that will tend to save from loss depositors in these Institutions.

The Commissioner can state from personal examination that these Institutions at the present date are managed with great prudence and fidelity, but when we consider that in a few years this interest will be largely increased, surely it is the part of wisdom for the General Assembly to give their earnest attention to this subject.

Several of the Savings Banks in the State continue to pay 7 per cent., and there are none that pay less than 6 per cent. to their depositors.

I recommend again that the Savings Banks restrict their divi-

dends to 6 per cent., and if they make 7 per cent., let it go to a surplus fund.

I am glad to be able to state that several of the Savings Banks are providing themselves with new and commodious Banking Houses, that the funds committed to their care may be safely kept.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS COWLES,
Bank Commissioner.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT.



QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

CITY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

EZRA C. REED, *President.*GEORGE W. CURTISS, *Cashier*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - -	\$ 500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, -	23,113.50	18,345.50	15,704.00	14,662.00
Due to Banks in this State, - - -	10,049.95	917.91	15,226.42	8,851.24
Due to Banks out of this State, - - -	170,556.67	204,439.03	162,793.50	177,736.42
Deposits not bearing Interest, - - -	276,755.31	214,357.48	192,826.29	220,787.66
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	27,460.79	1,470.00	21,262.63	1,371.00
Surplus Funds, - - - - -	16,315.79	16,000.00	18,631.58	18,500.00
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	95.86	15,013.98	11.51	17,767.83
Total Liabilities, - - - - \$	1,024,347.87	970,543.90	926,455.93	959,676.15
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Other Real Estate, - - - - -	41,166.22	12,541.58	13,288.36	13,224.61
Specie in the Bank, - - - - -	5,950.00	5,800.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, -	16,746.00	18,032.00	30,907.00	14,042.00
Due from Banks, - - - - -	302,923.78	302,569.61	286,030.97	281,323.41
Due from Brokers and Agents, - - -	20,805.16	20,778.31	8,010.91	22,893.24
United States Securities, - - - -	174,450.00	175,900.00	171,000.00	171,600.00
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, -	4,832.75	4,832.75	4,832.75	4,832.75
Expenses since last Dividend, - - -		1,912.12		2,240.58
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - - - -	30,855.37	22,432.10	19,465.31	23,919.64
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	339,478.35	345,155.46	340,908.48	312,389.76
Discounted for parties out of this State, -	35,803.00	13,901.12	24,012.15	86,035.06
Discounted for Directors, - - - -	31,337.24	26,688.85	2,000.00	1,175.10
Total Resources, - - - - \$	1,024,347.87	970,543.90	926,455.93	959,676.15

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$3,300.16.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$15,659.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$15,075.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$6,000.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$220,796.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 687 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$38.30.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January.

Par value of Stock, \$100. Market value, \$113.

U. S. License Tax, \$4,556.89.

Directors.—E. C. Reed, Wm. Johnson, N. A. Bacon, S. D. Pardee, Atwater Treat, W. N. Ensign, Frederic Ives, R. S. Fellows.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING COMPANY, HARTFORD.

JOHN A. BUTLER, *President.*MILES W. GRAVES, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - -	\$250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, -	8,243.00	6,078.00	4,062.00	3,083.00
Due to Banks in this State, - - -	25,279.88	2,935.75	5,173.28	5,979.20
Due to Banks out of this State, - - -	32,349.60	40,459.45	26,693.32	102,896.05
Deposits not bearing Interest, - - -	144,257.14	119,675.71	139,727.35	329,261.22
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	12,867.50	547.50	12,897.50	812.50
Surplus Funds, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	17,387.06	22,417.82	17,778.60	23,491.89
Total Liabilities, - - - -	\$540,384.18	492,114.23	507,332.05	765,523.86
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Other real Estate, - - - - -	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Specie in the Bank, - - - - -	600.00	600.00	591.50	600.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, -	12,350.00	10,543.00	10,809.00	5,985.55
Bills of other solvent Banks, - - -	5,349.07	22,530.37	2,451.72	2,692.13
Due from Banks, - - - - -	18,442.34	9,975.49	46,053.02	113,266.91
United States Securities, - - - - -		5,362.14		54,475.00
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, -	8,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00
Over Drafts, - - - - -		3,321.30	3,753.04	2,765.03
Suspense Account, - - - - -	3,557.04	1,758.86	1,834.53	1,837.12
Expenses since last Dividend, - - -		2,259.04		
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - - - -	1,766.36	3,640.67		9,945.70
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	324,923.23	292,461.45	357,553.13	430,565.17
Discounted for parties out of this State, -	146,996.14	102,093.73	34,386.11	101,491.25
Discounted for Directors, - - - -	10,000.00	21,168.18	29,500.00	25,500.00
Total Resources, - - - -	\$540,384.18	492,114.23	507,332.05	765,523.86

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$4,062.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$3,500.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$600.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 344 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, +2,500.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 5 per cent. January, 1868.

Par value of Stock, \$50.

Market value, \$75.

United States Tax, \$2,678.02.

Directors.—John A. Butler, Joseph Church, John B. Ford, Charles H. Dexter, Ebenezer Roberts, John C. Parsons, S. G. Farnham, Jr., Frank W. Cheney, R. W. H. Jarvis.

EAST HADDAM BANK, EAST HADDAM.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, *President.*DAVID B. VENTRES, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - - \$	60,000.00	60,000 00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, -	1,729.00	1,242.00	1,098.00	973.00
Deposits not bearing Interest, - - -	2,980.57	2,980.57	2,980.57	2,980.57
Dividends unpaid, - - -	74.40	72.00	72.00	72.00
Earnings since last Dividend, - - -	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00
Total Liabilities, - - - \$	68,083.97	67,594.57	67,450.57	67,325.57
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - - -	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Other Real Estate, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Specie in the Bank, - - - - -	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, }	235.00			
Bills of other solvent Banks, }				
Due from Banks, - - - - -	418.96	232.22	332.22	
Due from Brokers and Agents, - - -		446.50	277.97	1,481.37
United States Securities, - - - -	1,100.00	1,030.00	1,030.00	1,030.00
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, -	1,575.00	1,575.00	1,575.00	1,575.00
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Monthly Tax, - - - - -	77.29			
State and Town Tax, paid last quarter,				15.92
Non Resident Tax, - - - - -			12.00	
Over Drafts, - - - - -	9,780.06	9,780.06	9,780.06	9,780.06
Expenses since last Dividend, - - -	357.84			
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - - - -	96.50	87.47		
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	36,592.32	36,592.32	36,592.32	36,592.22
Discounted for parties out of this State,	8,866.00	8,866.00	8,866.00	8,866.00
Discounted for Directors, - - - -	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Total Resources, - - - - \$	68,083.97	67,594.57	67,450.57	67,325.57

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$38,500.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$1,098.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$1,000.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$650.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$135.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 413 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, 40 per cent.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1865.

Par value of Stock, \$80. Market value, \$30.

Connecticut State tax, paid last year, \$12.

Directors.—Samuel Arnold, G. W. Arnold, Daniel B. Warner, Robert C. Arnold
John Russell, Alfred Brainard.

MECHANICS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

N. F. THOMPSON, *President.*GEORGE B. CURTIS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - -	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, -	13,811.00	12,620.00	11,007.00	10,597.00
Due to Banks in this State, - -	41,642.34	53,330.20	27,277.72	36,070.79
Due to Banks out of this State, - -	49,236.56	57,999.79	67,473.78	56,878.74
Deposits not bearing Interest, - -	218,233.37	176,650.53	180,453.56	184,913.54
Dividends unpaid, - - - -	16,639.00	2,257.00	16,231.00	1,681.00
Surplus Funds, - - - -	49,234.27	49,234.27	49,938.10	49,938.10
Earnings since last Dividend, - -		11,892.84		10,720.23
Profit and Loss, - - - -	1,291.23			
U. S. Tax, - - - -			558.79	
Total Liabilities, - - -	\$ 690,087.78	663,984.63	652,939.95	650,799.40
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Specie in the Bank, - - - -	3,131.71	2,308.95	1,626.18	2,147.51
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, -	4,768.00	7,155.00	5,593.00	3,176.00
Bills of other solvent Banks, - -	10,611.86	42,757.97	7,529.00	20,171.93
Due from Banks, - - - -	113,837.81	66,107.62	28,541.65	112,708.35
Due from Banks out of this State, -			52,298.08	
United States Securities, - - -	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
U. S. Monthly Tax, - - - -	691.24	613.37	558.79	382.33
U. S. License Tax, - - - -	600.00			
Over Drafts, - - - -	279.34	134.81	706.03	145.40
Expenses since last Dividend, - -		212.55		304.54
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - - -			7,407.08	
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	393,667.82	360,826.68	378,738.29	333,637.91
Discounted for Directors, - - -	23,500.00	44,867.68	30,941.85	39,125.43
Total Resources, - - -	\$ 690,087.78	663,984.63	652,939.95	650,799.40

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$11,007.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$10,779.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$1,869.79.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$69,454.97.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$15,000.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 350 shares.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1868.

Par value of Stock, \$60. Market value, \$83.

U. S. Tax, paid last 9 months, \$4,263.59.

Directors.—N. F. Thompson, Henry White, Caleb Mix, Tho. R. Trowbridge, Edwin Marble, N. L. Cannon, Chas. S. Lute, Samuel E. Barney, John P. Tuttle.

NORFOLK BANK, NORFOLK.

J. H. WELCH, *President.*J. M. COWLES, *Cashier*

Incorporated 1856.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - -	\$100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, -	2,673.00	1,712.00	1,550.00	1,054.00
Due to Banks in this State, - -	2,768.50	706.05	1,927.86	2,108.44
Deposits not bearing Interest, - -	14,546.94	7,609.67	10,882.90	10,453.09
Surplus Funds, - - - -	16,768.97	16,178.82		
Earnings since last Dividend and Surplus Fund, - - - -			17,976.22	19,156.39
Total Liabilities, - - -	\$136,757.41	126,206.54	132,336.98	132,771.92
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - -	3,545.21	3,545.21	3,545.21	3,545.21
Specie in the Bank, - - - -	304.71	215.96	328.48	281.21
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, -	5,854.00	2,266.00	4,200.00	3,000.00
Bills of other solvent Banks, - -				2,406.00
Due from Banks, - - - -	17,004.31	11,565.73	10,240.64	13,108.49
Stock of the Bank owned by the same, -	4,100.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,600.00
United States Securities, - - -	7,700.00	625.03	1,440.69	3,329.39
Other Stocks, Bonds or Securities, -	16,973.63	16,527.63	16,071.63	15,592.63
U. S. Monthly Tax, - - - -	1,241.71	207.73	332.40	603.65
Non Resident Tax, - - - -	358.10	358.10	451.60	451.60
Expenses since last Dividend, - -	1,328.07	135.41	577.49	853.12
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - - -	1,785.95	2,125.15	1,124.43	1,823.50
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	65,361.72	70,334.59	64,000.41	64,687.12
Discounted for parties out of this State, -	6,700.00	6,500.00	20,024.00	12,500.00
Discounted for Directors, - - -	4,500.00	7,000.00	5,200.00	5,000.00
Total Resources, - - -	\$136,757.41	126,206.54	132,336.98	132,771.92

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$1,560.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$1,450.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$290.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$3,828.20.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,500.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 180 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

When paid or payable, April, 1864.

Par value of Stock, \$100. Market value, uncertain.

Amount of United States license and tax paid the last 9 months, \$603.65.

- *Directors.*—J. H. Welch, W. W. Welch, James M. Cowles, Erastus Burr, Plumb Brown, F. A. Spalding, S. M. Buckingham, Ira Pettibone.

STATE BANK, HARTFORD.

C. H. BRAINARD, *President.*GEORGE F. HILLS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - -	\$400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, -	22,291.00	18,499.00	15,449.00	13,482.00
Due to Banks in this State, - - -	25,671.25	10,941.99	17,808.86	10,630.70
Due to Banks out of this State, - - -	83,130.99	93,127.41	85,976.97	80,876.64
Deposits not bearing Interest, - - -	262,330.17	251,314.92	294,844.94	445,156.94
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	762.00	762.00	762.00	702.00
Total Liabilities, . - - -	\$794,185.41	774,645.32	814,841.77	950,848.28
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Specie in the Bank, - - - - -	11,372.80	10,439.01	10,565.50	10,265.89
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, and bills of other solvent Banks, -	13,044.72	4,730.25	21,181.27	13,057.65
Due from Banks in this State, - - -	109,162.35	99,322.79	121,701.85	172,800.36
International Revenue Stamps, - - -	279.81	579.95	578.74	380.21
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	28,146.59	22,290.49	14,509.90	5,917.56
Non-Resident Tax, - - - - -	146.48	101.34	142.24	142.24
Over Drafts, - - - - -	235.57	315.89	1,548.38	153.54
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - - - -	5,746.45	3,705.86	1,451.93	1,973.47
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	546,293.94	536,988.99	543,671.18	579,670.86
Discounted for parties out of this State, -	14,756.70	13,959.25	9,779.28	81,500.00
Discounted for Directors, - - - -	15,000.00	32,211.50	39,711.50	34,986.50
Total Resources, - - - -	\$794,185.41	774,645.32	814,841.77	950,848.28

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,900.

Highest Amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$15,345.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$14,579.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$10,265.89.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$135,960.53.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 767 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, charged to Profit and Loss.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1865.

Par value of Stock, \$100. Market value, \$95.

U. S. License Tax, paid last year, \$4,289.86.

Directors.—C. H. Brainard, Asa S. Porter, Joseph Toy, Wm. Gay, A. Hotchkiss, Henry Kellogg, Charles J. Hills, Pliny Jewell, Jr., Nelson Hollister.

STONINGTON BANK, STONINGTON.

JAMES I. DAY, *President.*IRA H. PALMER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1822.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - - \$	60,000.00			
Bills of the Bank in circulation or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, -	4,760.00			
Due to Banks in this State, - - -	24.90			
Due to Banks out of this State, - -	1,008.70			
Deposits not bearing Interest, - - -	47,193.47			
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	1,937.25			
Surplus Funds, - - - - -	3,254.26			
Earnings since last Dividend, - -	115.00			
Total Liabilities, - - - - \$	118,293.58			
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - - -	500.00			
Other Real Estate, - - - - -	591 75			
Specie in the Bank, - - - - -	1,305.00			
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes,	1,235.00			
Bills of other solvent Banks, - -	23.00			
Due from Banks in this State, - - -	664 26			
United States Securities, - - - -	12,500.00			
Non-Resident Tax, - - - - -	80.50			
Over Drafts, - - - - -	3,688.59			
Checks and Cash Items immediately avail- able, - - - - -	1,310.84			
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	50,650.00			
Discounted for parties out of this State,	39,244.64			
Discounted for Directors, - - - -	6,500.00			
Total Resources, - - - - -	\$118,293.58			

WINSTED BANK, WEST WINSTED.

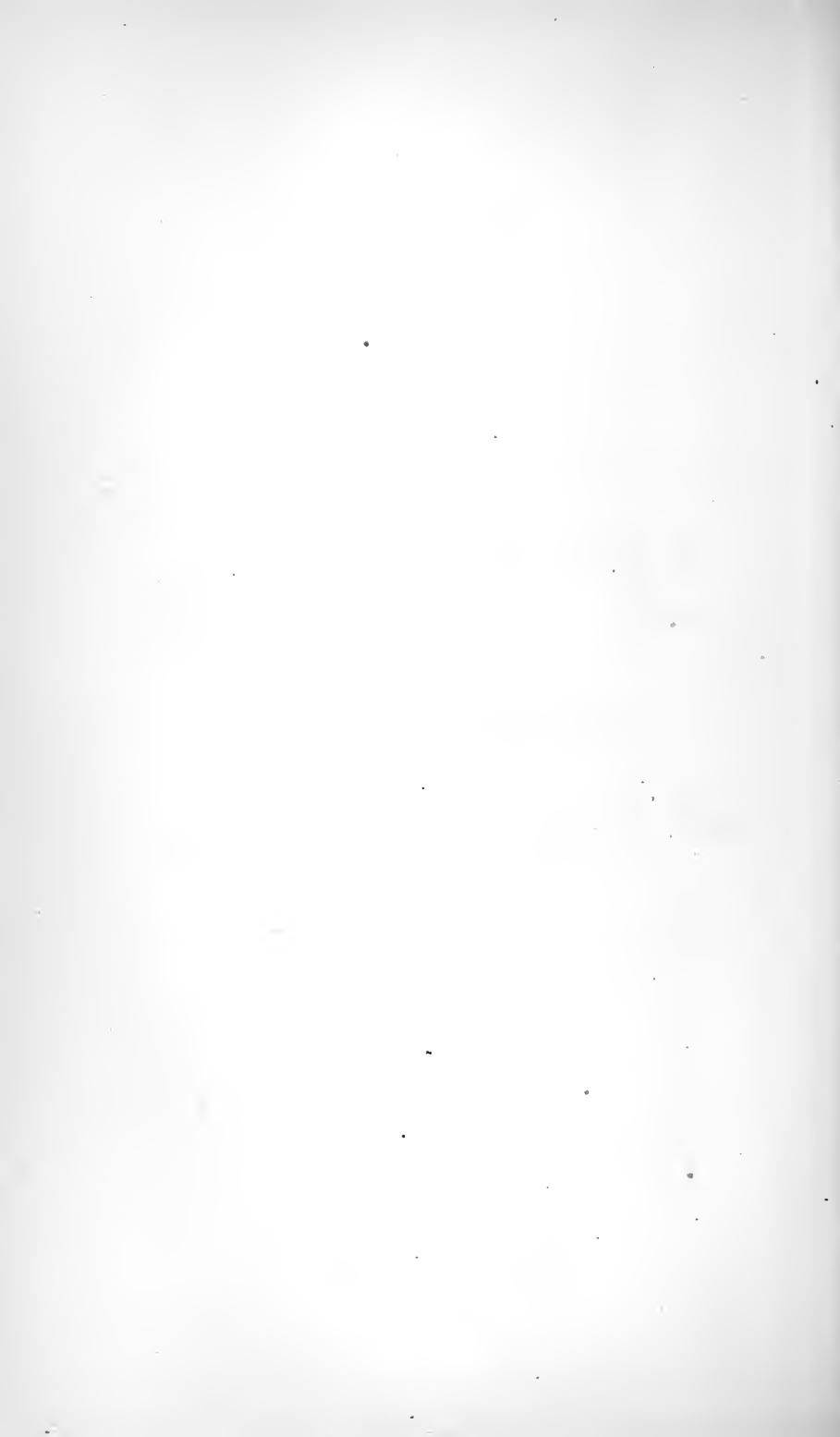
HENRY GAY, *President.*GEORGE D. DUDLEY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1867.	October, 1867.	January, 1868.	April, 1868.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - -	\$ 300,000.00			
Bills of the Bank in circulation or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, -	3,658.00			
Due to Banks in this State, - - -	18,286.13			
Deposits not bearing Interest, - - -	102,882.77			
Dividends unpaid, - - - - -	1,422.69			
Surplus Funds, - - - - -	9,915.01			
Earnings since last Dividend, - - -	3,973.13			
Suspense Account, - - - - -	4,175.51			
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$ 444,313.24			
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - - - -	4,500.00			
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes,	10,255.00			
Bills of other solvent Banks, - - -	46,759.06			
Stock of the Bank owned by the same,	400.00			
United States Securities, - - - - -	113,331.25			
U. S. Monthly Tax, - - - - -	151.23			
Expenses since last Dividend, - - -	468.24			
Checks and Cash Items immediately avail- able, - - - - -	14,142.80			
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	233,223.05			
Discounted for Directors, - - - - -	21,082.61			
Total Resources, - - - - -	\$ 444,313.24			

ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE STATE BANKS, APRIL 1st, 1868.

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	United States Bonds.	Loans to persons out of the State.	Total Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.	United States Tax.	Conn. State Tax.
City Bank, New Haven, -	\$ 500,000.00	14,662.00	220,787.66	959,676.15	6,000.00	171,600.00	86,085.06	399,599.92	959,676.15	4,556.89	
Conn. River Banking Co., Hartford, -	250,000.00	3,088.00	329,261.22	765,523.86	600.00	54,475.00	101,491.25	557,556.42	765,523.86	2,678.02	
East Haddam Bank, -	60,000.00	973.00	2,980.57	67,325.57	650.00	1,030.00	8,866.00	45,593.22	67,325.57		12.00
Mechanics' Bank, New Haven, -	300,000.00	10,597.00	184,913.54	650,799.40	2,147.51	120,000.00		372,763.34	650,799.40	4,263.59	
Norfolk Bank, Norfolk, -	100,000.00	1,054.00	10,453.09	132,771.92	281.21	8,329.39	12,500.00	82,187.12	132,771.92	603.65	
State Bank, Hartford, -	400,000.00	13,482.00	445,156.94	950,848.28	10,265.89		81,500.00	696,157.36	950,848.28	4,289.86	
Stonington Bank, Stonington, -											
Winsted Bank, Winsted, -											
	\$ 1,610,000.00	43,851.00	1,193,553.02	3,526,945.18	19,944.61	350,434.39	290,392.31	2,153,857.38	3,526,945.18	16,392.01	12.00



SAVINGS BANKS.

—♦—
QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THEIR CONDITION.



BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, BETHEL.

R. H. NORTHROP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1863.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$21,247.41
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	497.67
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	550.73
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$22,295.81

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	12,800.00	12,800.00	12,800.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	6,177.00	6,177.00	6,177.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,712.00
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - - -	150.00	150.00	150.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	568.81	568.81	568.81
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	22,295.81	22,295.81	22,407.81

Present number of Depositors, 166.

Largest amount to one person, \$800.14.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$19,176.83.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$5,420.04.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$13,706.79.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$238.09.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$1,072.93.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$82.76.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

GEORGE STERLING, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1887.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,727,856.77
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	49,256.27
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	66,029.41
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	7,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,850,142.45

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	753,504.00	753,504.00	753,504.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	121,600.00	121,600.00	121,600.00
Loans to Town, City and Schools, - - - - -	50,462.00	50,462.00	50,462.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
Land in Wisconsin, - - - - -	10,500.00	10,500.00	12,000.00
20 shares Park Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
20 shares Hanover Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
20 shares Metropolitan Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
40 shares National Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
40 shares American Exchange B'k, New York, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00
100 shares Bank of Commerce, New York, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
20 shares Bank of State of New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
140 shares Chatham Bank, New York, - - - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,800.00
93 shares Phoenix Bank, New York, - - - - -	1,860.00	1,860.00	1,900.00
52 shares Manufacturers and Merchants, N. Y., - - - - -	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,300.00
20 shares Continental Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
100 shares Merchants Bank, New York, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
30 shares Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y., - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,200.00
20 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
30 shares Aetna Bank, Hartford, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,250.00
70 shares Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00
10 shares City Bank, Bridgeport, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,050.00
45 shares First National Bank, Bridgeport, - - - - -	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,800.00
20 shares Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
United States Bonds due in 1881, - - - - -	44,200.00	44,200.00	46,410.00
“ Bonds Registered, - - - - -	45,000.00	45,000.00	47,250.00
“ 5-20 Bonds Registered, - - - - -	257,000.00	257,000.00	264,710.00
“ 5-20 Bonds Coupon, - - - - -	134,800.00	134,800.00	138,844.00
“ 10-40 Coupon Bonds, - - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,060.00
“ 10-40 Registered Bonds, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
“ 7-30 Treasury Notes, - - - - -	187,600.00	187,600.00	193,228.00
“ Compound Interest Note, - - - - -	50.00	50.00	50.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bridgeport Town Bonds, - - - - -	39,000.00	39,000.00	38,610.00

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

(Continued.)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bridgeport City Bonds, - - - - -	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,910.00
Hartford City Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
New York City Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
Danbury Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
Housatonic Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Naugatuck Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	9,500.00	9,500.00	10,000.00
New York and Harlem Railroad Bonds, -	6,280.00	6,280.00	6,000.00
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien R. R. Stock,	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	45,486.45	45,486.45	
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 1,850,142.45	1,850,142.45	1,832,128.00

Present number of Depositors, 557.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,445.24.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$517,140.62.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$288,956.58.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$228,184.04.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,924.29.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$132,153.18.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum, except three-fourths of one per cent. for tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$11,214.28.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,326.13.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH.

CHARLES M. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$807,036.64
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,252.38
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,259.41
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,880.68
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$839,429.11

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	234,759.16	234,759.16	234,759.16
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	31,700.00	31,700.00	31,700.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	234,386.67	234,386.67	234,386.67
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Real Estate, Griswold, Conn., - - - - -	723.59	723.59	723.59
30 shares Nassau Bank, New York, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,180.00
30 shares Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y., - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,600.00
130 shares Fourth National Bank, N. Y., - - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	14,040.00
50 shares Ninth " " - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
100 shares Central " " - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, " - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
90 shares Second National Bank, Norwich, - - - - -	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,540.00
United States Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	12,000.00	12,000.00	13,485.00
" 5-20 Bonds, May and November, - - - - -	25,300.00	25,300.00	27,387.25
" 5-20 Bonds, January and July, - - - - -	68,200.00	70,178.13	73,997.00
" 7-30 Bonds, - - - - -	134,150.00	134,150.00	140,354.00
Joliet & Chicago R. R., 8 per cent. Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	26,205.42	26,205.42	26,205.42
Expense account, - - - - -	781.86	781.86	781.86
Heating account, - - - - -	244.28	244.28	244.28
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	837,450.98	839,429.11	856,434.23

Present number of Depositors, 2,110.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,783.91.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$343,775.05.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$172,136.62.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$171,638.43.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? March and September.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,454.83.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$56,427.86.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,720.52.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$728.72.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$786,639.20
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,365.81
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$810,005.01

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	324,725.27		324,725.27
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - }	50,000.00		50,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - }			
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Fourth National Bank, New York, - - -	20,000.00		20,600.00
Central " " " - - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Phoenix " " " - - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Tenth " " " - - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
St. Nicholas " " " - - - -	10,000.00		10,600.00
Manufacturers & Merchants Nat'l B'k, N. Y., - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Bridgeport National Bank, - - - -	5,000.00		5,400.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	150,000.00		162,000.00
" Bonds, 1881, - - - -	75,000.00		82,500.00
Ohio State Bonds, - - - -	18,000.00		18,000.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -	15,000.00		15,000.00
New York County Bonds, - - - -	40,000.00		42,800.00
Bridgeport City and Town Bonds, - - -	16,000.00		16,000.00
Danbury Town and Water Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	36,279.74		36,279.74
Total Assets, - - - - \$	810,005.01		835,105.01

Present number of Depositors, 3,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,261.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$349,556.84.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$195,092.27.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$154,464.57.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,905.92.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$52,700.05.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,794.65.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$105.34.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JOHN W. MANSFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1857.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,346,322.15
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,566.40
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,014.68
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,390,903.23

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	657,925.00	657,925.00	657,925.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	6,900.00	6,900.00	6,900.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	81,000.00	81,000.00	81,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Lot on Church Street, - - - - -	8,375.00	8,375.00	8,375.00
150 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,800.00
240 shares 2nd National Bank, New Haven,	24,000.00	24,000.00	28,800.00
37 shares Tradesmen's Nat'l B'k, New Haven,	3,700.00	3,700.00	4,810.00
60 shares Manufacturer's Nat'l Bank, Derby,	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00
150 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,250.00
100 shares American Exchange B'k, N. York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
150 shares Continental Bank, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,450.00
300 shares Ocean Bank, New York, -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,300.00
62 shares Union Bank, New York, - -	3,100.00	3,100.00	3,700.00
150 shares Bank of Republic, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,100.00
New Britain Water Bonds, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
New Haven Water Bonds, - - - - -	41,500.00	41,500.00	41,500.00
United States 5-20 of 1865, - - - - -	105,000.00	105,000.00	110,250.00
United States 5-20 new issue, - - - - -	125,000.00	125,000.00	127,250.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,500.00
United States Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00
Ohio State Bonds, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
New Haven Town Bonds, - - - - -	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00
Ridgefield Town Bonds, - - - - -	12,400.00	12,400.00	12,400.00
Middletown Town Bonds, - - - - -	41,000.00	41,000.00	41,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	36,224.11	36,224.11	36,224.11
Expense account, - - - - -	3,779.12	3,779.12	3,779.12
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 1,390,903.23	1,390,903.23	1,416,113.23

Present number of Depositors, 4,176.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,527.95.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$538,675.46.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 320,645.32.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$218,030.14.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, N. HAVEN, (*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July 15th.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,345.19.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$100,279.63.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent and portion of tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$6,961.66.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$896.87.

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK, DEEP RIVER.

SEDLEY SNOW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$173,860.76
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,430.87
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$177,291.63

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	82,162.00	82,162.00	82,162 00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	12,871.00	12,871.00	12,871 00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
3 Beloit and Wisconsin Bonds, - - -	1,500.00	1,414.25	1,500 00
20 shares National Bank of Commerce, -	2,000.00	1,970.00	2,256.00
87 shares Deep River National Bank, - -	8,700.00	8,700.00	9,740.00
12 shares Saybrook National Bank, - -	1,200.00	1,200 00	1,344.00
40 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,080.00
50 shares Mechanics Banking Asso., N. Y.,	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,370.00
40 shares Fourth National Bank, N. Y., -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,080.00
30 shares Shoe & Leather Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00
80 shares Ocean National Bank, N. Y., -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
20 shares Central National Bank, N. Y., -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	47,500.00	47,500.00	49,993.75
" Bonds of 1881, - - - -	3,000.00	3,000 00	3,300.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	224.38	224.38	224.38
Total Assets, - - - - \$	177,407.38	177,291.63	182,221.15

Present number of Depositors, 875.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,808.82.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$48,068.68.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$22,913.50.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$25,155.18.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? May and November.

Total expenses of last year, \$571.99.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$9,425.07.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? And tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$848.10.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$86.86.

DERBY SAVINGS BANK, DERBY.

THADDEUS G. BIRDSEYE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1846.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$435,680.92
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	25,339.32
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$461,020.24

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 201,668.38	201,668.38	201,668.38
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	21,613.15	21,613.15	21,613.15
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	19,800.00	19,800.00	19,800.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Birmingham National Bank, - - - - -	13,500.00	13,500.00	15,120.00
Yale National Bank, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,910.00
Citizens National Bank, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,120.00
Metropolitan National Bank, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,300.00
Union National Bank, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,390.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, - - - - -	64,000.00	64,000.00	67,840.00
United States Registered Bonds, - - - - -	70,000.00	70,000.00	73,150.00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, - - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	14,105.00
United States 10 40 Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,020.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
California Central Pacific R. R. Bonds, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	12,645.66	12,645.66	12,645.66
Profit and Loss, - - - - -		2,793.05	
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 458,227.19	461,020.24	470,682.19

Present number of Depositors, 1,714.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,696.14.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$166,980.84.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$99,632.16.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$67,348.68.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,405.96.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$32,191.79.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum. Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? None, excepting California Railroad Bonds.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,723.53.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$256.95.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, ESSEX.

EDWARD W. REDFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$249,927.54
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,090.44
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.39
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$257,038.37

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	88,264.00	88,264.00	88,264.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	10,480.00	10,480.00	10,480.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	23,314.88	23,314.88	23,314.88
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
56 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,496.00
20 shares Marine National Bank, N. Y., -	1,000.00	1,000.00	960.00
30 shares American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,257.50	3,390.00
15 shares Continental Bank, N. Y., - -	1,500.00	1,586.25	1,575.00
10 shares Bank of America, N. Y., - -	1,000.00	992.50	1,400.00
20 shares Park Bank, N. Y., - - - -	2,000.00	2,062.50	2,840.00
12 shares Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., N. Y.,	1,200.00	1,192.50	1,782.00
70 shares Ocean Bank, N. Y., - - - -	3,500.00	3,590.00	3,605.00
30 shares Chatham Bank, N. Y., - - -	750.00	635.62	1,050.00
15 shares Bank of New York, N. Y., - -	1,500.00	1,507.50	1,980.00
30 shares Union Bank, N. Y., - - - -	1,500.00	1,471.87	1,710.00
20 shares Phoenix Bank, Hartford, - -	2,000.00	1,979.00	2,600.00
16 shares Second National Bank, New Haven,	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,840.00
111 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares Shore Line Railroad, - - -	11,175.00	9,075.00	8,940.00
United States Bonds, 1881, - - - -	6,000.00	5,918.75	6,750.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	53,100.00	53,350.00	57,414.37
“ 7-30 “ - - - - -	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,399.50
“ 10-40 “ - - - - -	10,000.00	9,987.50	10,175.00
Ohio State Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	3,620.00	3,960.00
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Bonds, -	9,000.00	8,675.00	9,000.00
New Jersey Central “ - - - -	2,000.00	1,960.00	2,000.00
Galena & Chicago “ - - - -	3,000.00	2,970.00	3,000.00
Hudson River “ - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Railroad Bridge Bonds, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
Office Furniture and Safe, - - - - -	429.50	429.50	429.50
Cash on hand, - - - - -	4,315.90	4,315.90	4,315.90
Other Assets, - - - - -	2.60	2.60	2.60
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	259,431.88	257,038.37	267,773.75

Present number of Depositors, 1,261.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,684.01.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$56,000.23.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$37,055.62.

Increase of Deposits the last year, 18,944.61.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, ESSEX, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,189.72.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$18,635.81.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,252.82.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$366.96.

FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, FALLS VILLAGE.

A. C. RANDALL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$190,916.77
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	5,823.10
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	4,100.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$200,839.87

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	48,150.00	48,150.00	48,150.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	26,200.00	26,200.00	26,200.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Stock of Iron National Bank, - - - - -	19,350.00	19,350.00	22,252.50
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
New York State Bounty Loan Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
Housatonic Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Expense account, - - - - -	13.88	13.88	13.88
Cash on hand, - - - - -	40,125.99	40,125.99	40,125.99
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	200,839.87	200,839.87	204,042.37

Present number of depositors, 675.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,898.49.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$68,642.81.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$27,972.43.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$40,670.38.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$1,150.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January 1st and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$767.73.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$11,592.91.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Seldom.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,266.39.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$435.57.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

O. VINCENT COFFIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$850,356.69
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	37,774.26
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$888,130.95

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	231,320.00	231,320.00	231,320.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	13,552.66	13,552.66	13,552.66
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	11,650.00	11,650.00	11,650.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
10 shares Central Nat'l Bank, Middletown,	750.00	750.00	880.00
5 shares Merchants Nat'l Bank, Boston,	800.00	800.00	840.00
13 shares Citizens Nat'l Bank, Waterbury,	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,365.00
15 shares Charter Oak Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,800.00
28 shares Home Nat'l Bank, West Meriden,	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,940.00
10 shares Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
300 shares Phoenix National Bank, N. Y.,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,200.00
70 shares Shoe & Leather Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00
100 shares Ninth National Bank, N. Y., -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,100.00
100 shares Commonwealth Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
150 shares Central National Bank, N. Y., -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,150.00
300 shares Fourth National Bank, N. Y.,	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,300.00
200 shares Bank Commerce National, N. Y.,	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00
500 shares Ocean National Bank, N. Y., -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
250 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,500.00
United States Sixes, 1881, registered, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,170.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, 1864, - - -	45,000.00	45,000.00	47,475.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, 1865, - - -	295,000.00	295,000.00	309,175.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, 1867, - - -	58,000.00	58,000.00	60,320.00
Kentucky 6 per cent. Bond, - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
New York 7 per cent. Bond, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
County of New York 6 per cent. Bond, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Town of Middletown 6 per cent. Bond, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Furniture, Fixtures and Burglar Proof, -	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	29,458.29	29,458.29	29,458.29
Premium Account, - - - - -	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	888,130.95	888,130.95	913,445.95

Present number of Depositors, 2,540.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,232.86.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$494,730.37.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$214,261.93.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$280,468.44.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,
MIDDLETOWN, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? February 1st, and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,417.37.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$64,637.93.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and Tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,328 31.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$598.66.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, FARMINGTON.

SAMUEL S. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$708,133.75
Balance on interest account, - - - - -	28,790.58
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	17,500.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$754,424.33

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	467,672.63	467,672.63	467,672.63
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	17,200.00	17,200.00	17,200.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	22,175.00	22,175.00	22,175.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
20 shares City National Bank, Hartford, -	2,000.00	2,336.00	2,200.00
40 shares State Bank, Hartford, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,600.00
50 shares Charter Oak National B'k, Hartford,	5,000.00	5,567.50	6,200.00
20 shares Phoenix National Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	2,246.25	2,580.00
30 shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k, H'tford,	3,000.00	3,249.50	3,870.00
10 shares Mercantile National Bank, Hartford,	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,080.00
20 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	2,000.00	2,015.00	2,500.00
8 shares First National Bank, Hartford, -	800.00	824.00	1,296.00
22 shares New Haven Nat'l B'k, New Haven,	2,200.00	2,655.25	2,860.00
30 shares Meriden National Bank, Meriden,	3,000.00	3,115.00	3,360.00
80 shares Home National Bank, Meriden,	8,000.00	8,212.00	8,960.00
20 shares Merchants Nat'l Bank, New Haven,	1,000.00	1,080.00	1,120.00
25 shares Merchants Nat'l Bank, New York,	1,250.00	1,337.50	1,425.00
25 shares American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	2,500.00	2,770.05	2,925.00
8 shares N. Haven and Northampton Co.,	800.00	440.00	440.00
United States Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	44,600.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	122,100.00	122,100.00	134,000.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,690.00
Rock Island Company Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	862.89	1,000.00
Galena and Chicago Railroad Bonds, - -	5,000.00	4,506.49	5,500.00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds,	1,500.00	1,376.74	1,650.00
Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00	1,413.75	2,200.00
Two iron safes and furniture, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	9,168.78	9,168.78	9,168.78
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	753,366.41	754,424.33	777,272.41

Present number of depositors, 2,111.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,425.64.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$215,129.56.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$128,093.93.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$87,035.63.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$4,000.00.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,246.51.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$50,977.29.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$4,636.90.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,172.61.

FREESTONE SAVINGS BANK, PORTLAND.

WILLIAM W. COE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1865.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$71,414.06
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,324.73
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$74,738.79

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	25,027.00	25,027.00	25,027.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
23 shares First National Bank, Portland, -	2,000.00	2,325.00	2,576.00
10 shares First National Bank, Middletown,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,050.00
60 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,300.00
60 shares Ocean National Bank, N. Y., -	3,000.00	2,060.00	3,090.00
30 shares Tenth National Bank, N. Y., -	3,000.00	3,030.00	3,240.00
40 shares Bank of America, N. Y., - -	4,000.00	4,280.00	4,280.00
30 shares Nassau National Bank, N. Y., -	3,000.00	3,154.00	3,180.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, - -	6,450.00	6,475.00	6,720.00
4 Mich. Southern & North. Ind. R. R. Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
4 Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Bonds, -	4,000.00	3,850.00	3,850.00
2 Chicago & Alton R. R. Bonds, - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
4 United States R. R. Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	3,586.67	3,586.67
Cash on hand, - - - - -	2,693.73	2,693.73	2,693.73
Expense Account and Taxes, - - - -	257.39	257.39	257.39
Total Assets, - - - - \$	74,728.12	74,738.79	75,850.79

Present number of Depositors, 331.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,796.26.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$35,453.33.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$5,372.02.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$30,081.31.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? February 1st, and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$126.50.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$5,406.42.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? One per cent. added for Taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$199.42.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$90.68.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON.

HENRY B. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$338,892.00
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	5,408.41
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	8,833.97
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$353,134.38

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$		178,321.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -		3,000.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -		6,044.00	
Loans to Fifth School District, - - - - -		5,250.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate, - - - - -		4,500.00	
40 shares Union National Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, New York,		2,000.00	
50 shares Importers and Traders B'k, N. Y.,		5,000.00	
100 shares Ocean National Bank, New York,		5,000.00	
72 shares Marine National Bank, New York,		12,000.00	
60 shares Central Bank, Brooklyn, -		3,000.00	
20 shares Nassau Bank, New York, - -		2,000.00	
20 shares Hanover Bank, New York, - -		2,000.00	
50 shares Pacific Bank, New York, - -		2,500.00	
20 shares Buffalo City Bank, New York,		750.00	
30 shares Central National Bank, New York,		3,000.00	
30 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,		3,000.00	
14 shares Mechanics Bank, St. Louis, -		1,300.00	
8 shares Exchange Bank, St. Louis, -		800.00	
5 shares Bank of Commerce, New London,		500.00	
7½ shares Union Bank, New London, -		775.00	
123 shares Mystic River Bank, - - - -		6,670.00	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -		32,000.00	
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1881, - - - -		39,000.00	
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -		3,000.00	
Groton Town Bonds and Orders, - - -		22,000.00	
Expense Account, - - - - -		276.75	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		7,447.63	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		353,134.38	

Present number of depositors, 1,383.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,065.48.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$92,946.72.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$67,372.20.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$25,574.52.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April 1st and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,290.25.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$26,080.37.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,336.49.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$498.88.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY, LITCHFIELD.

HENRY R. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$248,697.70
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,664.93
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$272,362.63

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	92,697.00	92,697.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	12,200.00	12,200.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	3,220.00	3,220.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Waterbury National Bank, - - -	5,500.00	5,850.00	
Birmingham National Bank, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Citizens National Bank, Waterbury, -	12,000.00	12,070.00	
Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, - -	12,500.00	12,500.00	
Phoenix National Bank, Hartford, - -	7,900.00	7,852.00	
National Bank of Commerce, New York,	2,000.00	2,022.50	
Continental National Bank, New York, -	3,000.00	3,047.50	
National Park Bank, New York, - -	3,000.00	3,222.50	
National Bank of Commonwealth, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
American Exchange National B'k, New York,	2,000.00	2,132.50	
St. Nicholas National Bank, New York, -	2,000.00	1,957.50	
Metropolitan National Bank, New York,	2,500.00	2,741.25	
Importers and Traders National Bank, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,127.50	
Mechanics National Bank, New York, -	1,500.00	1,591.23	
National Bank of Republic, New York, -	3,000.00	2,977.50	
National Union Bank, New York, - -	2,500.00	2,526.25	
Fourth National Bank, New York, - -	2,000.00	2,085.25	
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, -	30,000.00	65,981.75	
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, - - -	5,000.00		
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, - - -	2,000.00		
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - -	13,000.00		
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	15,000.00		
Connecticut Bonds, - - - -	24,500.00	24,500.00	
Harlem 1st Mortgage Railroad Bonds, -	2,000.00	1,872.50	
Cash on hand, - - - -	4,187.90	4,187.90	
Total Assets, - - - - \$	270,204.90	272,362.63	

Present number of Depositors, 1,359.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,070.65.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$42,185.09.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$32,480.27.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$21,758.02.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY, LITCHFIELD.

(Continued.)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent. per annum and 2 per cent. extra dividends.

When were they payable? January 1st and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$822.12.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$20,017.07.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 7 per cent. to cover taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,333.24.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$79.72.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, MANCHESTER.

Moses Scott, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,933.70
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.67
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,991.37

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	3,769.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	1,199.14		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	1,500.00		
" 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	1,500.00		
Cash on hand, - - - -	1,023.23		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	8,991 37		

Present number of Depositors, 80.

Largest amount to one person, \$529.48

Amount deposited during the last year, \$3,286.06.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$2,426.21.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$859.85.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$112.08.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$575.12.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and Taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$68.53.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$21.80.

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK, NEW LONDON.

CHARLES BUTLER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1867.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,915.46
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,915.46

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		4,450.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -		750.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -		5,944.45	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		582.07	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		11,726.52	

Present number of Depositors, 60.

Largest amount to one person, \$400.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$13,700.46.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$1,785.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent and Taxes.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

HAYNES L. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$300,521.05
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	8,507.55
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$309,028.60

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	120,400.00	120,400.00	120,400.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	14,100.00	14,100.00	14,100.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
10 shares Farm. & Mech's Nat'l B'k, Hartford,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,260.00
146 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	14,600.00	14,600.00	17,666.00
17 shares First National Bank, Hartford,	1,700.00	1,700.00	2,890.00
44 shares Charter Oak Nat'l B'k, Hartford,	4,400.00	4,400.00	5,324.00
100 shares Mercantile Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, 6s., -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,875.00
" 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	73,500.00	73,500.00	78,735.00
Chicago City Bonds, 6 per cent., - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,850.00
Chicago City Bonds, 7 per cent., - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Toledo City Bonds, 7 per cent., - - - -	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
H'd, Prov. & Fishkill R. R. Bonds, 7 pr cent.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	13,950.00
Indiana & Cincinnati R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent.,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	8,626.60	8,626.60	8,626.60
Office Furniture, Safe, &c., - - - - -	702.00	702.00	702.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	309,028.60	309,028.60	319,778.60

Present number of Depositors, 1,087.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,993.43.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$129,827.25.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$50,933.06.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$78,894.19.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,416.58.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$19,998.18.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,909.16.

MECHANICS SAVINGS SOCIETY OF SOUTH NORWALK.

THOMAS J. RAYMOND, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$61,237.23
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.30
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	800.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$62,057.53

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	32,377.00		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	15,344.39		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks, - - - -	4,900.00	4,900.00	5,520.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,400.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	1,836.14		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	62,057.53		

Present number of Depositors, 360.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,207.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$39,465.59.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$27,864.42.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$11,601.17.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$809.77.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$3,772.16.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$382.84.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$65.22.

MERIDEN SAVINGS BANK, MERIDEN.

A. H. CURTIS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$490,916.55
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,675.61
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	261.62
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$504,853.78

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	238,122.00	238,122.00	238,122.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	43,500.00	43,500.00	43,500.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Meriden National Bank Stock, - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	15,120.00
Home National Bank Stock, - - - -	14,800.00	14,800.00	15,688.00
First National Bank, West Meriden, Stock, -	23,000.00	23,000.00	24,150.00
New Britain National Bank Stock, - - - -	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,450.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, Stock, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,120.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	123,300.00	123,300.00	131,931.00
Town of Meriden Bonds, - - - -	29,500.00	29,500.00	29,500.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	6,631.78	6,631.78	6,631.78
Total Assets, - - - - \$	504,853.78	504,853.78	517,212.78

Present number of Depositors, 2,157.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,748.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$197,339.45.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$160,411.04.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$36,928.41.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January 15th and July 15th.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,143.12.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$29,287.25.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,192.40.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$466.46.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

DANIEL W. CAMP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1825.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,519,086.78
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	13,686.66
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	58,678.68
Special surplus,	--	-	-	-	-	10,690.20
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	8,997.13
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,611,139.45

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 1,125,902.08	1,125,902.08	1,125,902.08
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	156,170.00	156,170.00	156,170.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	60,750.00	60,750.00	60,750.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate, - - - - -	9,945.00	9,945.00	13,000.00
New York and Harlem Railroad Bonds, -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
New York Central Bonds, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Housatonic Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Naugatuck Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Bonds,	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine R. R. Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R. Bonds,	6,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Illinois Great Western Railroad Bonds, -	10,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
City of Dubuque Bonds, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
City of Middletown Bonds, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
City of Hartford Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Meriden Bonds, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
State of Connecticut Bonds, - - - - -	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Ohio State Bonds, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
55 20-100 shares Clev., Col. & Cin. R. R. Sto'k,	5,520.00	5,520.00	5,520.00
221 shares Sandusky, Mans. & Newark R. R. S'k,	10,050.00	1,000.00	2,500.00
12 shares Indianapolis & Madison R. R. Stock,	600.00	400.00	500.00
30 sh's Housatonic R. R. Stock (Transferred,)	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
30 shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. Stock,	3,000.00	5,550.00	6,450.00
60 shares Hartford Carpet Company Stock,	6,900.00	15,498.05	17,940.00
100 shares Bank of State of New York, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
150 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,450.00
20 shares Middlesex County National Bank,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,320.00
150 shares American Exchange Na't B'k, N. Y.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,400.00
150 shares National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,400.00
200 shares National Park Bank, N. Y., -	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
75 shares Na't Bank of North America, N. Y.,	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
120 shares Na't Merchants Exchange B'k, N. Y.,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00
100 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,600.00
100 shares Nassau National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
200 shares Ocean National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,200.00
35 shares Peoples National Bank, New York,	875.00	875.00	900.00
34 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,740.00

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

(Continued.)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
250 shares Shoe & Leather Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	25,000.00	25,000.00	27,500.00
67 shares Central National Bank, New York,	5,025.00	5,025.00	5,762.00
500 shares Middletown National Bank, -	37,500.00	37,500.00	47,500.00
250 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,250.00
United States Bonds, 1881, - - -	83,000.00	83,000.00	90,470.00
" Bonds, 1881, - - -	8,500.00	8,500.00	9,265.00
" 5-20 Bonds, 1864, - - -	361,600.00	361,600.00	383,296.00
" 5-20 Bonds, 1865, - - -	204,000.00	204,000.00	217,260.00
" 5-20 Bonds, new issue, -	88,550.00	88,550.00	92,977.00
" 5-20 Bonds, 1867, - - -	75,750.00	75,750.00	79,527.00
Cash in Banks, - - - - -	11,595.24	11,595.24	11,595.24
Cash on hand, - - - - -	9,880.40	9,880.40	9,880.40
Other Assets, - - - - -	3,728.68	3,728.68	3,728.68
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 2,612,741.40	2,611,139.45	2,705,353.40

Present number of Depositors, 7,300.

Largest amount to one person, \$11,395.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$633,912.41.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$302,127.93.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$331,784.48.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$11,400.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? May and November.

Total expenses of last year, \$5,667.33.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$208,535.59.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$10,310.44.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,512.94.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

HOADLEY B. IVES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$105,914.96
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	2,451.95
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	1,840.14
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$110,207.05

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	99,550.00	99,550.00	99,550.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	750.00	750.00	750.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Cash on hand, - - - - -	3,607.05	3,607.05	3,607.05
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	110,207.05	110,207.05	110,207.05

Present number of Depositors, 432.

Largest amount to one person, \$800.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$136,001.24.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$44,684.90.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$91,316.34.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,593.59.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$5,484.23.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and Taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$159.38.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$8.38.

NEW CANAAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW CANAAN.

S. Y. ST. JOHN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$128,677.01
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	5,335.09
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$134,012.10

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	63,988.04	63,988.04	63,988.04
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
First National Bank, New Canaan, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,450.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	52,000.00	55,875.00	54,600.00
Expense account, - - - - -	714.65	714.65	714.65
Premium account, - - - - -	1,744.12	1,744.12	1,744.12
Cash on hand, - - - - -	565.29	565.29	565.29
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	134,012.10	137,887.10	137,062.10

Present number of Depositors, 561.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,600.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$57,568.49.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$29,502.93.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$32,466.43.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,745.37.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$9,617.69.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$718.15.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$34.34.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

STEPHEN D. PARDEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1838.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$2,388,887.98
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	83,364.96
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	53,283.29
All other Liabilities, - - - - -	24,787.27
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$2,550,323.50

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 1,412,492.11	1,412,492.11	1,412,492.11
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	84,875.00	84,875.00	84,875.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	118,043.00	118,043.00	118,043.00
Loans to the State, to City, and to Towns, -	51,850.00	51,850.00	51,850.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
350 shares Merchants Nat'l Bank, New Haven,	17,500.00	17 500.00	19,250.00
400 shares Nat'l Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	40,000.00	40,000.00	46,000.00
40 shares Tradesmen's Nat'l B'k, New Haven,	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,200.00
20 shares Waterbury National Bank, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
137 shares New Haven Co. Nat'l Bank, N. H.,	1,370.00	1,507.00	1,644.00
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, - -	38,000.00	37,975.00	39,900.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, of 1865, - -	444,000.00	444,000.00	466,200.00
United States Sixes of 1881, - - - -	128,500.00	128,025.00	138,780.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	80,000.00	79,680.00	81,200.00
Connecticut State Bonds, old issue, - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Connecticut State Bonds, new issue, - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,240.00
Alton City Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,600.00
Hartford City Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	920.00	1,000.00
New Haven and Northampton Co. Bonds,	27,000.00	} 21,202 68	27,000.00
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. 1st morg. Bonds,	5,000.00		5,000.00
Expenses paid, - - - - -	3,633.61	3 633.61	
Connecticut State Tax, - - - - -	6,085.05	6,085.05	
U. S. Tax paid, - - - - -	1,624.92	1,624.92	
Cash on hand, - - - - -	47,910.13	47,910.13	47,910.13
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$	2,550,323.50	2,599,284.24

Present number of Depositors, 10,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,332.88.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$838,319.06.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$717,461.24.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$120,857.82.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$575.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

(Continued.)

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January 1st, and July 1st, 1867.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,520.31.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$151,277.67.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$11,524.62.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,652.57.

NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.

JOHN S. TURRILL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$116,442.14
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,808.80
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,127.78
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$122,378.72

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	51,367.50	51,367.50	51,367.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	2,480.00	2,480.00	2,480.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	10,109.25	10,109.25	10,109.25
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
20 shares City National Bank, Bridgeport,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
5 shares Trust National Bank, New Milford,	500.00	500.00	500.00
United States Bonds, 1881, - - - -	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,400.00
" 5-20 Bonds, 1865, - - - -	15,400.00	15,400.00	15,500.00
" 5-20 Bonds, 1865, new issue, -	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
" 5-20 Bonds, 1867, - - - -	11,750.00	11,750.00	11,750.00
" Compound Interest Note, - -	110.00	110.00	110.00
Connecticut Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
New Milford War Bonds, - - - -	4,575.00	4,575.00	4,575.00
Danbury Water Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	9,086.97	9,086.97	9,086.97
Total Assets, - - - - \$	122,378.72	122,378.72	122,378.72

Present number of Depositors, 748.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,465.95.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$45,048.92.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$30,540.67.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$14,508.25.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$1,224.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, \$80.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$981.92.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$7,457.72.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Seldom.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$452.01.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$22.83.

NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK, NEWTOWN.

HENRY BEERS GLOVER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$126,363.74
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,261.80
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,404.40
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$133,029.94

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - -	\$ 53,981.00	53,981 00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	1,719.50	1,719.50	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Metropolitan Bank Stock, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock, - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, - -	1,000.00	1,000 00	
American Exchange Bank Stock, - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Bank of State of New York Stock, - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Importers & Traders Bank Stock, - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Mechanics Banking Association Stock, -	500 00	500.00	
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien R. R. Stock,	500.00	400.00	
United States Bonds, of 1881, - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	32,000.00	32,000.00	
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	
United States Bonds, of 1868, - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
State of Illinois Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00	1,500.00	
Newtown Town Bonds, - - - -	200.00	200.00	
Housatonic Railroad Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00	4,300.00	
Michigan Southern Railroad Bonds, -	2,000.00		
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Bonds, -	1,000.00		
Personal Estate, - - - -	7,429.44	7,429.44	
Total Assets, - - - -	\$ 134,329.64	133,029.94	

Present number of Depositors, 500.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,933.01.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$47,496.09.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$33,230.43.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$17,682.71.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$330.20.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$9,239.88.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent and Taxes

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$762 81.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$332.

NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK.

JOHN W. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$55,576.08
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	1,810.83
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	1,262.85
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$58,649.76

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	11,811.95	11,811.95	11,811.95
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	2,208.83	2,208.83	2,208.83
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Stock of Merchants Bank, New York, - -	500.00	498.75	575.00
Stock of Norfolk Bank, - - - - -	500.00	500.00	350.00
United States Bonds of 1881, - - - - -	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,950.00
“ 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,120.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, old, - - - - -	21,000.00	21,120.00	22,890.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, new, - - - - -	5,950.00	6,480.84	6,247.50
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	4,200.00	4,241.05	4,241.05
1 Pacific Railroad Bond, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,005.19	1,005.19
Expense account, - - - - -	54.39	54.39	54.39
Taxes, - - - - -	158.82	158.82	158.82
Cash on hand, - - - - -	2,069.94	2,069.94	2,069.94
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	57,953.93	58,649.76	60,682.67

Present number of depositors, 401.

Largest amount to one person \$1,524.63.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$22,346.55.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$13,328.62.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$9,017.93.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$500.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 3½ and 3 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st July and 1st January.

Total expenses of last year, \$54.00.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$3,478.40.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? And taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$305.64.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWALK.

JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$634,530.70
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,656.36
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,409.14
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$684,596.20

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	295,572.04	295,572.04	295,572.04
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	10,900.00	10,900.00	10,900.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	67,809.00	67,809.00	67,809.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate in Norwalk, - - - -	24,891.47	24,891.47	24,891.47
46 shares Fairfield Co. National Bank, - -	4,600.00	4,922.00	5,090.00
55 shares Danbury National Bank, - -	5,500.00	5,830.00	6,325.00
35 shares National Bank of Norwalk, - -	3,500.00	3,530.00	3,850.00
30 shares Pahquioque National Bank, - -	3,000.00	3,120.00	3,000.00
40 shares Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	4,000.00	4,150.00	5,000.00
45 shares Market National Bank, New York,	4,500.00	4,670.00	5,310.00
40 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	4,000.00	4,140.75	4,160.00
30 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,120.00	3,210.00
60 shares Merchants Ex. Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,167.25	3,120.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	167,600.00	167,600.00	178,335.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,315.00
United States Bonds, of 1881, - - - -	21,000.00	21,000.00	23,520.00
Wilton Town Bonds, - - - -	1,477.00	1,450.00	1,477.00
Norwalk Borough Bonds, - - - -	4,602.29	4,602.29	4,602.29
Norwalk War Bonds, - - - -	9,000.00	9,900.00	9,000.00
Danbury Town Bonds, - - - -	500.00	480.00	500.00
15 New York and New Haven Railroad Bonds,	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,500.00
1 Junction Ohio Bond, - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,050.00
Taxes paid, - - - -	2,468.66	2,468.66	2,468.66
Expense account, - - - -	1,234.81	1,234.81	1,234.81
Cash on hand, - - - -	3,537.93	3,537.93	3,537.93
Total Assets, - - - - \$	682,193.20	684,596.20	699,778.20

Present number of Depositors, 2,493.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,804.84.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$165,076.51.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$126,115.86.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$38,960.65.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWALK, (*Continued.*)

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,103.67.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$49,810.72.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 1 per cent. added for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,514.20.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$466.74.

NORWICH SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$5,510,155.23
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	155,899.36
All other Liabilities, - - - - -	1,897.29
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$5,667,951.88

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 2,057,052.63	2,057,052.63	2,057,052.63
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	411,511.00	411,511.00	411,511.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	4,625.00	4,625.00	4,625.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	24,895.46	24,895.46	24,895.46
500 shares Thames National Bank, Norwich,	50,000.00	50,000.00	58,500.00
180 shares First National Bank, Norwich,	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
172 shares Norwich National Bank, - - -	17,200.00	17,200.00	19,264.00
450 shares Merchants National Bank, Norwich,	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,250.00
65 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y., - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,410.00
50 shares Bank of State of New York, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,350.00
400 shares Merchants Nat'l Bank, New York,	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00
200 shares Peoples National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
50 shares Hanover National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
200 shares Broadway National Bank, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
375 shares Phoenix National Bank, N. Y.,	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,800.00
100 shares Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,800.00
50 shares Seventh Ward Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
27 shares City Nat'l Bank, Boston, - -	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
100 shares Boston National Bank, Boston,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Norwich Water Power Stock, - - - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
United States Registered Bonds, 1881, -	632,000.00	615,200.00	688,880.00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, - -	368,000.00	363,725.00	401,120.00
United States Registered 5-20 Bonds, - -	500,000.00	500,000.00	525,000.00
United States Coupon 10-40 Bonds, - - -	100,000.00	87,537.50	100,000.00
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, - - -	71,600.00	71,600.00	75,180.00
Connecticut State Stocks, - - - - -	429,000.00	429,000.00	429,000.00
Connecticut State Stock, Exempt, - - -	400,000.00	400,000.00	420,000.00
Ohio State Stock, - - - - -	55,382.00	55,382.00	55,382.00
Washington County Ohio Bonds, - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Wheeling City Bonds, - - - - -	12,000.00	10,200.00	7,200.00
New London City Bonds, - - - - -	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Hartford City Bonds, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Groton War Bonds, - - - - -	10,300.00	10,300.00	10,300.00
Norwich War Bonds, - - - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Norwich Town Bonds, - - - - -	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Norwich Town Orders, - - - - -	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00

NORWICH SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH, (*Continued.*)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
New York and New Haven Railroad Bonds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine R. R. Bonds,	19,000.00	17,390.00	19,000.00
Hartford and New Haven Railroad Bonds,	10,000.00	9,500.00	10,500.00
Little Miami Railroad Bonds, - - -	3,000.00	2,484.00	3,000.00
Insurance, - - - - -	2,168.05	2,168.05	2,168.05
Expenses for 1867, - - - - -	7,746.83	7,746.83	7,746.83
Cash on hand, - - - - -	139,234.41	139,234.41	139,234.41
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 5,705,915.38	5,667,951.88	5,866,769.38

Present number of depositors, 12,800.

Largest amount to one person, \$13,321.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$901,794.91.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$518,263.95.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$383,530.96.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$7,746.83.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$343,103.54.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. for interest and 1 per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$23,076.30.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$9,031.27.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

EGBERT MARSH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$321,095.13
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,204.13
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,132.79
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.73
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$339,492.78

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$		111,053.00	111,053.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -		36,250.00	36,250.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -		6,000.00	6,000.00
60 shares City National Bank, - - - - -		6,000.00	6,000.00
50 shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bank,		5,000.00	5,000.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,540.00
United States Sixes, 1881, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,270.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,950.00
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - - -	126,150.00	125,099.70	131,196.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -		1,072.18	
Cash Items, - - - - -		17.90	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		339,492.78	

Present number of Depositors, 814.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,325.99.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$96,612.29.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$75,212.85.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$21,399.44.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,991.16.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$23,384.92.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,057.25.

PUTNAM SAVINGS BANK, PUTNAM.

JOHN A. CARPENTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$308,488.63
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,342.44
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$312,841.07

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - -	\$ 97,500.00	97,500.00	97,500.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	18,945.00	18,945.00	18,945.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	71,300.58	71,300.58	71,300.58
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Stock of National Bank, Putnam, - -	12,800.00	13,312.00	13,440.00
Stock of Hanover Nat'l Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,270.00	3,270.00
Stock of Fourth National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,268.00	10,400.00
Stock of Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	10,400.00	10,700.00	10,816.00
Stock of Ninth National Bank, N. Y., -	3,000.00	3,150.00	3,150.00
Stock of Thames National Bank, Norwich,	2,000.00	2,240.00	2,240.00
Stock of Central National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,150.00	5,150.00
Stock of Thompson National Bank, - -	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, new - - -	40,500.00	42,525.00	42,525.00
United States Sixes, of 1881, - - -	5,000.00	5,450.00	5,450.00
United States 5 20 Bonds, 1862, - -	5,000.00	5,400.00	5,400.00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Vermont State Bonds, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Rhode Island State Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Joliet & Chicago Railroad Bonds, - -	5,000.00	5,110.00	5,110.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	6,520.49	6,520.49	6,520.49
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 308,016.07	312,841.07	313,217.97

Present number of Depositors, 1,536.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,943.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$228,036.28.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$65,725.78.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$162,310.50.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$748.22.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$16,162.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. 1 per cent. for Tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,462.70.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$278.09.

SAVINGS BANK, ANSONIA.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	\$108,878.86
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	2,527.30
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	\$111,406.16

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	63,655.59	63,655.59	63,655.59
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	14,155.00	14,155.00	14,155.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Ansonia National Bank Stock, - - - -	6,000.00	6,639.00	6,720.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00	10,600.00	10,600.00
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, - - - -	11,000.00	10,450.00	10,450.00
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	1,595.57	1,595.57	1,595.57
Total Assets, - - - - \$	111,406.16	111,595.16	111,676.16

Present number of Depositors, 540.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,505.86.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$71,307.91.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$30,261.91.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$41,046.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$386 50.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$7,159.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$472.42.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$37.71.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.

WILLIAM JABINE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$763,115.20
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	16,686.62
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	37,915.73
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$817,717.55

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	263,313.50	263,313.50	263,313.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	39,400.00	39,400.00	39,400.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	220,945.91	220,945.91	220,945.91
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Danbury National Bank Stock, - - - - -	11,600.00	12,110.00	12,760.00
Norwalk National Bank Stock, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York, - - - - -	2,300.00	2,374.75	2,875.00
National Park Bank, New York, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,180.00	4,050.00
Central National Bank, New York, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,150.00
Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, N. Y., - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank of North America, N. Y., - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,400.00
Ninth National Bank Stock, New York, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Continental National Bank, New York, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ocean National Bank, New York, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Merchants National Bank, New York, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,600.00	5,650.00
United States Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	29,500.00	29,612.50	31,860.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	138,500.00	138,343.01	145,425.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,060.00
Danbury War Bonds, - - - - -	3,000.00	2,993.92	3,000.00
Borough of Danbury Bonds, - - - - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,775.00
Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	650.00	1,000.00
Expense Account, - - - - -	123.06	123.06	123.06
Taxes, - - - - -	2,665.74	2,665.74	2,665.74
Cash on hand, - - - - -	9,405.16	9,405.16	9,405.16
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	816,753.37	817,717.55	830,458.37

Present number of depositors, 3,240.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,822.31.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$357,735.63.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$257,765.61.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$99,970.02.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY, (*Continued.*)

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,262.21.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$57,907.54.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and Taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$5,331.48.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$873.11.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	\$198,445.62
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	1,161.38
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	1,274.52
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	115.05
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,996.57

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	88,655.00	88,655.00	88,655.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	12,650.00	12,650.00	12,650.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	6,960.00	6,960.00	6,960.00
Loan to New Britain Borough, - - - - -	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,900.00
Loan to Cong. Society and School District,	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
65 shares New Britain National Bank Stock,	6,500.00	6,700.00	7,020.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	32,000.00	32,214.02	34,960.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	6,500.00	6,485.00	6,630.00
United States Revenue Stamps, - - - - -	81.00	81.00	81.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	9,351.55	9,351.55	9,351.55
Iron Safe and Office Furniture, - - - - -			606.00
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	200,597.55	200,996.57	204,813.55

Present number of Depositors, 1,760.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,641.20

Amount deposited during the last year, \$135,515.35.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$78,221.97.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$56,293.28.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,178.13.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$12,579.34.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$977.24.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$142.52.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.

FRANCIS C. LEARNED, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1827.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,871,657.50
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	98,943.74
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,970,601.24

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	627,184.00		637,184.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	18,135.00		18,135.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	20,000.00		20,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	7,455.60		7,455.60
Bishop Property, - - - - -	15,000.00		20,000.00
145 shares Bank of North America, N. Y.,	14,500.00		16,675.00
220 shares Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., -	22,000.00		27,720.00
18 shares Middletown Bank, Middletown,	1,350.00		1,580.00
162 shares New London City Bank, N. L.,	10,125.00		13,162.50
110 shares \$100 } Union Bank, New London,	16,500.00		20,625.00
220 shares 25 }			
173 shares Fulton Bank, N. Y., - - -	5,190.00		8,304.00
100 shares Seventh Ward Bank, N. Y., -	5,000.00		6,500.00
540 shares Phoenix Bank, New York, - -	10,800.00		11,880.00
556 shares Mechanics Bank, N. Y., - -	13,900.00		16,680.00
30 shares Leather Manufacturers Bank, N. Y.,	1,500.00		2,250.00
68 shares Whaling Bank, New London,	1,700.00		2,040.00
100 shares Bank State of New York, N. Y.,	10,000.00		11,000.00
90 shares Merchants Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	4,500.00		5,175.00
70 shares Albany City Bank, - - -	7,000.00		12,600.00
400 shares Thames Bank, Norwich, - -	40,000.00		52,000.00
190 shares Union Bank, New York, - -	9,500.00		11,400.00
280 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y., -	28,000.00		32,200.00
150 shares Bank of America, N. Y., - -	15,000.00		21,000.00
200 shares Merchants Bank, N. Y., - -	10,000.00		11,500.00
40 shares Corn Exchange Bank, New York,	4,000.00		4,600.00
133 shares Continental Bank, N. Y., - -	13,300.00		14,630.00
50 shares City Bank, N. Y., - - -	5,000.00		9,000.00
80 shares Bank of Commerce, New London,	8,500.00		8,925.00
201 shares American Exchange B'k, N. Y.,	20,100.00		25,125.00
100 shares Uncas Bank, Norwich, - -	5,000.00		5,250.00
40 shares North River Bank, N. Y., - -	2,000.00		2,400.00
50 shares Union Bank, Albany, - - -	5,000.00		5,250.00
50 shares Bank of Commonwealth, N. Y.,	5,000.00		5,250.00
50 shares Nassau Bank, N. Y., - - -	5,000.00		5,500.00
73 shares U. S. Trust Co., New York, - -	7,300.00		13,870.00
84 shares N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Stock,	8,400.00		10,920.00
70 shares New York Central R. R. Stock,	7,000.00		8,750.00
5 shares Boston & Lowell R. R. Stock,	2,500.00		2,750.00
34 shares Worcester R. R. Stock, - -	3,400.00		4,590.00

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON, (*Continued.*)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
United States Sixes, 1881, Coupon Bonds,	50,000.00		55,000.00
“ Sixes, 1881, Registered Bonds,	50,000.00		54,000.00
“ Fives, 1874, “	10,000.00		10,100.00
“ Fives, 1871, “	20,000.00		20,200.00
“ 10-40 Coupon Bonds, - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
“ 5 20 Registered Bonds, - -	40,000.00		42,000.00
“ 5 20 Registered Bonds, - -	85,000.00		89,250.00
“ 5-20, 1865, Coupon Bonds,	161,000.00		170,660.00
State of Connecticut Bonds, - - -	40,500.00		41,310.00
State of Vermont Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,200.00
State of Rhode Island Bonds, - - -	25,000.00		25,500.00
State of Ohio Bonds, 6s, 1881, - - -	5,000.00		5,000.00
State of Ohio Bonds, 6s, 1886, - - -	5,000.00		5,000.00
State of Maine, 1881, Bonds, - - -	13,000.00		13,130.00
State of Maine, 1883, Bonds, - - -	2,000.00		2,200.00
State of New York 7 per cent. Bounty Loan,	15,000.00		15,750.00
City of Cincinnati Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,500.00
City of New London Bonds, - - -	50,000.00		52,500.00
City of Brooklyn Water Loan, - - -	10,000.00		10,500.00
City of Brooklyn 7th Street Loan, - - -	25,000.00		27,500.00
Jersey City Bonds, - - -	3,000.00		3,150.00
Town of New London Bonds, - - -	39,000.00		40,950.00
Town of Stamford Bonds, - - -	20,000.00		21,000.00
Michigan Central Railroad Bonds, - -	6,000.00		6,600.00
New York & Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds, -	7,000.00		7,210.00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds, - -	31,000.00		31,930.00
Hudson River 2d Mortgage Bonds, - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
Morris & Essex Railroad Bonds, - -	15,000.00		15,000.00
Chicago & R. Island & Pacific R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00		19,000.00
Hartford & New Haven Railroad Bonds, -	19,000.00		23,000.00
New York Central 6 per cent. R. R. Bonds,	25,000.00		20,900.00
New London Northern Railroad Bonds, -	29,000.00		30,450.00
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, - -	20,000.00		19,000.00
Cash on hand, - - -	64,261.64		64,261.64
Total Assets, - - -	\$ 1,970,601.24		2,097,227.74

Present number of Depositors, 4,500.

Largest amount to one person, \$8,012.85.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$270,312.36.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$234,715.85.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$151,631.32.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, six and eight per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,430.56.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$132,487.80.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? New loans 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$13,574.80.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,285.52.

SAVINGS BANK OF ROCKVILLE.

LEBBEUS BISSELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$303,600.06
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	13,515.34
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	81.88
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$317,197.28

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	154,285.00	154,285.00	154,285.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	91,324.86	91,324.86	91,324.86
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
First National Bank, Rockville, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Rockville National Bank, - - - - -	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	6,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00
Town of Vernon, Notes and Orders, - - - - -	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	20,887.42	20,887.42	20,887.42
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	317,197.28	317,197.28	317,197.28

Present number of Depositors, 1,437.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,102.98.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$101,766.27.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$58,545.13.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$43,221.14.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 3 and 3½ per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$860.05.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$22,289.82.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,857.07.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$499.31.

SAVINGS BANK, STAFFORD SPRINGS.

S. NEWTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$186,470.40
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	12,311.52
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$198,781.92

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	36,850.00	36,850.00	36,850.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	89,088.30	89,088.30	89,088.30
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock, - - - - -	12,000.00	12,400.00	13,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	50,740.00	50,740.00	53,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,703.62	1,703.62	1,703.62
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	198,381.92	198,781.92	201,641.92

Present number of Depositors, 868.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,110.31.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$65,998.09.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$27,696.41.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$38,301.68.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,069.61.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$13,118.51.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$779.29.

SAVINGS BANK OF TOLLAND.

GEORGE D. HASTINGS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1841.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$288,322.32
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	3,881.25
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$292,203.57

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$			239,104.72
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -			11,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -			12,850.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
100 shares Tolland County National Bank,			10,000.00
70 shares Rockville National Bank, - -			7,000.00
10 shares Stafford National Bank, - -			1,000.00
5 shares First National Bank of Rockville,			5,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -			1,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -			5,248.85
Total Assets, - - - - - \$			292,203.57

Present number of Depositors, 901.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,994.04.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$51,580.18.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$35,728.15.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$15,852.03.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,551.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$15,852.03.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$2,044.57.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$808.78.

SALISBURY SAVINGS BANK, SALISBURY.

WALTER R. WHITTLESEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$206,374.41
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,995.48
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,003.51
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$218,373.40

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	54,477.00	54,477.00	54,477.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	19,818.63	19,818.63	19,818.63
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	15,450.40	15,450.40	15,450.40
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	7,212.00	7,212.00	7,212.00
11 shares National Iron Bank, - - - -	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,222.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	85,400.00	85,400.00	92,531.62
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,300.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Central Pacific 1st Mortgage Bond, - -	5,000.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	10,165.37	10,165.37	10,165.37
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	218,623.40	218,373.40	225,927.02

Present number of Depositors, 804.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,294.09.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$60,154.10.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$39,500.81.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$20,653.29.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st April and 1st October.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,410.28.

Total amount received for interest during last year, no interest account.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,392.42.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD.

OLCOTT ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1819.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$5,213,193.19
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	140,294.93
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$5,353,488.12

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 3,357,949.00	3,357,949.00	3,357,949.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	423,457.00	423,457.00	423,457.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	218,951.00	218,951.00	218,951.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
150 shares Hartford National Bank, - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,850.00
225 shares Phoenix National Bank, Hartford, - - - - -	22,500.00	22,500.00	29,250.00
290 shares City National Bank, Hartford, - - - - -	29,000.00	29,000.00	31,900.00
200 shares Farmers & Mechanics B'k, H'tford, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,600.00
300 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	36,600.00
239 shares Charter Oak Nat'l B'k, Hartford, - - - - -	23,900.00	23,900.00	29,158.00
100 shares First National Bank, Hartford, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	16,000.00
125 shares First National Bank, Massilon, - - - - -	12,500.00	12,500.00	13,125.00
120 shares Second National Bank, Cleveland, - - - - -	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,600.00
38 shares Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Boston, - - - - -	3,800.00	3,800.00	4,484.00
30 shares Hide & Leather Nat'l B'k, Boston, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,320.00
20 shares Eliot National Bank, Boston, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,120.00
45 shares City Nat'l Bank, Boston, - - - - -	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,680.00
14 shares Washington Nat'l Bank, Boston, - - - - -	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,750.00
130 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad, - - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	27,040.00
United States Bonds, Sixes, 1881, - - - - -	90,000.00	90,000.00	99,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	501,500.00	501,500.00	540,120.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	80,600.00	80,600.00	85,436.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	155,000.00	155,000.00	153,450.00
Hartford City Bonds, - - - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,680.00
Town of Chatham Bonds, - - - - -	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Town of Middletown Bonds, - - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
Galena and Chicago Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	6,000.00	5,650.00	5,880.00
Indiana Central Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	3,800.00	4,000.00
Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. Bonds, - - - - -	20,000.00	17,525.00	18,400.00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	24,000.00	21,700.00	23,520.00
Michigan South. & North. Indiana R. R. Bonds, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	29,700.00
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Bonds, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,600.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	80,590.69	80,590.69	80,590.69
Deposit with Bank of New York, - - - - -	23,165.43	23,165.43	23,165.43
Atlantic Dock Co. Bonds, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 5,358,813.12	5,353,488.12	5,463,556.12

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

Present number of Depositors, 22,946.

Largest amount to one person, \$9,330.40.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$907,758.71.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$798,753.66.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$109,005.05.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? June and December.

Total expenses of last year, \$11,553.31.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$363,253.99.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$35,884.14.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$8,826.18.

SOUTHINGTON SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHINGTON.

FRANCIS L. WHITTLESEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$63,802.92
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,512.54
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$67,315.46

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		36,325.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -		2,588.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
20 shares National Exchange Bank, Hartford,	1,000.00	960.00	
5 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	500.00	510.00	
21 shares Charter Oak Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	2,100.00	2,036.00	
15 shares First National Bank, Hartford,	1,500.00	1,458.25	
23 shares First National Bank, Meriden, -	2,300.00	2,300.00	
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	10,050.00	10,050.00	
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	2,500.00	2,500.00	
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - -	5,850.00	5,888.00	
Cash on hand, - - - -		2,700.21	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		67,315.46	

Present number of Depositors, 338.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,569.11.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$24,695.93.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$12,815.11.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$11,880.82.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 3 per cent. each.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$679.85.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$4,610.12.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum? 6 per cent. $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for Tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$447.20.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHPORT.

O. H. PERRY, *Treasurer*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$362,446.73
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,016.71
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$379,463.44

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	120,268.21	120,268.21	120,268.21
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	225.00	225.00	225.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank Building, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Hanover National Bank Stock, New York, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
Norwalk National Bank Stock, Connecticut, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
Phoenix National Bank Stock, N. Y., -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,040.00
State of New York Bank Stock, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Continental National Bank Stock, New York, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,040.00
Fourth National Bank Stock, New York, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
Central National Bank Stock, New York, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
St. Nicholas National Bank Stock, New York, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,040.00
North America, National Bank Stock, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
United States Registered Bonds, 1881, -	50,000.00	50,000.00	54,500.00
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds, -	100,000.00	100,000.00	105,000.00
United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,200.00
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Town of Fairfield Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New York City Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Brooklyn Park Bonds, - - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Bonds, -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Bonds, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
New York Central Railroad Bonds, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	950.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	19,870.23	19,870.23	19,870.23
Total Assets, - - - - \$	379,463.44	379,463.44	391,083.44

Present number of Depositors, 1,215.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,156.47.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$78,339.49.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$43,678.11.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$34,661.38.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHPORT.

(Continued.)

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,300.60.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$24,150.43.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. Interest and 1 per cent. Tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? None.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,273.63.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$174 97.

STAFFORDVILLE SAVINGS BANK, STAFFORDVILLE.

E. A. CONVERSE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$125,428.93
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	3,385.89
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	2,596.82
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$131,411.64

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - -	\$ 48,125.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	48,383.90		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
61 shares Stafford Bank Stock, - - -	6,100.00		
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	17,300.00		
United States Bonds, of 1881, - - -	5,000.00		
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, - -	2,400.00		
United States Compound Interest Notes, -	200 00		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	3,902.74		
Total Assets, - - - - -	\$ 131,411.64		

Present number of Depositors, 596.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,297.09

Amount deposited during the last year, \$30,035.35.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$15,344.03.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$14,691.32.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$428.95.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$8,701.42.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$703.86.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$100.97.

STAMFORD SAVINGS BANK, STAMFORD.

ALFRED A. HOLLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$625,180.85
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	11,633.23
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	25,116.41
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$661,930.49

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$		257,720.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -		38,297.60	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
209 shares Stamford Nat'l Bank Stock, -	6,270.00	6,937.00	
United States Bonds, 1881, - - - - -	48,000.00	48,000.00	
" 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	105,400.00	105,400.00	
" 5-20 Bonds, Registered, - - - - -	170,000.00	170,000.00	
" 10-40 Bonds, - - - - -	22,000.00	22,000.00	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		13,575.89	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		661,930.49	

Present number of Depositors, 2,986.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,756.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$239,167.63.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$145,469.94.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$40,017.94.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,827.92.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$44,115.53.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6-per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,850.72.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, none.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

STILES D. SPERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$641,777.78
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	10,951.61
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$652,729.39

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$		399,427.24	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -		123,422.33	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -		36,730.14	
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
100 shares Mercantile National Bank, Hartford,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
25 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	45,800.00	45,871.00	48,548.00
Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Bonds, -	14,000.00	11,236.50	12,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -		23,542.18	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		652,729.39	

Present number of depositors, 2,364.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,507.95.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$231,665.80.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$153,953.12.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$77,712.68.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? February and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,872.98.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$45,504.18.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$4,434.76.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$569.30.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK, STONINGTON.

O. B. GRANT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$380,111.68
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	1,240.51
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	9,648.52
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$391,000.71

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	85,274.71	85,274.71	85,274.71
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	25,475.67	25,475.67	25,475.67
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
100 shares Central National Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
200 shares First National Bank, Stonington,	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,600.00
40 shares City National Bank, Hartford, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
Stock in process of purchase, - - - - -	11,200.00	11,200.00	11,200.00
United States 10-40 Bonds, Registered, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,500.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, Registered, -	95,000.00	95,000.00	99,750.00
“ Sixes of 1881, Registered, -	13,000.00	13,000.00	14,430.00
“ Sixes of 1881, Coupon, -	12,000.00	11,560.00	13,320.00
“ 7-30 Bonds, Coupon, - -	8,000.00	7,975.63	8,440.00
“ 10-40 Bonds, Coupon, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,125.00
“ 5-20 Bonds, Coupon, - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,150.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Bonds,	16,000.00	15,324.75	17,760.00
Ashutol Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	2,000.00	900.00	1,600.00
Galena & Chicago Railroad Bonds, - -	8,000.00	7,100.00	8,000.00
Galena & Chicago R. R. 2d Mortgage Bonds,	6,000.00	5,797.00	6,000.00
New York and Harlem Railroad Bonds, -	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,000.00
Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Bonds, -	8,000.00	7,700.00	8,400.00
Michigan Central Railroad Bonds, - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
New York Central Railroad Bonds, - -	4,000.00	3,720.00	3,800.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	3,222.95	3,222.95	3,222.95
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	395,173.33	391,000.71	410,448.33

Present number of Depositors, 995.

Largest amount to one person, \$9,797.57.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$71,705.84.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$56,868.10.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$18,826.25.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK, STONINGTON,

(Continued.)

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When were they payable? June and December.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,613.87.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$28,365.03.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,702.82.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$501.40.

THOMPSONVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

GEORGE W. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1865.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,795.54
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	201.13
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,996.67

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	6,097.25		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	1,100.00		
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - -	1,100.00		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	714.89		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	9,012 14		

Present number of Depositors, 136.

Largest amount to one person, \$611.15.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$7,532.79.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$2,373.28.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$5,159.51.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? 1st January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$63.10.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$339.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$41.10.

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,028,920.46
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	} 38,014.59
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,066,935.05

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - -	\$ 1,026,325.82	1,026,325.82	1,026,325.82
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	236,495.68	236,495.68	236,495.68
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	147,193.52	147,193.52	147,193.52
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate in City of New Haven, - -	13,600.00	13,600.00	18,000.00
94 shares Mechanics Bank, New Haven, -	5,640.00	5,640.00	7,990.00
25 shares Nat'l Tradesmen's B'k, New Haven,	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,250.00
106 shares Nat'l Merchants Bank, New Haven,	5,300.00	5,300.00	5,512.00
51 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	5,100.00	5,100.00	5,865.00
25 shares City Bank, New Haven, -	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,750.00
790 shares New Haven Co. Nat'l Bank, N. H.,	7,900.00	7,900.00	9,480.00
89 shares Second National Bank, New Haven,	8,900.00	8,900.00	11,570.00
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, - -	241,400.00	241,400.00	253,470.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	67,500.00	67,500.00	71,550.00
United States Sixes, of 1881, - - - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,312.50
United States 10-40 Bonds, - - - -	10,700.00	10,700.00	10,914.00
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,310.00
Missouri State Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Joliet City Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
New Haven Water Company Bonds, - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00
New Haven Town Bonds, - - - -	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00
Springfield City Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,200.00
New Haven and Northampton R. R. Stock,	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00
New Haven and Northampton Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,800.00
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Bonds, -	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,200.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Stock,	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,110.00
Covington Rail Way Company, - - - -	20,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00
Shore Line Railway Company, - - - -	33,500.00	33,500.00	28,800.00
California Pacific Railway Company, - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	36,000.00
Expense account, - - - -	1,662.35	1,662.35	1,662.35
United States Trust Company, - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	51,533.71
Iron Vault Burglar Proof Safes, Furniture,			
Building, &c, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	57,117.68	57,117.68	57,117.68
Total Assets, - - - -	\$ 2,076,935.05	2,066,935.05	2,092,512.26

Present number of Depositors, 15,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,221.48.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$1,156,635.03.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$829,188.17.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$327,446.86.

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, small.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, small.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,727.82.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$138,355.67.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Tax and Interest.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$14,956.92.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,242 35.

UNION SAVINGS BANK, DANBURY.

WATERS F. OLNSTEAD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$77,070.10
Balance of interest account, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,686.15
Surplus Fund, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,232.06
All other Liabilities, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,100.00
Total Liabilities, -						\$82,088.31

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	41,495.00	41,495.00	41,495.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	950.00	950.00	950.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	33,310.53	33,310.53	33,310.53
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	400.00	420.00	424.00
“ 7-30 Bonds, - - - -	650.00	675.00	680.00
Danbury Town Bonds, - - - -	500.00	478.30	500.00
Office Furniture, Safe, &c., - - - -	328.78	328.78	328.78
Expense account, - - - -	79.48	79.48	79.48
Cash on hand, - - - -	4,351.22	4,351.22	4,351.22
Total Assets, - - - - \$	82,065.01	82,088.31	82,119.01

Present number of Depositors, 406.

Largest amount to one person, \$800.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$81,442.65.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$24,823.65.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$56,619.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$908.26.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$5,512.55.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$396.85.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$18.53.

WATERBURY SAVINGS BANK, WATERBURY.

F. J. KINGSBURY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$677,161.35
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	25,478.82
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$702,640.17

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	275,714.00		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - - }	30,888.27		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - - }			
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank Stocks, - - - - -	72,900.00		
United States 7-30 Bonds, - - - - -	52,500.00		
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	130,000.00		
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - - -	47,400.00		
Waterbury Orders, - - - - -	75,113.00		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	18,124.80		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	702,640.17		

Present number of depositors, 4,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,475.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$296,000.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$164,000.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$132,000.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$1,600 interest back.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,579.72.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$4,021.72.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$593.21.

WESTPORT SAVINGS BANK, WESTPORT.

B. L. WOODWORTH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$45,122.78
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	148.74
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	1,871.49
All other Liabilities, - - - - -	558.54
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$47,701.55

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$		20,200.00	20,200.00
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	22,000.00	22,250.00	23,140.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -		2,456.54	2,456.54
Cash in First National Bank, Westport, -		1,163.40	1,163.40
Cash in Fourth National Bank, New York, -		1,631.61	1,631.61
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		47,701.55	48,591.55

Present number of Depositors, 229.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,867.32.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$15,813.94.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$7,140.17.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$8,673.77.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$465.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$3,295.29.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$97.08.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

JOHN TRACY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$369,355.26
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,574.67
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,678.99
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$435,608.92

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	173,491.25	173,491.25	173,491.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	56,750.00	56,750.00	56,750.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	56,906.67	56,906.67	56,906.67
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, -	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
National Bank of Commerce, New London,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
National Bank of Republic, New York, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,440.00
Bank of America, N. Y., - - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,900.00
Continental National Bank, N. Y., - - -	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,160.00
American Exchange National Bank, N. Y.,	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,795.00
Ætna National Bank, Hartford, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,260.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich, - - - - -	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
Windham National Bank, Windham, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	45,250.00	45,250.00	48,870.00
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, - - -	15,600.00	15,600.00	16,692.00
Burlington City, Iowa Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville City, Indiana Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Windham Town Bonds, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Columbia Town Bonds, - - - - -	372.18	372.18	372.18
Second School District, Windham, - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Safes and Office Furniture, - - - - -	1,194.48	1,194.48	1,194.48
Deposit in Banks, - - - - -	9,219.28	9,219.28	9,219.28
Balance Expense account, - - - - -	521.22	521.22	521.22
Cash on hand, - - - - -	11,503.84	11,503.84	11,503.84
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	435,608.92	435,608.92	443,315.92

Present number of Depositors, 1,866.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,657.71.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$125,813.42.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$78,754.67.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$47,058.75.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE, (*Continued.*)

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,389.15.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$28,880.10.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,373.40.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$421.24.

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK, WEST WINSTED.

LYMAN BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$297,680.68
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	9,986.25
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$307,666.93

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	163,869.25	163,869.25	163,869.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,100.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
53 shares Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y.,	5,300.00	6,150.00	6,095.00
50 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,180.00	5,150.00
50 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,750.00
100 shares Mechanics Banking Assn., N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,350.00	5,500.00
20 shares Continental National Bank, N. Y.,	2,000.00	1,936.00	2,000.00
10 shares Hurlburt Na't B'k, W. Winsted,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	58,000.00	59,566.87	62,300.00
United States Bonds of 1881, - - - - -	2,900.00	2,900.00	3,248.00
United States Treasury Notes, - - - - -	7,000.00	6,993.75	7,332.50
City of Chicago Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	4,180.00	3,840.00
Cook County, Illinois, Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00	3,840.00	3,800.00
Winsted Borough Bonds, - - - - -	3,000.00	2,940.00	2,850.00
Winsted Borough Orders, - - - - -	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,900.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	21,761.06	21,761.06	21,761.06
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	304,330.31	307,666.93	311,195.81

Present number of depositors, 1,402.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,829.04.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$117,646.58.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$54,927.52.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$76,585.49

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When were they payable? July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,071.69.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$19,226.70.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,492.88.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$187.83.

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, DANIELSONVILLE.

HENRY C. CLEMONS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1864.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1867.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$394,813.52
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	5,246.50
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$400,060.02

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	59,525.00	59,525.00	59,525.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	15,000.00
First National Bank Stock, Killingly, -	10,000.00	10,250.00	10,600.00
Second National Bank, Norwich, - -	10,000.00	10,250.00	10,600.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, -	10,000.00	10,850.00	11,000.00
Ninth National Bank, N. Y., - - -	10,000.00	10,850.00	11,000.00
Central National Bank, New York, - -	10,000.00	10,750.00	11,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., - -	5,000.00	5,550.00	5,850.00
Windham County National Bank, Brooklyn,	5,500.00	5,600.00	5,850.00
United States 5-20 Bonds, - - - -	235,000.00	244,400.00	249,100.00
Bank Furniture and Fixtures, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	16,035.02	16,035.02	16,035.02
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	387,060.02	400,060.02	407,560.02

Present number of Depositors, 1,717.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,180.29.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$230,555.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$68,198.25.

Increase of deposits the last year, \$162,354.75.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When were they payable? April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,248.84.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$25,855.66.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State tax paid last year, \$1,025.38.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$388.80.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SAVINGS BANKS FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Stocks and Bonds.	Loans on Personal Security.	Bank Stock.	Railroad Stocks and Bonds.	U. S. Bonds.	Real Estate.	Market Value of Total Assets.	Conn. State Tax.	U. S. Tax.
Bethel Savings Bank,	166	\$ 21,247.41	\$ 12,800.00	\$ 121,600.00	\$ 6,177.00	\$ 68,200.00	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 2,812.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 22,407.81	\$ 82.75	\$ 1,325.13
Bridgeport Savings Bank,	5,570	1,727,855.77	753,504.00	31,700.00	50,432.00	47,100.00	5,250.00	719,492.00	20,723.59	1,832,128.00	11,214.28	725.72
Chelsea Savings Bank,	2,110	807,036.61	234,759.15	31,700.00	234,386.57	77,800.00		255,223.25		856,434.23	2,720.52	106.34
City Sav. Bank, Bridgeport,	3,000	786,639.20	324,725.27	50,000.00				244,500.00		835,105.01	2,794.55	
Collinsville Savings Bank,												
Connecticut Savings Bank,	4,176	1,346,322.15	657,925.00	6,900.00	81,000.00	134,010.00		310,000.00	8,375.00	1,416,113.23	6,951.66	896.87
Deep River Savings Bank,	875	173,840.75	82,162.00	12,871.00		32,170.00		53,283.75		182,221.15	848.10	86.86
Derby Savings Bank,	1,714	435,680.92	201,668.38	21,613.15	19,800.00	36,400.00	15,000.00	156,115.00		470,682.19	2,728.53	256.95
Essex Savings Bank,	1,291	249,327.54	88,264.00	10,480.00	23,314.88	31,928.00	29,275.00	78,738.87		267,773.75	1,252.82	363.96
Falls Village Savings Bank,	675	190,916.77	48,160.00	20,000.00	26,300.00	22,252.50	22,000.00	25,300.00		204,042.67	1,268.39	435.57
Farmers & Mech's Sav. Bank,	2,540	850,316.69	231,329.00	13,552.66	11,550.00	162,275.00	9,790.00	419,140.00	3,000.00	913,445.95	2,328.31	595.66
Farmington Savings Bank,	2,111	708,133.75	467,672.63	17,200.00	22,175.00	43,976.00	13,486.57	202,290.00		777,272.41	4,036.90	1,732.61
Free Stone Savings Bank,	331	71,414.05	25,027.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	23,716.00		6,720.00		75,350.79	199.42	90.68
Groton Savings Bank,	1,383	338,892.00	178,321.00	3,000.00	11,294.00	52,295.00		74,000.00	4,500.00	353,134.38	2,333.49	498.88
Manchester Savings Bank,	80	8,933.70	3,759.00		1,199.14			3,000.00		8,931.37	68.53	21.80
Litchfield Savings Bank,	1,359	248,697.70	92,697.00	12,200.00	3,220.00	67,703.48	2,000.00	65,981.75		272,352.63	1,333.24	79.72
Mariners Savings Bank,	60	11,915.46	4,450.00	750.00				5,944.45		11,726.52		
Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,087	300,521.05	120,400.00	2,000.00	14,100.00	87,450.00	17,950.00	86,610.00		319,778.60	1,909.16	65.22
Mechanics Sav. Soc., Norwalk,	360	61,237.23	32,377.00	2,000.00	15,344.39	5,520.00		6,400.00		62,057.53	383.31	466.46
Meriden Savings Bank,	2,157	490,916.55	238,122.00		43,500.00	67,628.00		131,931.00		517,212.78	2,192.40	3,512.94
Middletown Savings Bank,	7,300	2,519,086.78	1,125,902.08	156,170.00	60,750.00	252,122.00	81,470.00	872,795.00	13,000.00	2,705,353.95	10,310.44	
Nat'l Sav. Bank, New Haven,	432	105,914.95	99,550.00	6,300.00	750.00					110,207.05	158.38	8.38
New Canaan Savings Bank,	561	128,677.01	63,988.04			15,540.00		54,600.00		137,062.10	718.15	34.84
New Haven Savings Bank,	10,000	2,398,887.98	1,412,492.11	84,875.00	169,893.00	73,194.00	32,000.00	726,080.00	10,000.00	2,599,234.24	11,521.62	3,652.57
New Milford Savings Bank,	748	116,442.14	51,367.50	2,480.00	10,109.25	2,500.00		39,280.00		122,378.72	452.01	23.83
Newtown Savings Bank,	500	126,393.74	53,961.00		9,500.00	9,500.00	5,500.00	64,000.00		134,323.94	762.81	332.00
Norfolk Savings Bank,	401	55,576.08	11,811.95	2,208.83		925.00	1,005.19	38,207.50		60,682.67	305.64	
Norfolk Savings Society,	2,493	634,530.70	295,572.00	10,900.00	67,809.00	39,065.00	15,550.00	223,170.00	24,891.47	699,778.20	4,514.20	466.74
Norwich Savings Society,	12,800	5,510,155.23	2,057,052.63	411,511.00	4,625.00	211,470.00	42,500.00	1,790,180.00	24,895.46	5,866,796.88	23,076.30	9,031.27
Peoples Savings Bank,	814	321,095.13	111,053.00	36,250.00		11,000.00		181,956.00	6,000.00	339,492.78	2,057.25	
Putnam Savings Bank,	1,536	308,498.63	97,500.00	18,945.00	71,300.58	49,466.00	5,110.00	57,375.00		313,217.07	1,462.70	278.09

Savings Bank of Ansonia,	540	108,878.86	63,655.59	39,400.00	14,155.00	6,720.00	14,950.00	10,600.00	111,676.16	472.42	37.71
Savings Bank of Danbury,	3,240	763,115.20	233,313.50	39,400.00	220,945.91	77,935.00	6,775.00	189,345.00	890,458.37	5,331.48	873.11
Savings Bank of New Britain,	1,760	193,145.62	38,655.00	12,650.00	44,860.00	7,020.00		41,671.00	120,413.55	977.24	142.52
Savings Bank of New London,	4,500	1,871,657.50	637,184.00	18,135.00	20,000.00	384,091.50	210,400.00	451,510.00	2,097,227.74	13,571.80	3,285.52
Savings Bank of Rockville,	1,437	303,600.00	154,285.00	8,000.00	91,324.85	18,500.00		6,200.00	317,197.28	1,857.07	499.31
Sav. Bank of Stafford Springs,	868	186,470.40	35,850.00	11,000.00	89,088.30	13,000.00		53,000.00	201,641.92	779.29	
Savings Bank of Tolland,	901	283,822.32	239,104.72	11,000.00	12,550.00	23,000.00	4,750.00	1,000.00	292,203.57	2,044.57	808.78
Salisbury Savings Bank,	804	206,374.41	54,477.00	19,818.63	15,450.40	1,222.00		108,881.62	223,927.02	1,392.42	
Society for Savings, Hartford,	22,946	5,213,193.19	3,357,919.00	423,457.00	218,951.00	282,437.00	160,500.00	724,555.00	5,493,556.12	35,384.14	8,826.18
Southington Savings Bank,	338	63,802.92	36,325.00		2,588.00	7,294.25		18,438.00	67,315.45	447.20	
Southport Savings Bank,	1,215	362,446.73	120,238.21	225.00	48,388.90	24,570.00	10,950.00	178,100.00	391,083.44	1,273.63	174.97
Staffordville Savings Bank,	596	125,428.38	43,125.00			6,100.00		24,900.00	131,411.64	703.86	100.97
Stamford Savings Bank,	2,986	625,180.85	257,120.00	38,290.00		6,937.00		345,400.00	661,930.49	1,850.72	
State Savings Bank, Hartford,	2,364	641,777.78	399,427.24	123,422.33	36,730.14	13,600.00	12,000.00	48,543.00	652,729.39	4,434.76	589.30
Stonington Savings Bank,	995	380,111.68	85,274.71		25,475.67	50,100.00	51,680.00	164,715.00	410,448.33	1,702.82	501.40
Thompsonville Savings Bank,	136	8,795.54	6,097.25					2,200.00	9,012.14	41.10	
Townsend Savings Bank,	15,000	2,093,920.46	1,093,395.82	236,495.68	147,193.52	46,417.00	94,410.00	343,246.50	2,092,512.25	14,956.92	3,242.35
Union Savings Bank,	4,006	77,070.10	41,495.00	930.00	33,310.53		1,104.00	182,500.00	82,119.01	396.85	18.53
Waterbury Savings Bank,	4,000	677,161.35	275,714.00	30,888.27		72,900.00		23,140.00	702,610.17	4,021.72	593.21
Westport Savings Bank,	229	45,122.78	20,200.00					65,562.00	48,591.55	97.08	
Willimantic Sav. Institute,	1,866	369,355.26	173,491.25	56,750.00	56,906.67	39,795.00		72,880.50	443,315.92	2,373.40	421.24
Windham Savings Bank,	1,402	297,680.68	163,899.25	6,500.00	7,100.00	25,695.00		249,100.00	311,195.81	1,492.88	187.83
Windham Co. Savings Bank,	1,717	394,813.52	59,525.00			65,900.00			407,560.02	1,025.38	383.80
									15,000.00		
									284,841.12	38,643,891.16	197,727.25
									892,731.86	10,191,713.19	45,208.32

BANK COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNT,

For 1867 AND 1868.

180 days, at \$3 per day, - - - -	\$540.00
Expenses, - - - - -	906.00
Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c., - -	183.88
	<hr/>
	\$1,629.88



